SHOUT
SHARE
IT

A

GENERAL HISTORY

OF

BIRDS.

BY JOHN LATHAM, M.D.

F.R.S. A.S. AND L.S.

ACAD. CÆS. NAT. CURIOS. REG. HOLM. ET SOC. NAT. SCRUT. BEROLIN. SOC. &c. &c.

VOL. IV.

WINCHESTER:
PRINTED BY JACOB AND JOHNSON, FOR THE AUTHOR:—SOLD IN LONDON BY
G. AND W. B. WHITTAKER, AVE-MARIA-LANE; JOHN WARREN, BOND-STREET;
W. WOOD, 428, STRAND; AND J. MAWMAN, 39, LUDGATE-STREET.

1822.

QL
673
L35
1821
v.4
RB
SI

ORDER II. PIES.

(CONTINUED.)

GENUS XXVIII.—JACAMAR.

1 Green J.
  A Long-tailed green J.
2 Great J.
  A Var.
3 Rufous-tailed J.
4 Paradise J.
5 White-billed J.

THE bill is long, strait, sharp-pointed, quadrangular* for the most part.

Nostrils oval, placed near the base.

Tongue short, pointed.

Legs feathered before as far as the toes, which are situated two forwards, and two behind.

This Genus is much allied to the Kingsfisher, but the toes are differently placed. The food of the Jacamar is by no means the same, as it frequents moist woods, and feeds on insects alone, whilst the Kingsfisher, in general, inhabits streams of water, and has a peculiar address in taking the young fry of fishes, on which it feeds. We are not further acquainted with the manners and œconomy of the Genus here treated of; and in respect to the nest and eggs, we believe that nothing is known concerning them.

---

* See a transverse Section at the bottom of the Plate.

1.—GREEN JACAMAR.

Galbula viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 244. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 223. pl. 39.
Alcedo Galbula, *Lin.* i. 181. *Gm. Lin.* i. 459.
Galbula, *Bris.* iv. 86. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 65. *Gerin.* t. 184.
Jacamaciri, *Raii* 44. *Will.* 96. *Id. Engl.* 139. pl. 22. *Klein* 28. 15. *Edw.* pl. 334.
Le Jacamar, *Buf.* vii. 220. pl. 10. *Pl. enl.* 238. *Spalowsk. Vog.* 1. t. 8. *Vosm. Monog.* 1768. t. 4. *Ois. dor. (Jacam.)* p. 2. pl. 1. *Robert Ic.* pl. 4.
Der grüne Glanzvogel, *Schmid Vog.* p. 42. t. 28.
Cupreous Jacamar, *Gen. of Birds*, p. 60. pl. 3.
Green Jacamar, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 603.

NEARLY the size of a Lark; length eight inches and three quarters; extent of wing nine inches and a half. Bill black, two inches long, square, a trifle incurvated, and sharp at the point, at the base some stiff hairs, pointing forward; irides blue; plumage in general most brilliant green, glossed with copper and gold, in different lights; chin white; throat and breast glossy green, like the back; belly and vent rufous; the tail of ten feathers, cuneiform in shape, the two middle ones three inches and a quarter long, the outer very short; legs greenish yellow, very short, and weak; claws black.

In some birds the throat is rufous* as well as the belly; and in others the chin is yellowish instead of white.

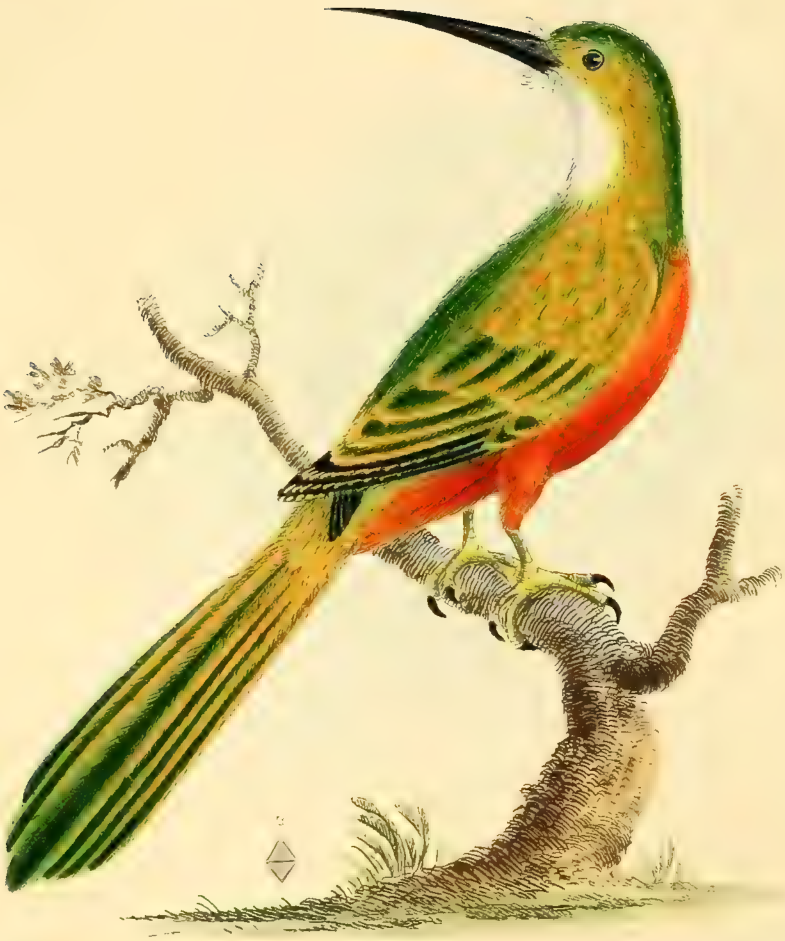
I do not learn the distinction between the sexes, but that figured in the *Genera of Birds*, is said to have less green on the back; and the breast, belly, and part of the back are of a variable copper-colour.

Inhabits Guiana and Brazil, in moist woods, preferring such to the more dry spots, for the sake of insects, on which it feeds: is a solitary bird, seldom seen except single, and keeping generally in the thickest parts: its flight quick, but short, perching on branches of a middling height, where it sits all night, and frequently part of

---

* Jacamar à Gorge rousse, *Ois. dor.* i. *(Jacam.)* p. 4. pl. 2, considered by the author of this work as a distinct Species.

Pl.LX.



Long tailed green Jacamar

the day, without stirring.—Though these birds are solitary, yet they are far from scarce, as many may be met with. They are said to have a short and agreeable note.

The natives of Guiana call this bird Venetore, and the Creoles Colibri des grands Bois, Humming Bird of the Great Woods. Is found in such plenty in some parts of Brazil, as to serve for food, being esteemed by many for the table.

A.—Galbula cauda longiore, *Ind. Orn.* i. 241. 1. β.
Long-tailed Green Jacamar, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 605. pl. 26.

This Variety has the tail much longer in proportion, that part being full five inches in length; the upper parts of the plumage very brilliant, and the ferruginous colour of the belly very clear; the chin and throat white.

I observe among the drawings of Mr. Dent, a very small one, not exceeding three inches in length, to the base of the tail: it is not unlike the adult in colour, with a white spot on the chin, and a mark of the same under the eye. This is no doubt a young bird.

2.—GREAT JACAMAR.

Alcedo grandis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 245. *Gm. Lin.* i. 458. *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 20.—Note (*b.*) *Nat. Misc.* pl. 833. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 227. pl. 40. *Levail.* pl. 6.
Le Jacamiciri, *Ois. dor.* i. (*Jacam.*) p. 8. pl. 6.
Great Jacamar, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 605.

LENGTH nearly eleven inches. Bill two inches long, very stout, broad at the base, and black; general plumage above fine gilded copper-green, beneath fine ferruginous; the chin is first gilded green, then a patch of white, but no green below the white as in the Green Species; greater quills dusky; sides of the head and chin green. Tail five inches and half long in the middle, but the outer feathers scarcely two; above it is golden green, beneath dusky; feet very small, feathered on the outside to the toes, within plain.

Inhabits Surinam, and feeds on insects.—In the collection of Mr. Leadbeater is a fine and perfect specimen. That mentioned by Dr. Pallas, was in the Prince of Orange's Museum, at the Hague; it has been figured by Vosmaer. Said not to be uncommon in Brazil.*

A.—Length twelve inches. Bill from the gape to the point one inch and a half, dusky black, a trifle bent; plumage of the head and upper parts most brilliant green, having a gloss of blue on the forehead, chin, and cheeks; on the throat a large spot of white; from thence the rest of the parts beneath are dull ferruginous, paler at the vent; the tail three inches and a half long, rounded at the end, and the wings, when closed, reach to the base; the greater quills are dusky black, with the outer webs glossy green; legs pale ash-colour.

Inhabits South America. I met with this in the collection of Lord Seaforth; and suppose it to differ in sex only from the other.

3.—RUFOUS-TAILED JACAMAR.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill two and a quarter long, black; head and sides, including the eyes, the hind part and sides of the neck, back, and wings most brilliant gilded green, with a gloss of copper in various lights, the same continuing round neck above the breast, as a collar; above this, the chin and throat are white; breast, and all beneath fine rufous, paler at the vent; greater quills dusky, the lesser as the back; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers gilded green like the back, and three inches and a half in length; all the others fine rufous, the outer one two and three quarters long; wings reach one fourth on the tail; legs dusky.

---

* *Maxim. Trav.*

Inhabits Cayenne. One of these is in my own collection, and I have seen others in various Cabinets of Natural History.

4.—PARADISE JACAMAR.

Galbula Paradisea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 245. *Lin.* i. 181. *Gm. Lin.* i. 458.
——— longicauda, *Bris.* iv. 89. t. 5. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 66. *Gerin.* t. 185. *Spalowsck. Vog.* iii. t. 18. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 225.
Ispida Surinamensis, *Klein* 36. 9.
Jacamar à longue Queue, *Buf.* vii. 222. *Pl. enl.* 271. *Ois. dor.* (*Jacam.*) 5. pl. 3.
Swallow-tailed Kingfisher, *Edw.* pl. 10.
Paradise Jacamar, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 605. *Id. Sup.* 113.

SIZE of a Lark; length eleven inches and a half. Bill almost two inches and a half long and black, much pointed at the end, and square in shape, somewhat compressed on the sides; head dull violet brown; throat, neck before, and under wing coverts white; the rest of the plumage dull green, very deep, and in some lights appearing almost black, in others glossed with violet and copper bronze; the tail composed of twelve feathers of unequal lengths, the two middle ones six inches long, the next three inches and three quarters, the outer one only an inch; legs black.

The female differs, in having the colours less brilliant. I have observed one of these birds with the crown brown, and the colours every where more dull except the wings, which were very brilliant coppery green: most probably a female or young bird. A specimen of this was in the collection of Mr. Bullock.

Inhabits Surinam and Cayenne, and feeds on insects; is seen more often in the open places than the first species; flies farther at a time, and perches on the tops of trees; frequently found in pairs, being not so solitary a bird: the note also differs, being a kind of soft whistle, often repeated, but not heard a great way off.

5.—WHITE-BILLED JACAMAR.

Galbula albirostris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 245. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 226.
Le Venetou, *Ois. dor.* (*Jacam.*) p. 6. pl. 4.
White-billed Jacamar, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 113.

RATHER smaller than the Green Jacamar; length seven inches. The bill quite strait, scarcely one inch and a half long, and white, except the end half of the upper mandible, which is dusky; on each side at the nostrils three or four stiff bristles; plumage on the upper parts in general deep glossy green, inclining to brown on the crown; on the chin a triangular white spot, just under the bill; within the spot pale rufous; under parts of the body rufous, but deeper; quills dusky; tail short, much rounded at the end, the feathers green, the two outer ones on each side rufous; legs black.

Some of these have the plumage more dull, and the chin not white; top of the head, and all beneath, pale rufous; and such are supposed to be females.*

I met with one of these, many years since, in the collection of the late Dr. Hunter, supposed to have come from South America; and another is said to be in the Prince of Orange's collection at the Hague.

---

* *Ois. Dor.*

A.—Length eight inches. Bill nearly two inches, pale yellow, the end half of the upper mandible black; plumage above fine gilded green, beneath wholly rufous; crown glossy greenish black, with a mixture of glossy blue at the nape; the same colour bounding the green on the under jaw; tail three inches long; the two middle feathers as the back, the others more or less rufous, the two exterior wholly rufous; legs pale.

In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

GENUS XXIX.—KINGSFISHER.

* *With four Toes.*
1 Great Brown
2 New-Holland
3 Cape
4 Gurial
5 Great African
  A Var.
  B Var.
6 Beautiful
7 Black and White
  A Var.
  B Var.
8 Egyptian
9 New-Guinea
10 Smyrna
  A Great Gambia
  B Great Bengal
11 Coromandel
12 Black-winged
13 Dun
14 Meningting
15 Biru
16 White-headed
17 Tenroujoulon
18 Crab-eating
19 Senegal
  A White-headed
  B Blue and White
20 White-collared
21 Sacred
  A Var.
  B Var.
  C Var.
  D Var.
22 Collared
  A Var.
23 Green-headed
24 Venerated
  A Var.
25 Respected
26 Black-winged
27 Black-capped
  A Luzonian
  B Var.
  C Var.
  D Indian
28 Black-backed
29 Libyan
30 Nubian
31 Ferruginous-bellied
32 Common
33 Baboucard
34 Red-headed
  A Var.
35 Purple
36 Rufous
37 Blue-headed
  A Blue Tody
  B Var.
  C Var.
38 Rose-cheeked
39 Blue-breasted
40 Indian
  A Little
  B Var.
  C Var.
41 Crested
  A Seban
  B Var.
42 Eastern
43 Ternate
  A Var.
44 Cayenne
45 Amazonian
46 Cinereous
47 Belted
  A Louisiane
  B American
  C Jaguati
48 Brasilian Spotted
49 Spotted
50 Rufous and Green
51 White and Green
52 Brasilian
53 Surinam
54 Supercilious
  A Little Green
55 Trinidad
56 White-billed
* * *With three Toes.*
57 Tridactyle
58 Luzonian
59 Javan
60 Azure
  A Var.

BIRDS of this Genus have the bill long, strong, strait, and generally sharp-pointed.

Nostrils small, and in many hid in the feathers.

Tongue, short, broad, sharp at the point.

Legs short, three toes before, and one behind, except in a few species, which have only three toes in all; the three lower joints of the middle one united closely to those of the outermost.

Every part of the world is furnished with one or other of the Kingsfisher tribe, but it appears that Europe possesses only a single species.

Most of the Genus frequent rivers, and live on fish, the singularity of catching of which is admirable: sometimes hovering over the water, where a shoal of small fishes is seen playing near the surface; at other times waiting with attention on some low branch, hanging over the water, for the approach of one swimming within reach; in either case dropping like a stone, or rather darting with rapidity on its prey; when seizing it across in the bill, it retires to a resting-place, to feast on it, which it does piecemeal, bones and all, without reserve, afterwards bringing up the indigestible parts, in the manner of Birds of Prey.

The wings of most the Genus are very short, yet the birds fly rapidly, and with great strength.

1.—GREAT BROWN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo gigantea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 245.
——— fusca, *Gm. Lin.* i. 454.
Grand Martin-pêcheur de la nouv. Guinée, *Son. Voy.* 171. t. 106. *Buf.* vii. 181. *Pl. enl.* 663.
Martin chasseur, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxviii.
Giant Kingsfisher, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 53.
Great Brown Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 609. *Id. Sup.* ii. 143. *White's Journ.* pl. in p. 137. *Phillip. Bot. Bay*, pl. in p. 287.

THIS is the largest species yet known; length eighteen inches. Bill very large, strong, thick at the base, bent at the end, and three inches and a quarter long; the upper mandible black, the under white, with the base black; the feathers of the head elongated sufficient to form a moderate crest: these are narrow and brown, streaked with paler brown; sides of the head above the eye, and hind part of the head, dirty white, with a mixture of dusky; beneath the eyes and sides of the neck deep brown; back and wings olive-brown; lower part and rump fine pale blue green; outer edges of the quills blue; within, and the tips black, the base of some of them white, forming a spot; tail five inches and a half long, rounded at the end, barred ferruginous and steel black, with a purple gloss; the end for one inch white; under parts of the body dirty white, marked transversely with narrow dusky lines; legs yellow.

The female has a crest, but it is smaller, the crown plain deep brown; body beneath white, encircling the neck as a collar at the lower part; back and wings olive-brown; some of the middle coverts tipped with glossy greenish white; quills greenish brown, base of several of the feathers white, forming a spot on the outer edge; sides of the body mottled with dusky; tail as in the male, but less glossy; legs deep brown.

Inhabits New-Guinea: described from specimens in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks. Sonnerat's bird was two inches shorter.—It is found also in New-Holland, but by no means numerous, and rarely seen in pairs: feeds on insects, worms, and sometimes seeds; for the latter has been found in the stomach: the note compared to human laughter, which should give the idea of cheerfulness; hence called the Laughing Bird, or Laughing Jack-Ass; nothing is known concerning the nest or eggs, as they have never been met with. The natives call it Goo-ge-na-gan: it varies in having more or less white in the wings: it is a bird of slow and short flight, and when on the wing seems to proceed with difficulty: from head to tail decreases much in size, and the feet are very small in proportion to the bird.

There is also in New-Holland a smaller Variety, being only ten inches in length, but differs too little in colouring to need a separate description; is known by the same name among the natives as the larger one.

2.—NEW-HOLLAND KINGSFISHER.

SIZE of the Great Brown Species. Bill the same in size; colour brown, the under mandible pale; head, neck, and breast, pale ash-colour, streaked across with dusky lines; chin white; head furnished with a crest, consisting of elongated narrow feathers, streaked with brown; shoulders dusky black; lower part of the back and rump fine glossy verditer blue; wing coverts mixed with the same; quills black, edged with deep blue; tail deep dirty greenish blue, irregularly marked at the end with white; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the Museum of the Linnæan Society. This seems to have great affinity with the former, yet differs in many points, as may be seen, by comparing them together. We will not however be positive of being distinct as a species.

3.—CAPE KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 246. *Lin.* i. 180. *Gm. Lin.* i. 455.
Ispida Capitis Bonæ Spei, *Bris.* iv. 488. t. 36. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 181.
Martin-pêcheur du Cap. de B. Esp. à gros bec, *Buf.* vii. 184. *Pl. enl.* 590.
Cape Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 610. *Id. Sup.* 114. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 65.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill large, above one inch thick at the base, and three inches and a half in length, colour red with a blackish tip; top of the head ash-colour, verging to fulvous; upper part of the body blue green, inclining to ash; the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts glossy blue green; greater quills blue green on the outside, the inner webs ash-colour; shafts of the wings, and tail feathers black above, and whitish beneath; under parts of the body fulvous; chin white; legs red.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.—A specimen in the *Leverian Museum* had a streak of brown behind the eye; the crown brown, mixed with darker brown; and several of the prime quills black for a good way from the end; but in other things answering to the above description.

One greatly similar, in some Chinese drawings, which came under my inspection, had the name of Tye-tzoy. I have also seen representations of it, in three different collections of drawings done in India. Found also in Ceylon.

A specimen of one of these, sixteen inches in length, in Mr. Bullock's Museum.

4.—GURIAL KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill three inches and seven-tenths long, very strong, and red, with a brown point; eyelids scarlet; irides brown; head, cheeks, and nape brown, and the feathers on both sides turned up to a longitudinal ridge in the centre, from whence they hang down the neck in a kind of crest; chin white; neck, breast, belly, thighs, sides under the wings, and tail coverts tawny yellow; the feathers of the breast margined with brown; the rest of the plumage more or less blue; quills black, the outer edges blue, except at the tips; tail rounded at the end, four inches long, consisting of ten feathers, colour green, varying to blue; legs red.

Inhabits India, and is the Maas Runga and Maas Gurial of the Bengalese, which two words are generic; the first universal, and signifies fond of fish; the last confined to the larger species of Alcedo, and means, that they are as desirous of fish as Alligators. Found in the neighbourhood of Calcutta all the year, building the nest in mud-walls. I am assured by Dr. Buchanan, that the above is distinct, otherwise we might have supposed it to be a Variety of the Cape Species; and it is not unlikely to prove the same sort, mentioned to have been seen in drawings from India, in the last paragraph relating to that bird;

5.—GREAT AFRICAN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo maxima, *Ind. Orn.* i. 246. *Gm. Lin.* i. 455. *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 14. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 144.
A Fowl frequenting the Rivers, *Bosm. Guinea* 251. pl. p. 262.
Great African Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 611. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 55.

SIZE of a Crow. The bill large, strong, compressed, and black; the upper mandible longer; feathers of the head and nape elongated into a small crest; the upper parts of the body deep lead-colour, the under ferruginous; crown of the head and wings darker than the rest, as is the middle of each feather in general; the plumage marked with numerous spots of white, every feather having five spots; viz: two on each side, and one at the tip; on the sides of the neck a stripe, dotted with white, beginning at the cheeks, and descending obliquely down the neck; chin white; throat and fore part of the neck black; the rest of the under parts pale ferruginous, and in some birds, deep sanguineous; quills black, tipped with white, with a series of white spots on each side; those on the inner web placed transverse; the wings, when closed, reach beyond the middle of the tail, which is even at the end, and marked as the quills; legs deep black, the outer toe connected to the middle one only half way.

The female differs, in having the throat, and half the neck pale ferruginous, instead of black; the rest of the under parts white, transversely marked with narrow lines of black.

Inhabits Africa.—Dr. Pallas says, that he has seen many of them, all of which have been brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

A.—Martin-pêcheur huppé, *Buf.* vii. 188. *Pl. enl.* 679.
Great African Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 612. 3. A.

Length sixteen inches; upper parts blackish grey, spotted transversely with white; breast, vent, and under tail coverts rufous; the rest of the under parts white. Bill black; legs rufous.

This also inhabits Africa, and is probably a Variety of the last, if not also connected with the following.

B.—Size of a Jackdaw; length sixteen inches. Bill stout, two inches and a half long, black, the extreme tip white; irides brown; round the eye white; the feathers of the head long, and form a large crest; they are narrow, margined and tipped with white, otherwise black; the sides of the head, and on the ears the same colour; the rest of the neck, breast, and under parts white; sides of the neck marked with dusky streaks; back, wings, and tail dusky black, with numerous spots of white; those of the wing coverts round, on the back transverse; quills barred with white; tail rounded at the end, four inches and half in length, and barred with transverse white spots as the quills; tips of all white; the quills reach to the middle of the tail; legs pale blue, claws black.

Inhabits India, and seems not far different from the Great African Species, but wants the black on the throat, and fore part of the neck, the under parts being wholly white, having no tinge of rufous. I am indebted to Gen. Hardwicke for the above description, but have not been able to obtain an account of the manners or name.

6.—BEAUTIFUL KINGSFISHER.

Dacelo pulchella, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 175.

LENGTH eight inches. General colour of the plumage above fasciated with sea-green, black and white; the head brown bay; crown azure; chin and throat whitish; belly pale ferruginous.

Inhabits Java, and is a most beautiful species: native name Tenke-watu. We have met with one, which nearly answers to the above description. This had the top of the head black, wings black; quills and tail very fine blue; chin white; belly and under wing coverts fine ferruginous. Bill and legs red.—Said also to inhabit Java.

7.—BLACK AND WHITE KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo rudis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 247. *Lin.* i. 181. *Gm. Lin.* i. 457. *Hasselq. It.* p. 243. *Id. Engl.* 197.
Ispida ex albo & nigro varia, *Bris.* iv. 520. t. 39. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 190. *Klein* 36. 8.
Le Martin-pêcheur pie, *Buf.* vii. 185. *Pl. enl.* 62.
Pied Kingfisher, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 63. pl. 7.
Black and White Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn* ii. 612. *Edw.* pl. 9.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill near three inches long, and black; head and hind part of the neck black, the feathers edged with white on each side, so as to form longish lines of this last colour; on each side of the head a stripe of white, from the base of the upper mandible, passing over the eye towards the neck; back, wings, and upper parts of the body, spotted irregularly with black and white; breast and sides the same; but the black spots are less; throat and under parts wholly white; quills spotted white and black; the tips of the greater black; tail white, with a black band near the end, which is narrowest on the more outward feathers; besides which, the two outmost have two semicircular black marks, one on each side, near the margin; legs black.

Inhabits Asia and Africa. That described by Mr. Edwards, said to come from Persia; found also about the banks of the Nile,* and near Damanhour in Egypt.† I have likewise seen a specimen from China.

A.—Martin-pêcheur du Cap de bonne Esperance, *Pl. enl.* 716.

This is similar to the above, but smaller, being only eight inches in length. Bill black; top of the head black; back black, clouded with white; the other parts of the body mixed black and white, not unlike the first, but on the whole has a greater mixture of black in the plumage, and the head feathers elongated at the nape; across the breast a bar of black; legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope; is found also in India, where it is called Wasterman-Sokalie ouadro‡

B.—Length twelve inches. Bill two inches and a half long, black, less stout than in the Black and White species; the ridge of the upper mandible nearly strait; the under inclining upwards in a small degree; head crested at the back, crown black, with a few whitish streaks; from the nostrils a broad white streak, passing over the eyes to the hindhead; through the eye a broad one of black, marked as the nape, the neck otherwise white, also the rest of the under parts to the vent. but from the black streak on each side of the head a narrow one of the same descends to the breast, on which it forms a broad black band; back and wings black and white in spots; wing coverts white, with large round spots of black, and the same on the rump; tail white, with one bar of black, an inch broad, near the end; legs black.

---

* *Hasselquist.* † *Sonnini's Trav.* ii. p. 55. 121. ‡ *Lady Clive's* drawings.

This beautiful bird inhabits India. I observe in Gen. Hardwicke's drawings, that the wings are about half way on the tail; but in a specimen in my possession, they reach almost to the end of it.

8.—EGYPTIAN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Ægyptia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 247. *Gm. Lin.* i. 457. *Hasselq. It.* 245. 23.
Egyptian Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 613. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 61.

SIZE of the Royston Crow. Bill blackish, two inches long, and more than half an inch broad at the base; the head, shoulders, and back brown, marked with oblong ferruginous spots; sides the same, with lucid spots of the same colour, broadest at the tips of the feathers; throat ferruginous white; belly and thighs whitish, marked with longitudinal, broadish, ferruginous spots; upper tail coverts quite white; quills spotted with white on the inner webs, chiefly at the tips; tail even at the end, inclining to ash-colour; legs pale green.

Inhabits Lower Egypt, about Cairo; builds in sycamore and date trees, and feeds on frogs, insects, and small fish, which last it meets with in the fields, when they are overflowed: its cry is not unlike that of the Common Crow.

9.—NEW-GUINEA KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo novæ Guineæ, *Ind. Orn.* i. 247. *Gm. Lin.* i. 456.
Martin-pescheur de la nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy.* 171. t. 107.
New-Guinea Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 614. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 62.

SIZE of the Black and White Species. Bill and irides blackish; the whole plumage black, spotted, or marked with white irregularly;

on the head, back, and wing coverts, the spots are small and round; quills the same, but the spots of twice the size ; the neck and belly have longitudinal ones, the feathers being, as it were, striped down the middle; on each side of the neck are two large spots, one above the other, the space between them narrow, and spotted like the rest of the neck; the upper one is in the shape of a pear, with the point upwards, and somewhat oblique, the under one round; legs blackish.

Inhabits New-Guinea.

10.—SMYRNA KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Smyrnensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 247. *Lin.* i. 181. *Gm. Lin.* i. 456. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 65. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 145.

Ispida Smyrnensis, *Bris.* iv. 499. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 184.

Smyrna Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 615. *Alb.* iii. pl. 37. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 68. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 821.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill two inches long, dull red; irides whitish; head, neck, breast, belly, sides, thighs, under wing and tail coverts, elegant chestnut; throat white; on the breast a transverse band of the same, about half an inch in breadth; lesser wing coverts, and those next the body, dull green; the greater farthest from the body, the same, but within blackish; quills the same; the tail consists of twelve feathers, the two middle ones are dull green, and the outer edges of the others the same; within and beneath all of them are blackish; legs red.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of Smyrna.

A.—Alcedo Smyrnensis, *Lin.* i. 181. 11. B.
Ispida, *Klein Av.* p. 35. 7.
Ispida Madagascariensis cærulea, *Bris.* iv. 496. t. 38. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 183.
Martin-pescheur bleu et roux, *Buf.* vii. 182.
Grand Martin-pescheur de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 232.
Great Gambia Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 616. 7. A. *Edw.* pl. 8.

Length ten inches. Bill two inches and a half long, and dusky brownish red; head, neck, and under parts of the body, fine chestnut, deeper on the head, and hind part of the neck; throat dirty yellowish white; wing coverts nearest the body violet black; the outer ones beryl blue; the ten prime quills have the lower half the same without, but are white within; the rest of their length black; the remaining quills beryl blue on the outer webs, and black within, the whole length; the tail rounded at the end, blue above, all but the two middle feathers, blackish within; and all of them black on the under surface; legs red.

Inhabits Gambia and Madagascar; found likewise in Java, and there called Tenkeorang.—I have also seen the same bird among some drawings, copied from specimens in China, in Gen. Hardwicke's collection, made at Cawnpore, November 1798.

B.—Ispida Bengalensis major, *Bris.* iv. 501. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 184.
Martin-pescheur de la Cote de Malabar, *Pl. enl.* 894.
Great Bengal Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 616. 7. B. *Alb.* 3. t. 28.

Length ten inches and a half. Bill two inches and three quarters, bright red; irides fine yellow; head and behind the neck fine chestnut, extending a little way on the back; the back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail coverts, light bluish green; throat, fore neck, breast, and upper part of the belly white; on each side of the last five brown spots, pretty large; lower part of the belly, thighs, under tail coverts and sides chestnut; wing coverts part blue, part chestnut;

outsides and tips of the prime quills blue green; the insides and under parts blackish; legs orange.

Inhabits Bengal, where it is called Paula Gumma. I have observed one in which the crown, nape, and sides to the under mandible are black; otherwise in all respects as in the last described.

11.—COROMANDEL KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Coromanda, *Ind. Orn.* i. 252. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 174.
Martin-pescheur violet de Coromandel, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 212. pl. 118.
Coromandel Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 143. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 75.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill and irides reddish; the hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail of a reddish lilac colour, glossed in various lights with violet and sky-blue;* quills the same, but within of a yellowish rufous colour; on the rump a perpendicular, broad, bluish-white streak; throat white, the rest of the under parts light rufous; legs reddish.

Inhabits the Coast of Coromandel.—It seems to agree in many respects with the last species; found also in Java, where it goes by the name of Tengke-sumbo.

12.—BLACK-WINGED KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH eleven inches and a quarter. Bill very stout, more than two inches long; the upper mandible crimson, the base black, passing obliquely to the middle of the edge; tip black, the under mandible wholly so; top of the head cinereous; through the eye a black streak; chin and some way on the throat white; the rest of the neck, back, breast, and tail fine glossy greenish pale blue; wings black, with an oblique broad band of the same glossy blue, arising from the outward part of many of the quills being of that colour, from the base to the middle; the bastard wing is also half black, half blue; under wing coverts white; the inner webs of the quills white half way from the base; tail blue, rather deeper than the rest, dusky beneath; shape a little rounded, the outmost feather being about half an inch shorter than the two middle ones; all the under parts from breast to vent, dusky bluish white; legs crimson.

---

* Mr. Woodford.

Inhabits Sierra Leone.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.

13.—DUN KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill two inches, colour yellowish, more inclined to that of box; head, neck, beginning of the back, and beneath the body, pale brown, or dirty rufous, nearly white on the chin; and on the back and belly rufous brown; the feathers of the crown elongated, but scarcely to be called crested; wings and tail pale blue green; legs pale, almost white.

Inhabits Africa, and seems somewhat allied to the Senegal Species, but has a longer tail, and the wings reach only to the base.—Mr. Woodford.

14.—MENINGTING KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Meningting, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 177.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Plumage above dusky black; middle of the back sea-green; rump blue; beneath bay; throat, and a spot on the neck on both sides, white; a dusky white streak between the bill and eyes; and the scapulars marked with some spots of blue.

Inhabits Java, called there Meningting.

15.—BIRU KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Biru, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 172.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. General colour pale azure; quills brown within; chin, throat, and all beneath white.

Inhabits Java; called by the natives Meningting-watu.

16.—WHITE-HEADED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo leucocephala, *Ind. Orn.* i. 248. *Gm. Lin.* i. 456. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 798. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 174.
Martin-pescheur à tête et Cou couleur de paille, *Buf.* vii. 190. *Pl. enl.* 757.
Javan Kingsfisher, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 67.
White-headed Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 617.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill near three inches long, and red; head, neck, and under parts of the body white, with a tinge of straw colour; chin white; top of the head streaked with black; wings and tail deep greenish blue; back blue green; quills brown, edged with blue.

Inhabits the Island of Java, called there Tingke-buto.

17.—TENROU-JOULON KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo flavicans, *Ind. Orn.* i. 248. *Gm. Lin.* i. 456.
Ten-rou-joulon, *Hist. gen. des Voy.* x. 459. *Buf.* vii. 191. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 617. 8. *Sect.* ii.
Flavescent Kingsfisher, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 82.

SIZE of a Lark. Bill red; head and back green; belly yellowish; tail of the finest blue imaginable.

Inhabits the Island of Celebes, and there called Ten-rou-joulon.

This has been thought by M. Buffon to vary but little from the last, but it is much inferior in size, and the head is expressly said to be green.

18.—CRAB-EATING KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo cancrophaga, *Ind. Orn.* i. 249.
Martin-pescheur, appellé Crabier, *Buf.* vii. 183. *Pl. enl.* 334.
Crab-eating Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 618. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 71. pl. 8.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill deep ferruginous; upper part of the body and tail fine blue green; the outer edges of the quills the same, with black tips; on the wing coverts a large bed of black; behind each eye a streak of the same; the under part of the body pale fulvous yellow; legs ferruginous.

Inhabits Senegal, and called there Crabier; feeds on a small species of Land Crab found in the woods, and rarely or never frequents the water.

19.—SENEGAL KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Senegalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 249. *Lin.* i. 180. *Gm. Lin.* i. 455.
Alcedo-semicœrulea, *Forsk. Faun. Arab.* p. 2. 5. *Gm. Lin.* i. 455.
Grand M. pescheur du Senegal, *Bris.* iv. 494. t. 40. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 182.
Martin-pescheur à tête grise, *Buf.* vii. 194. *Pl. enl.* 594.
Senegal Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 618. 9. A. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 72. pl. 9.

SIZE of a Starling; length nine inches. Bill two inches long; the upper mandible red, the lower black; head, throat, and neck, light grey, deeper on the head; between the bill and eye a black mark, reaching to the eye; back and scapulars blue; lesser wing coverts, and some of the greater ones nearest the body, black; the greater black, with the outer edges blue; quills white within at the base, the outer margins blue green; the rest of them for their whole length, and tips black; tail black, the upper surface of the two middle feathers, and outer edges of all the others, blue green; legs black.

Inhabits Senegal, fonnd also about Yemen, in Arabia, by Forskal, who minutely describes it. I observed in one, said to come from Sierra Leone, that the black space between the bill and eye, is larger, and quite surrounds the latter.

A.—Alcedo submacroura, capite colloque albis, &c. *Ind. Orn.* i. 249. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 619. 9. B.

Length above nine inches. Bill strait, an inch and a half long, red; irides hazel; head and neck dusky white; wings black, with a bar of blue across the middle; breast and belly ferruginous; some of the feathers of the former with yellowish margins; the inside of the wings is first ferruginous, then whitish, and afterwards dusky; tail blue above, dusky beneath; legs red.

Inhabits St. Jago, particularly a small islet in the harbour, called Quail Island; feeds on the blue land crabs, whose numerous habitations are round and deep holes in the dry parched soil; found also in Abyssinia, as I learned from the drawings of Mr. Bruce.

B.—Martin-pêcheur bleu et noir du Senegal, *Buf.* vii. 194. *Pl. enl.* 356, lower figure. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 619. 9. C.

This is rather larger than the Common Kingsfisher; length eight inches. Bill rufous; upper part of the head and neck bluish white; back, second quills, and tail deep blue; wing coverts and greater quills black; the upper parts rufous yellow; legs reddish.

Inhabits Senegal.

20.—WHITE COLLARED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo cærulea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 250. *Gm. Lin.* i. 454.
Ispida Indica torquata, *Bris.* iv. 481. t. 37. 2. A. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 179.
White-collared Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 620. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 94. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 269.

THIS is larger than our Common Kingsfisher; length six inches and three quarters. Bill nearly one inch and three quarters long; grey at the base, and blackish towards the tip. The plumage fine blue above, and rufous beneath; on the throat very pale; above the eye, from the base of the bill, a white line, and another round the neck like a collar; under the eye a rufous spot; rump and upper tail coverts fine green; legs grey.

Inhabits the East Indies.

21.—SACRED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo sacra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 250. *Gm. Lin.* i. 453.
Sacred Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 621. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 78.

THIS is bigger and stouter than the Common Kingsfisher; length nine inches and a half. The bill strong, depressed, one inch and three quarters long, and lead-coloured, but the under part of it is white; the head and below the eye on each side, as well as the upper parts of the body, light blue green, darkest about the ears; over the eye a pale ferruginous stripe, beginning at the nostrils, and meeting at the back part of the head; under the blue, beneath the eye, a narrow orange ferruginous stripe, and beneath that, on the nape, a band of blue; quills and tail blackish, the outer edges blue, appearing when closed wholly blue; all the under parts are white, with a tinge of buff-colour round the neck like a collar; legs black.

Inhabits Otaheite, and the other Society Isles in the South Seas; at the first it is called Kooto-o-oo*

A.—Sacred Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 621. 12. A. *Ind. Orn.* i. 250. 15. *β.*

This variety has a white band over the eye to the hindhead, instead of ferruginous; beneath this, at the nape, one of black, which is blue in the other; the scapulars also are more inclined to green, and darker than in the former bird; and the white on the neck, and sides of the breast, has each feather fringed with ash-colour; the knees of both are black, a very little way up on the outside.—In one of these was observed a very slender black line, dividing the white collar on the neck, in the middle.

B.—Sacred Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii 622. 12 B. pl. 27. *Ind. Orn.* i. 250. 15. *γ.* *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 174.

Size of the others. Bill the same; crown of the head greenish black; over the eye a ferruginous streak; beneath, and even with the eye, a broad black streak, passing to the hindhead, and surrounding it; chin and throat white; neck, breast, and belly pale ferruginous, passing round the neck as a collar, and the feathers of the latter margined with dusky; outside of the thighs blackish; back and wings like the head; rump pale bluish green; quills and tail blackish, the feathers margined outwardly with blue; legs dusky.

Inhabits Ulietea.—This Variety is also found in Java, and simply called Tengke.

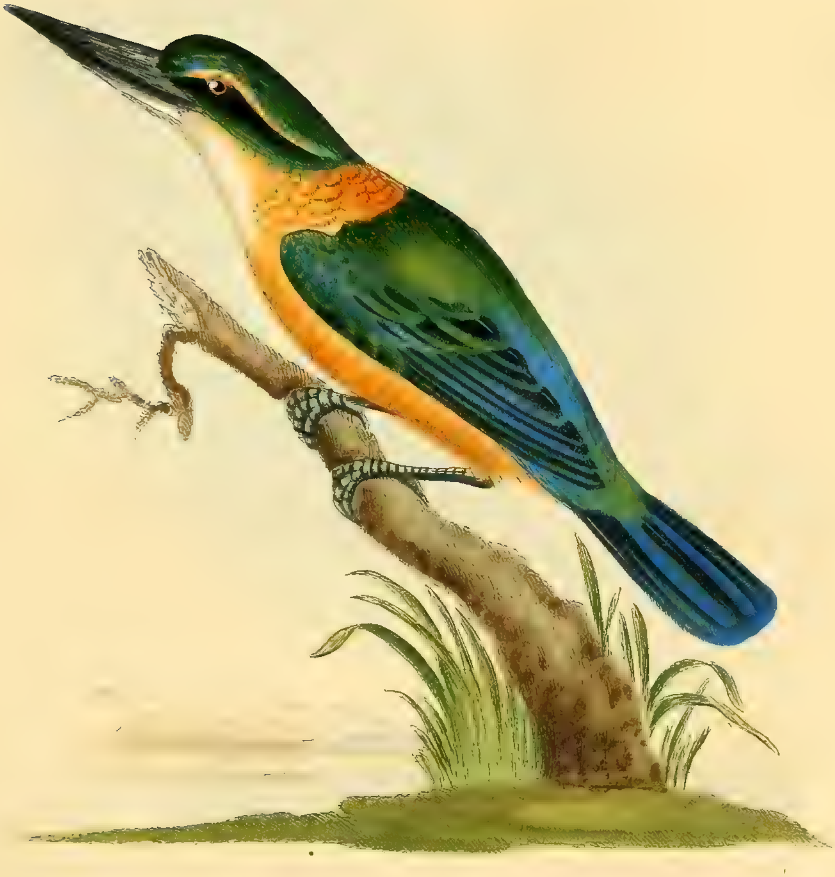
C.—Sacred Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 612. 12. C. *Ind. Orn.* i. 251. *δ.* *White's Journ.* pl. in p. 193. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 79. Var.

In this the crown is blue, the feathers very long, and forming a crest; the rest of the head black; throat, and round the neck white;

---

* *Cook's last Voyage, Append.*

Pl. LXI.



Sacred Kings-fisher.

a streak over the eye, the hind part of the neck, and the belly buff-coloured; vent black; wings and tail blue; round the knee black; legs brown.

This was found at Dusky Bay, New Zealand, and called Ghotarré.

D.—Sacred Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 114. 12. D. *Ind. Orn.* i. 251. 15. ε.

Crown of the head greenish black; over the eyes a streak, which is whitish before, and greenish behind; round the neck a white collar; back dusky black; wing coverts pale green, with yellowish edges; quills and tail black, edged with blue; under parts of the body whitish, tinged with dusky yellow on the breast; vent and under wing coverts very pale yellow.

Inhabits New Zealand, and there called Poopoo-whouroo-roa.

22.—COLLARED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo collaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 250.
Martin-pêcheur à Collier blanc, *Buf.* vii. 192. *Son. Voy.* 67. t. 33. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 623. 12. D.
Sacred Kingsfisher, *Phill. Bot. Bay,* t. p. 156. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 80.

ACCORDING to Sonnerat, it is less than a Blackbird. Bill black: the lower mandible yellow at the base; head, back, wings, and tail blue, tinged with green; the under parts of the body white, extending round the middle of the neck like a collar; legs blackish.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands. From the distribution of the colours, although not quite the same, this bird might pass for a further Variety of the Sacred Kingsfisher; but the bill seems in Sonnerat's figure to be longer, and more slender in proportion, and is nearly strait.—A specimen in Mr. Bullock's Museum had a bar of blue across the breast.

A.—In a Variety found in New-Holland is a rufous spot between the bill and eye, and from that a white stripe passing under the eye to hindhead: this is seven inches and a half long; the bill one inch and a half, under mandible pale at the base; legs red.

Another, called by the English, Vernal Kingsfisher, blue above, and pale rufous beneath; chin and vent nearly white; between the bill and eye a triangular rufous spot as in the other, but no white stripe under the eye.

These were supposed to be male and female.

23.—GREEN-HEADED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo chlorocephala, *Ind. Orn.* i. 250. *Gm. Lin.* i. 454. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 174.
Martin-pêcheur à tête verte, *Buf.* vii. 190. *Pl. enl.* 783. 2.
Green-headed Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 620. *Nat. Mis.* pl. 525. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 77.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill blackish; head green, surrounded with a streak of black, appearing like a green hood; back dusky black, changing to blue green on the wings and tail; beneath from chin to vent white; tail dusky beneath; the quills and legs are also dusky.

Inhabits Bouro, one of the Molucca Islands, and seems somewhat allied to the Collared Species. Dr. Horsfield met with this in Java, where it is called Tengke-cheger.

24.—VENERATED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo venerata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 251. *Gm. Lin.* i. 453.
Venerated Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 623. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 81.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch and three quarters long, much depressed, and black, but the base of the under mandible for above half an inch is white; plumage above light brown, in some parts mixed with greenish feathers, in others tinged only with glossy green; from the eye to the hindhead this last colour is very conspicuous, forming a kind of wreath round the back of the head, where it inclines to white; wing coverts brown, many of them margined with green; the secondaries the same, and several as long as the greater quills, which are only edged with green for about half their length; the under parts of the body are very pale; the tail not quite four inches long, rounded at the end, and coloured as the quills; the shafts of both quills and tail chestnut; legs dusky.

Inhabits Apye, one of the Friendly Isles, where it is sacred among the natives, as is that of Otaheite.

A.—In Mr. Woodford's drawings is one eight inches and a half long. Bill one inch and a half to gape, black; top of the head very pale brown, with a few dark streaks; over the eye, from the nostrils, a pale line, fringing the crown quite round like a wreath; head, neck, and back very pale brown; beneath from the breast dusky white; wings and tail greenish brown; legs red.

25.—RESPECTED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo tuta, *Ind. Orn.* i. 251. *Gm. Lin.* 453.
Respected Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 624. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 81.

SIZE of the Common Kingsfisher; length eight inches and a half. Bill depressed, black, and one inch and a half in length, the lower mandible white; the upper parts of the body are olive-green; over the eye a white streak; round the neck a collar of greenish black; under parts of the body from the chin white; tail longish; legs black.

Inhabits Otaheite, and there called Erooro; is held sacred,* and not allowed to be killed or taken.

26.—BLACK-WINGED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo melanoptera, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 174.

LENGTH ten inches. The head and scapulars are black; back, rump, and belly blue; quills sea-green, tips and under sides brown, marked with broad white bands; the throat, and a collar round the neck sooty bay colour; tail sea-green, beneath brownish.

Inhabits Java, known there by the name ot Tengke-urang.

27.—BLACK-CAPPED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo atricapilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. 251. *Gm. Lin.* i. 453.
Martin-pêcheur, à Coiffe noire, *Buf.* vii. 189. *Pl. enl.* 673.
Black-capped Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 624. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 465. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 70.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill large, and of a bright red; the head and hind part of the neck are black; back, tail, and middle of the wings deep glossy violet-blue; the shoulders, wing coverts, and ends of the wings black; throat, fore part of the neck, and breast white † encircling the neck at the lower part near the back; belly pale rufous; legs red.

Inhabits China.

---

* These birds are probably esteemed as sacred, on account of their being seen frequently flying about the Morais or burial places.—*Parkin. Journ.* 70. But the Kingsfisher is not the only animal held sacred by the Islanders, as Herons, Rats, and Flies, enter the same list.—*Parkin. Journ. Errat.* p. 22. *Forst. Voy.* i. 519.—Women and children were most afraid of doing injury to the Kingsfisher; yet all persons did not mind it, for some of the natives were ready to point them out for our people to shoot at.—*Forst. Voy.* i. 378. I fancy, therefore, the whole was no more than what is paid by tender minds to the Redbreast and Wren, in England, only carried to a greater length.

† One in Lord Mountnorris's drawings had the collar and under parts very pale rufous.

A.—Martin pêcheur de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 65. t. 31. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 625. 15. A. *Ind. Orn.* i. 251. β.

Less than a Blackbird. Top of the head, and behind the neck brown; this surrounds the eye, and passes below it on each side, to the middle of the upper mandible; from the nostrils to the eye a whitish stripe; the upper parts and middle of the back brown; rump and upper tail coverts glossy sky-blue; tail deep blue; wing coverts brown; quills blackish blue in the middle, and dull black at the ends; throat to vent white; in the middle of each feather a longish brown streak; round the lower part of the neck the white passes round it like a collar.

Inhabits the Island of Luçonia.

B.—Black-capped Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn* ii. 626. 15. B. *Ind. Orn.* i. 252. 18. δ.

Length ten inches. Bill thick, two inches and a half long, and red; body above black, mixed with ferruginous, the feathers of the head longest; quills and tail blue green within, and shafts dark coloured; throat and breast white; on the last some of the feathers are tinged with pale green; belly ferruginous brown; legs red.

Inhabits the South Sea, but what part uncertain.

C.—Black-capped Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 115. 15. C.

Length eleven inches. Bill four inches, colour deep red; the head and all above the body deep blue; wing coverts dusky black; quills the same, with the inner webs of many white, and the tips of all black; the under parts of the body white, running back like a crescent at the lower part of the neck; legs black.

I met with this in the collection of the late Mr. Boddam.—It appeared as a Variety of the Black-capped, if not differing in sex

I have also seen a drawing, in which one sex had the top of the head, and dark parts of the wings and quills, brown instead of black.

D.—Length eleven inches. Bill one inch and three quarters, red, and stout; the head, even with the under jaw, pale rufous brown; neck and under parts pale rufous yellow; wings pale blue green; back and rump pale verditer blue; tail blue, but deeper; quills black; legs dull red.

Inhabits India.

28.—BLACK-BACKED KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill from the gape to point nearly two inches, stout, and crimson; head, neck, and breast pale brownish ash-colour; top of the head and sides much darker; chin very pale, but not quite white; belly, thighs, vent, under wing and tail coverts ferruginous; at the beginning of the back a portion of black; but the rest of the back, rump, and tail fine lucid blue, deepest on the last, the under part of which is dusky, in shape rounded at the end; scapulars and wing coverts black, the outer webs of the secondaries glossy blue for the greater part of the length, the prime ones the same half way from the base, but within for the same space white; legs red, claws black.

Inhabits Sierra Leone.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.

29.—LIBYAN KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill stout, one inch and a half long, dull red, with a dusky point, the upper mandible wholly dusky; crown full of narrow, longish feathers, which may be erected as a crest, the colour of them pale ash, streaked with black; behind the eye a dusky streak, passing towards and surrounding the nape; neck and all round dusky white, with a narrow dusky streak down the shafts of the feathers; chin and throat plain white; breast and belly pale yellowish dun, with narrow, long, blackish streaks; vent the same, but not streaked; back and rump fine blue; lesser wing coverts and scapulars brown; greater coverts whitish, with black ends; the rest of the wing pale greenish blue, except the ends of the quills, which are black, the edge of the wing from the bend half way white, and the greater quills white not far from the base; tail short, dusky blue; the wings reach to about half the length; legs pale red.

Inhabits Senegal.—From the collection of Gen. Davies. I found also a specimen among Mr. Salt's birds, from Abyssinia, shot at Chelicut, in the bed of a brook, closely shaded with trees and shrubs.

One, in the collection of Mr. Comyns, had the dusky black streak continued from behind the eye wholly round the hindhead; the greater quills white a little way from the base, forming a spot; the rest of the length for one inch and a half dusky; the second quill fringed with pale blue; and the middle of the back and rump of this last colour, very bright, and the greater wing coverts streaked brown and white, forming a longish patch on the wing.

This was brought from Sierra Leone.

30.—NUBIAN KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill stout, one inch and a half long from the gape, upper mandible dusky, the lower orange, with a dusky tip; head crested, and streaked as in the last described, but darker; the middle of the back fine blue; scapulars and wing coverts brown, the margins of some of the last dusky white; quills white within half way from the base; greater quills dusky, outer margins deep blue; all beneath from the breast dusky white, tending to buff beyond the breast, streaked with narrow lines of black in the middle, and broader ones on the sides; tail deep blue; legs orange.

In the collection of Mr. Salt, and probably differs in sex from the last described; for though the distribution of colours is not far different, it has the black streak from behind the eye to the nape.

31.—FERRUGINOUS-BELLIED KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH nearly nine inches. Bill from the gape two inches and a quarter, very stout, at the base near three quarters of an inch, declining by degrees to a point, colour pale dusky yellow; crown of the head and nape, and each side as low as the jaw, black; chin and throat to the breast dusky white, passing round the neck in a narrow collar; back dark, toward the rump pale glossy blue; wing coverts clouded, glossy blue; quills dusky, edged outwardly with bluish; beneath from the breast deep ferruginous; tail blue; legs yellow.

The other sex has the lower part of the white throat, and collar inclining to rufous; tail deep rufous instead of blue; but whether this is the male or female we are not informed.

Inhabits the South Seas, but the place not ascertained.

32.—COMMON KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Ispida, *Ind. Orn.* i. 252. *Lin.* i. 179. *Mus. Ad. Frid.* i. 16. *Scop.* i. No. 64. *Gm. Lin.* i. 448. *Raii* 48. A. 1. *Will.* 101. t. 24. *Bris.* iv. 471. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 176. *Klein* 33. 1. *Id. Stem.* t. 5. f. 1. a. b. *Id. Ov.* t. 4. C. *Frisch* t. 223. *Mull.* No. 105. *Brun. in App.* *Gesn. Av.* pl. in p. 513. *Faun. Arag.* p. 73. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 143. *Schœf. El.* t. 41. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. 534. *Id. Ed.* 2d. ii. 1106. *Shaw's Zool. Lect.* t. 59. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 129. *Tem. Man.* 262. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 423.

Eissvogel, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 56. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 3. *Naturf.* ix. s. 5. *Id.* xiii. 182. *Id.* xxii. 121.

Uccello pescatore (Santa Maria), *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 39. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 99. *Zinnan. Uov.* 116. t. 22. f. 106. *Gerin.* t. 493. *Spal. Vog.* iii. t. 17.

Martin-pescheur, *Buf.* vii. 164. pl. 9. *Pl. enl.* 77.

Der gemeine lasur blaue Eisvogel, *Schmid Vog.* 52. t. 40.

Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 626. *Id. Sup.* 115. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 88. pl. 38. *Id. fol.* 82. pl. 1. *Id.* 1812. i. 326. pl. 42. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 280. A. *Albin.* i. pl. 54. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 2. f. 4. & pl. 11. f. 2. *Bradl. Nat.* t. 11. f. 1. *Will. Engl.* 146. pl, 24. *Bewick* ii. pl. p. 19. *Lewin Birds*, ii. t. 52. *Walcot Birds*, i. t. 52. *Donov.* iv. t. 100. *Grav. Br. Orn.* ii. pl. 13. *Wood Zoogr.* i. 449. pl. 20. *Pult. Cat.* p. 6. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 80. pl. 10. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

THIS, the most beautiful of British birds, is in length seven inches, in breadth eleven, and weighs one ounce and a quarter. Bill near two inches long, and black, but the base of the under mandible is yellow; irides red; top of the head, side and wing coverts dark green, changing into blue; and marked with transverse spots of a brighter, and very lucid blue; the tail deep blue; but the middle of the back, and the tail coverts are bright azure; at the base of the upper mandible an orange spot, at the upper corner of which is a small patch of white, and under that a black mark; behind the eye a broad rufous orange-coloured stripe, passing a little way on each side of the neck, and beneath this, a patch of white; chin white, with a tinge of rufous; the rest of the parts beneath rufous orange; legs red.

I do not find any material difference between the male and female.

This is a common species in England, as well as in the greater part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Specimens have been received from China, Bengal, Ceylon, and Egypt,* precisely the same as to colours with ours; that from China seemed to us smaller, and was called Ju-loang. Belon remarks his having met with it in Romania and Græcia;† and Scopoli notices it as a bird of Carniola,‡ where it remains the whole year, as in England; and indeed, it bears in general the rigour of the colder climates, so that it has gained among the Germans the name of Eiszvogel, or Ice Bird.§ Olina speaks of it, as not regarding the ice or cold;‖ and Gmelin assures us that it is found in Tartary, Siberia,** and Russia, though only in the temperate parts. It is an uncommon bird in Denmark,†† and not at all found in Sweden, as it does not enter the list of birds in the Fauna Suecica of Linnæus. It certainly bears the cold of our climate sufficiently well, yet there are few winters in which some of these birds do not appear to perish from cold, as to my knowledge several have been found frozen stiff by the sides of even running water, without the least sign of any mark of violence. It is chiefly seen about fresh water streams, but not unfrequently in the neighbourhood of salt water rivers.‡‡

M. Daubenton is said to have kept Kingsfishers in a cage for several months, by means of small fish put into basins of water, on which they have fed, for they refused all other kinds of nourishment.

The Kingsfisher lays as far as seven‖‖ semi-transparent white eggs, in a hole in the bank of a river or stream which it frequents; sometimes two or three feet in depth, always ascending, and very frequently makes use of an old rat's hole for that purpose; at the end, which is hollowed out, and enlarged, is found a bed of fish bones, on which the eggs are laid, and the young hatched; and it is observed, that it is not the remains of the fish on which it feeds, which foul the habitation, as the bird swallows the fish, bones and all, and brings up the indigestible parts, like the birds of prey.*

---

* Sonnin. *Tr.* ii. p. 55. † *Nat. des Ois.* p. 220. ‡ *Scop. Ann.* i. 55.

§ *Gesner. Av.* 551. ‖ *Uccel.* p. 39. ** *Voy. au Siber.* ii. 112. †† *Muller.*

‡‡ It has been seen at times balancing itself over the water, in which a great many small round shining beetles * were swimming swiftly in a circular, and which it makes its prey.—*Br. Zool.* 1812. V. i. 335. ‖‖ Gesner says, as for as nine, *Av.* p. 514. C.

* Gyrinus natator, or Glimmerchaffer, *Lin.*—See *Wood's Illustr. of Insects*, part i. p. 19. pl. 5.

The Tartars and Ostiaks are said to make use of the feathers of this bird as a love charm, and put the bill, feet, and skin into a purse, as a preservative against misfortunes.† The Kingsfisher, too, has given rise to many fictions, to be met with among the poets, and accounts of old authors: two, at least, of which we know to be untrue—the one, its capability of calming the sea for a certain number of days—the other, its preventing the depredation of moths on woollen cloths, if kept among them in the wardrobe; ‡ again, it is asserted, that if one of these birds is suspended by a string, it will, by turning about, shew a change of weather; but the effect is produced by the string alone, which coils and uncoils according to the dryness or moisture of the atmosphere.

The more antient classical, as well as other writers, have noticed the Kingsfisher. Virgil ranks it among the singing birds, and makes its song to be equal with that of the Acanthis, § probably either our Siskin or Linnet, if not the Goldfinch; all of which have pleasing notes; but so distant is the Kingsfisher from a songster, that we cannot learn that it has any note whatever beyond that of a scream, frequently uttered whilst flying; || nor were Ceyx and his wife, who, according to Ovid, were changed into Alcyons, remarked for

---

* *Orn. Dict.* † *Arct. Zool.*

‡ It has been called Oiseau de teigne, Drapier, and Garde boutique, from the supposed property of preserving woollen from being moth-eaten; but so far from preserving them, it falls a prey itself to the moth, equally with other birds.

§ Littoraque Halcyonem resonant, et Acanthida dumi.
Virg. Georg. iii. l. 338.

Pliny, too, talks of it as a Singing Bird.—See *B. X. ch.* 32.

|| Col. Montagu in his *Orn. Dict.* says, that the young birds in the nest are continually chirping, when impatient for a supply of food from their parents, insomuch as often to betray the situation of their nest.

singing before their transformation;* we may, therefore, presume, that the Halcyon of old authors, if really a singing bird, is not likely to prove the Kingsfisher, at present known under that apellation; but, the reader will find this more fully treated of in the British Zoology, to which we refer him.

33.—BABOUCARD KINGSFISHER.

Ispida Senegalensis, *Bris.* iv. 485. t. 39. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 180. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 423.
Le Baboucard, *Buf.* vii. 193. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 618. 16. A.

SIZE of the last; length six inches and a half. Bill brown; head and hind part of the neck dull green, each feather tipped with a brighter green spot; on the sides of the head are two fulvous spots, the one between the bill and eye, the other behind the latter, and very small; the back fine blue green with a small mixture of brown; rump and upper tail coverts bright blue green; throat pale yellow; the under parts of the body orange; the scapulars dull green; wing coverts the same, tipped with bright blue green; quills brown; the outer edge green, the inner orange; the lesser the same, but the inner margins brown; tail brown, the two middle feathers, and the outer edges of the others blue green; legs reddish.

Inhabits Senegal, whence it was sent by M. Adanson. It has many things in common with the European one, and by some supposed to be the same, but it is most probably a distinct species.

---

* *Ovid. Metam. Lib.* xi. l. 745.

34.—RED-HEADED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo erithaca, *Ind. Orn.* i. 253. *Lin.* i. 179. *Gm. Lin.* i. 449.
Ispida Bengalensis torquata, *Bris.* iv. 503. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 185.
Martin-pêcheur à front jaune, *Buf.* vii. 195.
Bengal Kingsfisher, *Alb.* iii. pl. 29.
Red-headed Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 629. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 95. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 317.

SIZE of the Common Species; length six inches and a quarter; Bill one inch and a half long, and red; upper part of the head dull red; on the forehead a yellow spot; on each side of the head a streak of black, from the base of the bill, through the eye; behind it another band of deep blue; the hind part of the neck encircled with a collar of white; from this to the rump, deep blue; the rump itself, upper tail coverts, and tail, dull red; throat white; sides of the head, under the eyes, and all beneath fine yellow; wing coverts and quills light ash-colour; legs bright red.

Inhabits Bengal.

A.—Red-headed Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 629. A. *Gen. Birds* 61. pl 5.

Less than the former. Bill red; near the base of the upper mandible a white spot; head and back part of the neck orange red; from each eye, towards the back, a purple line, terminating in a white spot, and within that one of black; chin white; back a rich blue, the lower part of it light purple; wing coverts black, edged with blue; quills black; breast and belly yellowish white; legs red.

Inhabits India, and somewhat resembles the following.

35.—PURPLE KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo purpurea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 253. *Gm. Lin.* i. 449.
Martin-pêcheur pourpré, *Buf.* vii. 199. *Pl. enl.* 778. 2.
Purple Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 630. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 96. pl. 11.

SIZE of the last. Bill red; head, rump, and tail gilded rufous, with a tinge of blue and purple; back and wing coverts rich blue black; quills black; behind the eye a light purple streak, which finishes at the back part with bright blue; throat white; the under parts of the body gilded rufous white; legs red.

Inhabits the East Indies; brought from Pondicherry.

36.—RUFOUS KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Madagascariensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 254. *Lin.* i. 179. *Gm. Lin.* i. 449.
Ispida Madagascariensis, *Bris.* iv. 508. t. 38. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 187.
Martin-pêcheur roux de Madag. *Buf.* vii. 199. *Pl. enl.* 778. 1.
Rufous Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 631.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Bill sixteen lines long, and red; plumage on the upper parts of the body rufous; throat and fore part of the neck white; the rest to the vent rufous white; quills blackish; tail the same with the two middle feathers, and the outer edges of all the rest rufous; legs red.

Inhabits Madagascar, and seems much allied to the Purple Species.

37.—BLUE-HEADED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo cæruleocephala, *Ind. Orn.* i. 254. *Gm. Lin.* i. 449.
Martin-pêcheur à tête bleu, *Buf.* vii. 198.
Petit Martin-pêcheur du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 356.—upper figure.
Blue-headed Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 631. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 100.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill thirteen lines long, and red; crown bright blue, waved with blue green; back and wings blue; quills blackish; throat white; the rest of the under parts rufous; legs red.

Inhabits Madagascar, also India: there called Lokao mukié.

A.—Todus cœruleus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 266. *Gm. Lin.* i. 444.
Alcedo pusilla, *Nat. Misc.* p. 159. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 101.
Todier bleu à ventre rouge, *Buf.* vii. 229.
Todier de Juida, *Pl. enl.* 783. *Salern. Orn.* 126.
Martin-pêcheur à dos bleu, *Ann. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat.* ii. p. 441. t. 62. f. 2.
Blue Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 659.

This is no more than three inches and a half long. Bill flesh-colour; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail deep blue; throat white; beneath the eye a purplish spot; sides of the head, neck, and belly fine orange; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits Whidah, in Africa. I have seen in some a few spots of blue on the wing coverts.

B.—Alcedo cæruleocephala, *Ind. Orn.* i. 254. 27. γ.
Blue-headed Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 115.

Length four inches. Bill red; crown barred blue and black, the feathers margined with rufous; the rest of the head to the breast rufous yellow; back and wing coverts fine blue; quills and tail rufous brown; belly white; legs red.

C.—Blue-headed Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 631. 20. *Sect.* ii.

This differs from the last in having a white tuft on each side of the neck near the wing. I received this from Guinea, from whence the other Varieties were had; we are informed also, that they inhabit the Province of Congo; Var. A. being common at Malemba, on the borders of streams, and near the sea coasts, where it is called Tounzi; is very tame, and frequently seen to fly to the right and left, for the purpose of telling the way to travellers, as the Negroes think, on which account no one attempts to injure it.

D.—Alcedo ultramarina, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 21. pl. 901. *Daud. An. Mus. Nat.* ii. 443.

This is a small Species, of which the bill is whitish, tip fulvous; plumage blue, beneath fulvous; crown subcristated, striped transversely with black.

Inhabits Malemba, in Africa. Dr. Shaw thinks is most like the Crested, but inclines to believe it a new species.

38.—ROSE-CHEEKED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo ultramarina, Ultramarine Kingsfisher, *Daud. Ann. Mus. H. Nat.* ii. p. 443?
Nat. Misc. xxi. pl. 901?

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill one inch long, fine red; crown of the head very deep blue, the feathers edged with obscure paler blue; back, rump, and wing coverts fine deep blue, marked on the latter with paler blue spots; quills and tail dusky, edged with blue; the upper tail coverts reach half way on the tail, giving the whole a blue appearance; chin white; sides of the head, and all beneath pale rufous, passing round the neck as a collar; on each cheek a large rose-coloured, purplish patch; legs pale yellow.

One, supposed to be a female, had no paler spots on the wings, and the rose purple patch on the cheeks much smaller; the greater quills, with the inner webs, rufous for three-fourths of the length, as also the tail feathers; legs red.

Inhabits Africa; supposed to have come from Sierra Leone, or Malemba.

39.—BLUE-BREASTED KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH scarcely five inches. Bill one inch and a half, black; the head on each side even with the eyes, and bill blue; between the nostrils and eye a white streak; beneath from the chin white, passing round the neck in a narrow ring, or collar; body above, and wings verditer blue, coming forwards in a broad belt over the breast; from thence the belly, thighs, and vent white; on the crown and wing coverts some lighter coloured, and glossy feathers, mixed; quills black; under wing coverts white; tail blue; legs pale red.

This is a most elegant species, although the plumage consists only of two colours, viz: verditer blue and white. Its native place uncertain, supposed to be Africa.

40.—INDIAN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Bengalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 254. *Gm. Lin.* i. 450.
Ispida Bengalensis, *Bris.* iv. 475. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 177. *Klein Av.* 34. 2.
Martin-pêcheur de Bengale, *Buf.* vii. 201.
Little Indian Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 631. *Edw.* pl. 11.—lower figure. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 102.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill sixteen lines, black, with the base of the lower mandible flesh-coloured; upper parts of of the body blue green; the head transversely striped with deep blue; through the eye passes a rufous streak towards the neck on each side; throat white; under parts of the body rufous; wing coverts blue green; the feathers tipped with bright blue; quills and tail brown; the last consisting of twelve feathers, edged with blue green; legs dull red,

A.—Ispida Bengalensis minor, *Bris.* iv. 477. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 178. *Klein,* 342. *Ind. Orn.* i. 255. 25. *β*.
Little Indian Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn* ii. 632. 21. A. *Edw.* pl. 11. upper figure.

This is rather less. Instead of the rufous streak through the eye, it has two spots, one at the base of the upper mandible, the other behind each eye; quills and tail brown.

Both these came from Bengal, and may be varieties, if not differing in sex; said to be called Chute Maus Runga by the Mussulmen, and Maus Runga at Bengal; frequents the bushes near the water about Calcutta, making the nest in banks or in mud walls; eggs white.

B.—Little Indian Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 144.

In *Vosmaer's Monog.* 1768, t. iv. are two of the genus, which seem to belong to this, or the Blue-headed species; both are rufous yellow, more or less, but one of them has a blue back; these are the size of the common species.

C.—*Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 144. *Parag.* ii.

This is smaller than the last. Bill red brown; general colour greenish grey; under the ear a white patch; second quills blue; tail dusky; under parts of the body dull red; legs lead-colour.

I met with this last among the drawings of the late Mr. Pigou. It inhabits China, and there called Taaou-yu-tchin, signifying the catcher of fish. We have separated this and the following into two, according to their synonyms, but think it most probable that they form but one species.

41.—CRESTED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo cristata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 255. *Lin.* i. 178. *Gm. Lin.* i. 447. *Seb. Mus.* i. t. 63. f. 4. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 145. *Naturf.* xiii. 182. *Bechst. Deutchs.* ii. 539. *Nat. Misc.* i. t. 13.
Ispida rostro luteo, *Klein Av.* 35. 5.
—— Philippensis cristata, *Bris.* iv. 483. t. 37. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 180.
Petit Martin-pêcheur huppé, Vintsi, *Buf.* vii. 205. *Pl. enl.* 756. 1.
Crested Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 632. *Edw.* pl. 336. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 98. pl. 12.

LENGTH near five inches. Bill almost an inch and a half long, and black; the feathers on the crown elongated, and form a crest; these are greenish, barred with black; on each side of the neck a fine blue stripe, beginning at the eye; the back, rump, and upper tail coverts bright blue; scapulars violet; cheeks rufous, passing down each side of the neck; throat rufous white; fore part of the neck and beneath the body, pale rufous; wing coverts violet, each feather tipped with a bright blue spot; all the quills are brown, but the edges of the lesser ones violet; tail the same, the two middle and the margins of the others being of that colour; legs reddish.

Inhabits Amboina and the Philippine Islands; the natives of the former give it the names of Tohorkey and Hitto, and of the latter Vintsi. M. Professor Sanders also assures us, that it is now and then met with in Germany, in the Upper Rhine, and Hesse, although it is not common, nor has the nest been met with; neither is the common sort in much plenty.

A.—Ispida indica cristata, *Bris.* iv. 506. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 186.
Avis auguralis Salaczac, *Phil. Trans.* xxiii. 1394. 14?
Alcedo cristata &c, *Seb.* i. 104. t. 67. 4. *Klein* 343. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 633. 22. A. *Spalowsck. Vog.* i. t. 7.

This is nine inches and a half in length. Bill light red; the head crested and marked as in the other; the upper parts of the body the same; wing coverts beryl blue, but not spotted; wings and tail the same.

Inhabits the East Indies. Described from Seba.

42.—EASTERN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Orientalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 255. *Gm.Lin.* i. 447.
Ispida Indica, *Bris.* iv. 479. t. 37. 1. A. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 178.
Eastern Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 633. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 103.

THIS is one-third less than the Common Kingsfisher. Bill sixteen lines long and red; upper parts of the head and throat fine blue; on each side, from the base of the bill, a stripe of the same, through the eyes to the hindhead; over the eyes a white stripe, and beneath them a rufous spot; the upper parts of the neck, body, wings, and tail, are very bright green, the under rufous; quills blue; tail feathers green on the outer margins; legs and claws black.

Inhabits the East Indies.

43.—TERNATE KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Dea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 256. *Lin.* i. 181. *Gm. Lin.* i. 458. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 146. *Pallas Spic.* vi. p. 10. note b. Galbula tertia*

Ispida Ternatana, *Bris.* iv. 525. t. 40. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 191. *Seba,* i. 74. t. 46. 3.

Pica Ternatana, *Klein Av.* 62.

Martin-pêcheur, á longs brins de Ternate, *Buf.* vii. 196. *Pl. enl.* 116. *Salern. Orn.* 126.

Long-shafted Kingsfisher, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 73.

Ternate Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 634. *Bradl. Nat.* t. 12. f. 3.

SIZE of a Starling; length thirteen inches and a quarter. Bill short, above half an inch thick at the base, and an inch and three-quarters long, colour orange; head and neck behind glossy blue, lightest on the crown; back and scapulars brown, margined with deep blue; wing coverts blue; quills the same, with the insides and tips black; the under parts of the body and rump rose-coloured white; in the tail are ten feathers, the two middle ones very long, and exceed the next by four inches, and the outmost by five inches and a half; the two long ones are webbed only about one-third from the base, and again at the tips, the intermediate parts almost naked and blue; the base and tips are rose-coloured white, with a blue spot on the outer web, the rest of the feathers rosy white, with the outer edges brown; legs reddish.

The long tail feathers in the male are said to exceed those of the female by one-third.

Inhabits Ternate, one of the Molucca Islands.

A.—Length twelve inches. Bill one inch and quarter, pale red; head feathers, or crown, elongated in a crest, and blue; sides, including the eyes, neck behind, and beginning of the back black, rest of the back, and rump white; all the under parts of the body, from the chin white, inner wing coverts and scapulars fine blue, the rest of the wing tawny brown; the two middle feathers of the tail elongated, and shaped as in the other bird, wholly pale blue; the remaining ones white and cuneiform; legs pale red.

---

* Pallas in this note ranks it with the Jacamars. He says, it has two toes before and two behind—perhaps it has the faculty of moving one of the fore toes behind, as the Owls and some others are known to do.

Among the drawings in Mr. Dent's collection is one of the above, but without any history annexed.

44.—CAYENNE KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Cayanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 256. *Gm. Lin.* i. 452.
Ispida Cayanensis, *Bris.* iv. 495. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 182.
Taparara, *Buf.* vii. 207.
Cayenne Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 635. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 76.

RATHER less than a Starling, near nine inches and a half in length. Bill two inches, the upper mandible black, the lower red; hind part of the neck, back, and scapulars of an elegant blue; rump and upper tail coverts, bright beryl blue; beneath the hindhead transverse band of black; under parts of the body white; wing coverts blue; quills edged with blue; tail the same, but the two middle feathers wholly blue; legs red.

Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana; called at the last Taparara, by which name the natives likewise call all of the Kingsfisher tribe. In this part of South America, which contains many rivers full of fish, several of this Genus are to be found, but what is remarkable, they never herd together, being always found single, except in breeding time, in the month of September. They lay their eggs in the holes of banks, like the Kingsfisher of Europe. The cry of this bird imitates the word Carac.

45.—AMAZONIAN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Amazona, *Ind. Orn.* i. 257.
Le Martin-pêcheur d'un vert sombre, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 421.
Amazonian Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 116. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 60.

SIZE of the Belted Kingsfisher; length thirteen inches. Bill three inches long, strait, and black, the under mandible yellow at the base; plumage on the upper parts of the body shining green; chin, throat, and belly white, passing backwards in a ring to the nape; sides of the body, and thighs mottled with green; the breast is also clouded with the same; quills spotted with white; the two middle feathers of the tail are green, the others darker green, spotted on each side of the web with white; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne; one similar also met with at Paraguay, but it is scarcely eight inches long; extent of wing ten inches and a quarter. Bill seventeen lines; on the fore part of the neck a bright tinge of Spanish snuff-colour.

46,—CINEREOUS KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo torquata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 256. *Lin.* i. 180. *Gm. Lin.* i. 452.
Ispida Mexicana cristata, *Bris.* iv. 518. t. 41. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 189.
Achalalactli, *Raii* 126. *Will.* 301. *Id. Eng.* 390. *Buf.* vii. 208.
Martin-pêcheur huppé de Mexique, *Pl. enl.* 284.
Cinereous Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 636.

SIZE of a Magpie; length fifteen inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch thick at the base, three inches and a half, or more, long and brown, the base beneath red; head crested; irides whitish; upper parts of the head and body bluish ash; the under chestnut; throat whitish, descending down the neck, and passing behind like a collar, ending towards the back in a point; between the bill and eye a spot of white; thighs fulvous, mixed with white; under tail coverts the same, transversely striated with black; lesser wing coverts varied bluish ash, black, and yellowish; nearest the body bluish ash, spotted with white; farther from the body blackish, spotted with white on the outsides, and tips; greater quills, and tail marked in the same manner; legs red.

Inhabits Martinico, and Mexico; at the last place called Achalalactli.* Is found at Mexico, in the northern parts at certain seasons only; supposed to migrate from the hotter countries.

47.—BELTED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Alcyon, *Ind. Orn.* i. 257. *Lin.* i. 180. *Gm. Lin.* i. 451. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 142. t. 20.
Ispida Carolinensis cristata, *Bris.* iv. 512. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 188.
Jaculator cinereus, *Klein Av.* 127. *Seba* i. 101. t. 64. 6.
Belted Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 637. *Id. Sup.* 116. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 169. *Cat. Car.* i. t. 69. *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 23. f. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 58.

SIZE of a Blackbird; length ten inches and a half. Bill two inches and a half long, and black; head crested; general colour of the plumage bluish ash above, and white beneath; on each side of the head are two white spots, one between the bill and eye, and the other beneath the latter; round the neck a collar of white; under this, on the fore part, the neck is bluish ash; on the breast a chestnut band, three quarters of an inch deep; the greater wing coverts, and second quills have white tips; the prime quills black, with transverse spots of white on the inner webs, and tipped with white; end of the tail white; legs brown.

---

* Mr. Adanson is said to have found this in Senegal, but although he might have met with one bearing the same name, we have no further proof of its being the same bird.

Inhabits Carolina, Georgia, and other neighbouring parts. Mr. Abbot informs me, that it is common about Savannah, and usually perched on trees about ponds, brooks, &c. making a loud chattering noise, but the length reaches to twelve inches and a half, and breadth twenty-one; it lays usually four eggs, in a deep hole in the sandy banks. The colour of the egg is dull white, somewhat transparent at the larger end.—It is common also at Hudson's Bay, and called there Kiskeman, or Kiskemanasue.* It breeds in the same manner in sand banks, the holes running a long way horizontally inwards; lays five white eggs, and the young are hatched in June. It has the same manners in respect to catching its prey as the European one, being often seen fluttering over the surface of the water, and darting down on a sudden, seldom fails to bring up a fish in its bill:† is said also to feed on lizards. It has likewise been found in Nootka Sound.‡

Jaguacati-guacu, *Raii* 182. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 313. t. 55. 3.
Martin-pêcheur de la Louisiane, *Pl. enl.* 715.
Belted Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 637. A. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 287.

Length eleven inches and a half. Bill two inches and three quarters, colour dark brown; irides red; head crested, lead-coloured, each feather darker down the middle; before the eye a white spot; chin and half the neck white, which, extending round, forms a collar of an inch in breadth at the back part; below this the neck is bluish ash-colour for another inch, passing backwards to communicate with the hind part of the neck, which, as well as the back, wings, and tail, is of the same colour; breast and belly deep ferruginous, and separated from the blue ash on the neck by a line of white; vent and thighs white; most of the coverts tipped with white; second quills marked with a larger spot of the same; bastard wing, and quills black, tipped with white, the last clouded with white about the middle of the outer web; tail spotted white on both webs, the tips of all the feathers white; legs red.

---

* Mr. Hutchins.

† *Cook's Last Voy.* ii. 296.

‡ This is probably what the Rev. J. Clayton calls the Fishing Hawk, which he says, is an absolute species of Kingsfisher, but full as large, or larger, than our Jay, much of the colour and shape of a Kingsfisher, though not so curiously feathered; it has a large crop. *Ph. Trans.* v. xvii. p. 986.

The female has all the under parts white, and the white collar at the back of the neck is very narrow; otherwise like the male.

Inhabits Jamaica, from whence I have received them. According to Sloane, they are pretty common there, and feed on testacea; they haunt watery places near the sea, are usually perched on trees, and make a chattering noise; but are not thought to be good food.

One sent from Mr. Abbot, Oct. 1809, answered to *Pl. enl.* 715, for, instead of the breast and belly being ferruginous, there is only a narrow ferruginous bar, which passes down on each side under the wings; a small white spot over the eye.

B.—Alcedo Alcyon, *Ind. Orn.* i. 257. 32. γ. *Lin.* i. 180. 7. β.
Ispida Dominicensis cristata, *Bris.* iv. 415. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 188.
Martin-pêcheur huppé de St. Domingue, *Pl. enl.* 593.
American Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 639. 27. B. *Edw.* pl. 115. *Bor. Nat.* ii. t. 83.

Size of the last; length the same, the lower mandible reddish at the base; the plumage differs very little from the other, except that the bluish ash feathers on the breast are only tipped with chestnut instead of having a band of that colour; the thighs and under tail coverts mixed rufous and white; quills and tail feathers dotted on both webs with white; legs red.

Inhabits St. Domingo; and according to Edwards, appears in the spring and summer at Hudson's Bay.

C.—Alcedo Alcyon, *Ind. Orn.* i. 258. 32. δ. *Lin.* i. 180. 7. γ.
Ispida Brasiliensis cristata, *Bris.* iv. 511. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 187,
Jaguacati guacu, *Raii* 49. 2. *Will.* 102. *Id. Engl.* 147. 2. pl. 24.
Jaguacati, *Buf.* vii. 210. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 639. 27. C.

This is smaller than the others, not exceeding the size of a Thrush. Bill near three inches long, and black; eyes black; head crested; the upper parts of the head and body bright ferruginous; near the eye on each side a spot of white; round the neck a white collar; throat and under parts also white; quills ferruginous, spotted transversely with white; tail marked in the same manner; legs black.

Inhabits Guiana and Brazil, where it feeds on fish.

48.—BRAZILIAN SPOTTED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo maculata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 258. *Gm. Lin.* i. 451.
Ispida Brasiliensis nævia, *Bris.* iv. 524. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 191.
Matuiti, *Raii* 165. *Will.* 147. *Id. Engl.* 199. pl. 38.* *Buf.* vii. 212.
Tamatia, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxvii ?
Brasilian Spotted Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 640. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 76.

SIZE of a Starling. Bill red; upper mandible longer and somewhat bent at the point; the upper parts of the body are brown, marked with pale yellow spots; throat yellow; under parts of the body white, with small spots of brown; legs dull ash-colour.

Inhabits Brazil. This is a doubtful Species, but can scarcely be a Tamatia according to M. Temminck, if the toes are placed right in Willughby's figure of the bird.

---

* A very bad Figure.

49.—SPOTTED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Inda, *Ind. Orn.* i. 259. *Lin.* i. 179. *Gm. Lin.* i. 448.
Spotted Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 642. *Edw.* pl. 535.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill dusky, base beneath orange; from the bill, through the eyes, a black line; above and beneath this are lines of orange-colour; crown of the head black, changing to green at the back part; sides of the head, beneath the eyes, green; the upper parts of the neck, body, wings, and tail are also green, but the feathers of the two last, and the rump, are spotted with white on the edges; the under parts of the body orange-colour; between the neck and breast is a broad black band, edged with pale ash-colour.

Inhabits Guiana.

50.—RUFOUS AND GREEN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo bicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 258. *Gm. Lin.* i. 451.
Martin-pêcheur vert et roux, *Buf.* vii. 215. *Pl. enl.* 592. 1. 2.
Spotted Kingsfisher, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 83.
Rufous and Green Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 640.

SIZE of the Common Kingsfisher; length eight inches. Bill two inches long, black; the upper parts of the body deep green, marked with a few scattered small whitish spots; from the nostrils to the upper part of the eye a rufous stripe; under part of the body gilded rufous, passing behind as a collar, round the lower part of the neck; on the breast a band of black and white, mixed in waves; quills and tail spotted with white; legs reddish.

The female wants the band on the breast, and the collar at the back of the neck.

Inhabits Cayenne.

51.—WHITE AND GREEN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Americana, *Ind. Orn.* i. 258. *Gm. Lin.* i. 451.
Martin-pêcheur vert et blanc, *Buf.* vii. 216. *Pl. enl.* 591, M. & fem.
White and Green Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 641. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 85.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; upper parts of the body glossy blackish green; under the eye to the hindhead a white line; wings marked with white; under parts of the body white, spotted with green; breast, and fore part of the neck rufous for an inch and a half in breadth; legs red.

The female wants the rufous colour on the breast.

Inhabits Cayenne.

52.—BRASILIAN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Brasiliensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 259. *Gm. Lin.* i. 450.
Ispida Brasiliensis, *Bris.* iv. 510. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 187.
Le Gip-gip, *Buf.* vii. 217.
Brazilian Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 641. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 86.

SIZE of the Common Sort. Bill and eyes black; plumage on the upper parts of the body rufous, chestnut, brown, and white mixed; under parts of the body white; on each side of the head, through the eyes, a brown stripe; quills and tail rufous, marked with transverse white spots; legs brown.

Inhabits Brazil. It utters the words Gip-gip, like a young Turkey.

53.—SURINAM KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Surinamensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 259. *Gm. Lin.* i. 448.
Martin-pêcheur, *Ferm: Surin.* ii. 181.
Surinam Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 642.

LESS than a Blackbird. Bill black, thick, strait, pointed, and two inches long; inside of the mouth saffron-colour; top of the head greenish black, marked with transverse spots of blue; back blue, obscurely shaded with lines of black; quills greenish blue; tail short, dull blue; chin and middle of the belly white, with a mixture of red; lower part of the belly, and beneath the wings, inclining to rufous; breast rufous, the feathers tipped with light blue; legs small.

Inhabits Guiana, and makes its nest in holes, about the water, laying five or six eggs, and feeds on fish; perhaps allied to the last.

54.—SUPERCILIOUS KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo superciliosa, *Ind. Orn.* i. 259. *Lin.* i. 179. *Gm. Lin.* 450.
Ispida Americana viridis, *Bris.* iv. 490. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 181.
Supercilious Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 643. *Edw.* pl. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 86.

LENGTH five inches. Bill sixteen lines long, and blackish, at the base beneath inclining to red; crown, hind part of the neck, back and rump green; scapulars, upper wing and tail coverts the same; from the bill, over the eyes, a narrow orange stripe; throat and fore part of the neck orange; on the breast a band of green; belly, thighs, and under tail coverts whitish; sides bright reddish orange; quills black brown, spotted on both webs with rufous yellow; the two middle tail feathers green, the others the same, spotted on the inner web with white; legs black.

Inhabits America, Cayenne.—The above is Brisson's description. It may be observed, that the one in Edwards has only a spot between the bill and eye, not continued over the latter, and the bill a trifle bent.

A.—Martin-pêcheur vert et orangé, *Buf.* vii. 218. *Ind. Orn.* i. 259. β.
——————— petit vert, *Pl. enl.* 756. 2 male, 3 female.

The general colour of this is green above, with a few spots of rufous on the wings; beneath bright orange, passing round the neck in a narrow collar; across the breast a green band; chin and middle of the breast rufous white.* Bill and legs as in the other.

The female differs, in not having the green band on the breast.

Inhabits Cayenne.

55.—TRINIDAD KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH five inches. Bill one inch and a quarter, black, base beneath reddish white; plumage on the upper parts fine glosy green; at the nostrils, before the eye, a rufous spot; chin and neck before pale rufous, almost encircling the latter behind as a collar; breast and sides of the body fine deep rufous; middle of the belly, and vent quite white; greater quills dusky, secondaries the same, marked on the inner webs with white; tail one inch and a half long, even, greenish black, all but the two middle feathers marked with four or five spots of white on the inner webs; thighs dusky; legs dusky red; the quills reach one-third on the tail.

---

* I have seen one of these with a single white spot in the middle of the belly; and another in which the middle of the belly and vent were white. In this last were some orange spots between the bill and eyes, but not a stripe.

Inhabits South America, brought from Trinidad by Lord Seaforth, who added it to my collection: it is probably allied to the Supercilious Species, approaching nearest to that figured by Edwards, but has not a bar across the breast; neither does it greatly differ from the female of Var. A. of the last named, but it is totally without the rufous spots on the wings.

56.—WHITE-BILLED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo leucorynchos, *Ind. Orn.* i. 260. *Gm. Lin.* i. 450.
——— Americana, seu Apiastra, *Seba*, i. 87. t. 53. f. 3.
Ispida Americana cærulea, *Bris.* iv. 505. 16. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 186.
——— rostro albo, *Klein Av.* 35. 4.
Martin-pêcheur à bec blanc, *Buf.* vii. 200.
White-billed Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 644. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 99.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill one inch and a quarter, whitish; head and neck behind purplish chestnut; back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail coverts bright blue green; lesser wing coverts, and greater ones nearest the back, the same, but those farthest off, and the quills greyish ash; under parts of the body pale yellow; tail blue above, and cinereous beneath.

Inhabits America, according to Seba.

** *WITH THREE TOES.*

57.—TRIDACTYLE KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo tridactyla, *Ind. Orn.* i. 260. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. 524. *Gm. Lin.* i. 459. *Pall. Spic.* 6. t. 10. f. 1. *Vosm. Monog.* 1768. t. 1.
Alcedo tridactyla, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 174. (Ceyx Lacep.)
Three-toed Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 645. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 104.

LESS than the Common Kingsfisher; length four inches. Bill square, yellowish white; crown ferruginous, with a violet tinge, paler on the forehead; on the temples an azure spot, and beneath it a longitudinal white one; between the shoulders and tips of the wing feathers azure; cheeks, and under parts of the body, yellowish white; throat pure white; quills ferruginous black; the inner margins and tail ferruginous.

One, supposed to be the female, had the crown, rump, and some of the feathers of the back tinged with violet; the breast more ferruginous, and the white on the belly more pure than in the others. Bill and legs the same in both, and both furnished only with three toes, two before and one behind.—Found by Dr. Horsfield, in Java, there called Chuchack-urang.

Mr. Temminck, in his *Analysis*, joins the Purple Kingsfisher with this bird as one species, which can scarcely be admitted, as the former has certainly four toes on the feet, and the latter but three, as may be seen both in *Pallas's Spic.* and *Vosm. Monog.* but perhaps Mr. T. has learned, that the purple one varies in individuals, in respect to the number of toes, and if so, that circumstance has not before come to our knowledge. We see a variation in regard to the number of toes in more than one of the Woodpecker Genus, but this occurs only in the hind toes. We do not recollect any deviation of the forward ones, in respect to number, in any individual which has come under our inspection.

58.—LUZONIAN KINGSFISHER.

Martin-pêcheur de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 66. t. 32.

THE whole head and upper part of the body in this are deep lilac blue; wings blue-black; quills edged with blue; under parts of the body white; legs reddish; toes as in the other. According to Sonnerat, it is the most brilliant of birds: is much allied to, if not a Variety of, the last.

59.—JAVAN KINGSFISHER.

THIS is smaller than the last Species; length about four inches. Bill white, stouter, and shorter than in the following: plumage in general fine glossy, ferruginous orange, or rufous, deepest on the crown, which, as well as the rump, has a tinge of purple in some lights; all beneath yellowish white; chin dusky white; breast tinged with saffron-colour; legs reddish, with three toes only, two before and one behind.

Inhabits Java, and called there Meningting.

60—AZURE KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo azurea, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxii.
Alcedo tribrachys, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 681. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxviii.
Tridigitated Kingsfisher, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 105.
Azure Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. add. p. 372.

LENGTH six inches and a half, or seven inches; size of the European One. Bill one inch and three quarters long, and black; plumage on the upper parts of the body, wing coverts and tail fine deep blue; between the bill and eye a buff-coloured streak; on each side of the neck a long oblique one of white; all the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, deep buff-colour; quills brown; legs red; furnished with three toes only, two before and one behind.

Inhabits New-Holland.—The one from which the above description was taken, came from Norfolk Island.

A.—Among Mr. Lambert's drawings from New-Holland, I observed a Variety. Bill the same, but instead of a buff-coloured spot between the bill and eye there is a white one; and behind the latter, on the ears, a white streak, tending to the nape; chin and throat white; the rest buff-colour beneath; toes as in the other.

I have seen also some others, in which the difference of colour was the chief circumstance; but the description of the various tints the same, varying merely in being paler or more deep; and such can only be esteemed as sexual distinction, or young birds.

GENUS XXX.—NUTHATCH.

1 European
  A Lesser
2 Black-headed
  A Var.
3 Shoulder-Knot
4 Least
  A Var.
5 Canada
6 Great
7 Jamaica
8 Black-capped
9 Spotted
10 Plumbeous
11 Surinam
12 Cape
13 Long-billed
14 Indian
15 Frontal
16 Ferruginous-bellied
17 Rusty
18 Sharp-tailed
19 Green
20 Orange-winged
  A Var.
21 Senegal
22 New-Holland

THE bill of this Genus is generally strait, or very little bending; on the lower mandible a small angle.

Nostrils small, more or less covered with reflected bristles.

Tongue short, horny at the end, and jagged.

Toes placed three forwards and one backwards, the middle one joined to the outer at the base; back toe as large as that of the middle, with a claw in proportion.

The general manners of the whole of the Genus are supposed to correspond with those related under the first described, which is the only one found in this kingdom.

1.—EUROPEAN NUTHATCH.

Sitta Europæa, *Ind. Orn.* i. 261. *Lin.* i. 177. *Faun. Suec.* No. 104. *Gm. Lin.* i. 440. *Scop. Ann.* No. 57. *Kram.* 362. *Muller,* No. 102. *Brun.* No. 42. *Frisch.* t. 39. *Raii* 47. A. 4. *Will.* 98. t. 23. *Gerin.* ii. 54. t. 193. *Bris.* iii. 588. t. 29. *Id.* 8vo. i. 474. *Borowsk* ii. 139. t. 18. *Gesner Av.* pl. p. 643. *Schœf. El.* t. 62. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 250. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 405.
Parus facie Pici, *Klein,* 87. 15. *Id. Stem.* 16. t. 17. f. 6. a. b. *Id. Ov.* t. 4. f. 6.
La Sittelle, ou Torchepot, *Buf.* v. 460. pl. 20. *Pl. enl.* 623. 1.
Blau Specht, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 64. *Naturf.* ix. s. 56. *Id.* xxv. 18.
Klauber, *Wirs. Vog.* t. 7.

Die Spechtmeise, *Schmid Vog.* p. 62. t, 50.
Picchio grigio, Raparino, *Zinnan. Uov.* 74. t. 12. f. 65. 2.
Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 648. *Id. Sup.* 117. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 89. pl. 38. *Id. fol.* 81. tab. H. *Id.* 1812. 1. p. 336. pl. 42. *Will. Engl.* 142. pl. 23. *Plot Oxf.* 175. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 3. f. 8. male. pl. 5. f. 9. female. *Donov.* iii. pl. 81. *Alb.* ii. pl. 28. *Ph. Trans.* xxviii. 170. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 121. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 108. pl. 13. *Lewin*, ii. t. 53. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 170. *Orn. Dict.*

SIZE of a Sparrow; length five inches and three quarters; weight seven drachms. Bill strong, strait, and a trifle compressed, three quarters of an inch long, colour dusky, beneath at the base nearly white; irides hazel; crown of the head, back, and wing coverts bluish grey; from the mouth a black streak passes over the eye; cheeks and chin white; breast and belly pale orange buff-colour; sides and thighs ferruginous chestnut; quills dusky; wings beneath marked with two spots, one white at the root of the exterior quills, the other black at the joint of the bastard wing; the tail consists of twelve feathers, the two middle ones grey, the two exterior tipped with grey; then succeeds a transverse white spot; beneath that the rest is black; legs pale yellow.

The female is smaller, less bright in colour, and weighs one drachm less.

This species is to be found in the woods of this kingdom throughout the year, but chiefly in the more southern parts, being less frequent in the northern, or western: it makes its nest in the hollows of trees, more frequently in those deserted by Woodpeckers; in which case, when the entrance is larger than necessary, the bird nicely stops up part of it with clay, leaving only a small hole to pass in and out; whereby the former inhabitant is precluded from entering again its old habitation; and in case the plastered entrance is destroyed, it is soon replaced. The nest is composed chiefly of moss, lichens, and dried leaves, especially those of the oak, and the eggs six or seven in number, dirty white, blotched with rufous or sanguineous, with a few spots of the same; when the hen is sitting, if any one invades the nest, she hisses like a snake; and is so attached to her eggs, that she will sooner suffer herself to be taken, than fly away. During the time of incubation, the male supplies his mate with sustenance. The general food consists of caterpillars, beetles, and other insects, also nuts. Willughby observes, that it is a pretty spectacle to see her fetch a nut out of her hoard, when placing it fast in a chink, she stands above it, with the head downwards, and striking it with all her force, breaks the shell, and catches up the kernel.

The noise occasioned by the Woodpeckers rapping the hollow trees with the bill, has been by some attributed to the Nuthatch, but the attempt to force open the nut with the bill may be heard at some distance, though a different kind of noise from the other.

In the spring the male has a strong kind of whistle, not unlike that of a man; at short intervals, perched on the top of a tall tree. In autumn this bird not unfrequently visits orchards and gardens, at which time it has a note not unlike Tuit-tuit-tuit, Tuit quickly repeated. The Nuthatch runs both up and down trees with equal facility, different from the Woodpecker, who rarely, if ever descends, except sometimes obliquely. It is supposed not to sleep on a twig like other birds, for it has been observed, that when kept in a cage, notwithstanding it would perch now and then, yet at night it crept into some hole or corner to sleep in; and it is remarkable, that when at rest, it has the head downwards for the most part, and not elevated like other birds.

It is known by the various names of Nut-jobber, Woodcracker, Twit, Nutcracker, Blue Woodpecker, Loggerhead, and Jarbird.

This species is rather scarce in France, though it extends pretty far north on the Continent, being met with in the forests of Russia, Siberia, and Kamtschatka, as well as Sweden and Norway. It inhabits India, and supposed by some to be found also in America; but we rather suspect it to be the next, or Black-headed Species, which is distinct.

A.—Sitta minor, *Bris.* iii. 592. *Id.* 8vo. i. 475. *Belon* 305.
La petite Sittelle, *Buf.* v. 470.
Lesser Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 650. A. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 112.

Belon describes this bird as being altogether like the other, but much smaller, and far more noisy; that it is seldom seen but in company with its mate, and very quarrelsome; for, on meeting with another of its race, it attacks, and does not cease to fight, till the enemy yields the victory. We suspect this to be a young bird of the common sort.

2.—BLACK-HEADED NUTHATCH.

Sitta Carolinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 262. *Lin.* i. 177. *β.* (Europæa). *Bris.* iii. 596. *Id.* 8vo. i. 476. *Am. Orn.* pl. 2. f. 3.
Sittelle à tête noire, *Buf.* v. 473. Var. 5.
Smaller Loggerhead, *Brown Jam.* 475.
White-breasted Black-capped Nuthatch, *Am. Orn.* pl. 2. f. 3.
Black-headed Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 650. B. *Id. Sup.* 117. *Id. Sup.* ii. 145. *Arct. Zool.* No. 171. *Cates. Car.* i. 22. *Bartram*, 287. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 112.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter, in breadth eleven, weight thirteen pennyweights five grains. Bill three quarters of an inch, and black; top of the head, and neck black, the rest of the parts above cinereous, the under cinereous white, except the lower belly, and under tail coverts, which are mixed with ferruginous; quills blackish, edged with cinereous; tail of twelve feathers, the two middle ones cinereous, the next three black, tipped more or less with white, most so on the outer webs, and all have the white on the tips touched with black; the others spotted with black and white; legs brown, hind claw large; the wings reach the end of the tail.

Male and female alike.

Inhabits Carolina, where it breeds, and remains the whole year.

A.—Mr. Abbot informs me, that a similar one is frequent in Georgia, four inches and a quarter long, and eight and a quarter broad; but from his drawing and description it varies a little; the whole top of the head, and neck behind quite to the back, glossy black; the two middle tail feathers are grey like the back, with dusky ends; the others black, with a white oblique band, crossing the whole when spread; in the middle of the outer feather taking up one-third, and passing nearer the end as each is more inwards; so that the one nearest the two middle is only obliquely white at the tip.

It makes the nest in hollow trees, sometimes under the eaves of houses, and lays six or seven eggs of a bluish white, with numerous ferruginous spots, which increase in size, and are more thick at the large end; said to be among pines in the winter, now and then met with near Savannah, but very rare.

3.—SHOULDER-KNOT NUTHATCH.

Carolina Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 145.

LENGTH five inches, breadth seven inches and a half, weight two drachms. Bill triangular, short, and black; head, throat, and breast glossy black; back brownish black, with faint orange streaks; belly mottled with black, orange, and white; vent white; near the junction of the wings some long feathers of a bright orange, not unlike a shoulder-knot, passing down on the sides, and ending on the thighs, where they become pale; lesser wing coverts black, the greater brown, tinged with red; quills brown, mostly edged with pale red, the two middle tail feathers the same; the two next on each side marked with an oval orange spot on the outer web; the other six orange, tipped with brown; legs black; the hind toe remarkably long.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay, called there Nemiscu-apethay-shish; the first word signifies thunder, and the bird so named, as it is supposed to be most noisy before the approach of it. We have every reason to think it a distinct Species, and not a Variety of the Black-headed, as has been conjectured.

4.—LEAST NUTHATCH.

Sitta pusilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. 263.
—— Carolinensis minor, *Bris.* iii. 598. *Id.* 8vo. i. 477. *Klein,* 87. 15 ?
La petite Sittelle à tête bleue, *Buf.* v. 474.
Brown-headed Nuthatch, *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 15. f. 2.
Loggerhead, *Sloan. Jam.* t. 259. f. 2.
Small Nuthatch, *Cat. Car.* i. t. 22. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 172. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 113.
Least Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 651. C. *Id. Sup.* 118.

LENGTH three inches and a half, rarely four. Bill bluish black; under mandible pale at the base; top of the head and sides, taking in the eyes, of a mouse-colour, in some specimens inclining to rufous; which last passes on each side a little way in a broad band; the upper parts of the body pale bluish ash-colour, the two exterior tail feathers black half way from the base, then a broad bar of white, and from that to the end mouse-colour; the third black, with the end mouse-colour, and no white bar; the fourth and fifth wholly black; the two middle like the back; at the hind part of the neck, between the nape and back, a large patch of white; cheeks nearly white; all the under parts from the chin to vent reddish white; legs pale.

The female is like the male, but the colours less bright; and the top of the head has a mixture of grey with the mouse-colour.

Young birds are a very trifle smaller; the general colour above pale slaty-blue; on the hindhead a large white patch; through the eyes a dusky black streak; under parts of the body white; top of the head not reddish, but like the back.

Inhabits North America, also Jamaica.

A.—Least Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 145.

Length near five inches, breadth seven, weight five pennyweights. Bill short, black, triangular, with fine hairs; irides dark blue; head brown; inclining to ash-colour; back and scapulars dusky brown; throat dusky white; on each side of the breast a broad yellow spot; belly, vent, and thighs tinged with yellow; lesser wing coverts dull green, the greater inclining to black; quills black, the outer margins greenish, within paler; the four middle tail feathers black, the others yellowish, the ends for nearly one-third black; legs black.

The former of the two last is found in Georgia, and according to Mr. Abbot, chiefly frequents pines, and builds in the holes of old trees; the nest formed of rotten wood, lined with bits of straw, and pine cotton; the egg like that of the Black-headed Species, but smaller, the spots more numerous, and darker. The latter I give from the late Mr. Hutchins, who informed me, that it inhabits Hudson's Bay, and there called *Keeke min nuc ca ha mauka shish*, building in old willows, and laying four eggs, which are hatched in June; it is migratory, and has obtained the name from being remarkably fond of some particular berries, which it carries to such excess, as to attack other small birds feeding near it.—The term Loggerhead seems misapplied, being by no means so stupid, as has been handed down to us. Chiefly inhabits the Southern States, or at least most abundant there, and often found in company with the Sklit Woodpecker; climbs well in any direction, and is perpetually making a screaking noise.

5.—CANADA NUTHATCH

Sitta Canadensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 262. *Lin.* i. 127. *Gm. Lin.* i. 441. *Bris.* iii. 592. t. 29. f. 4. *Id.* 8vo. i. 475.
Sittelle, ou Torchepot du Canada, *Buf.* v. 471. *Pl. enl.* 623. 2. *Gerin.* t. 193.
Red-bellied Black-capped Nuthatch, *Amer. Orn.* pl. 2. f. 4.
Canada Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 651. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 170. *Bartr.* 287. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 116.

LENGTH four inches and ten lines. Bill seven lines and a half long, blackish ash; upper parts of the body cinereous; throat and cheeks whitish, the rest beneath pale rufous; nostrils covered with bristles; from thence a stripe of white over each eye, and behind it another blackish one; greater wing coverts brown, edged cinereous; quills the same, except the first, and the inner edges whitish; the two middle tail feathers cinereous; the next black, with the end cinereous; and the four outer ones black on each side; the ends cinereous on the outside, on the inner white; legs grey brown.

Inhabits Canada. Found chiefly in pairs, and frequently in company with others: said to be fond of the seeds of pine, among which trees it is found; has the usual manners, running up and down the bodies of trees, like the Woodpecker, in search of insects.

This is supposed by some, to be allied to the Least Nuthatch, of which it is thought to be a young bird.

6.—GREAT NUTHATCH.

Sitta major, *Ind. Orn.* i. 263. *Gm. Lin.* i. 442. *Raii* 186. 34.
Grande Sittelle à bec crochu, *Buf.* v. 575.
Another sort of Loggerhead, *Sloan Jam.* 301.
Great Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 653. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 113.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill almost three quarters of an inch, and differs from the others in being thicker in the middle, and crooked at the end; nostrils round; head and back grey; throat and under parts of the body white; quills and tail brown, edged with orange.

Inhabits Jamaica, and feeds on worms, cimices, and such like.

7.—JAMAICA NUTHATCH.

Sitta Jamaicensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 262. *Lin.* i. 178. *Gm. Lin.* i. 441. *Bris.* iii. 594. *Id.* 8vo. i. 476. *Borowsk.* ii. 140.
Sitta major capite nigro, *Raii,* 185.
Sittelle à huppe noire, *Buf.* v. 472.
Loggerhead, *Brown Jam.* 475. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 300. t. 259. 1.
Jamaica Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 652. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 115.

SIZE of the Common Species; length five inches and a half. Bill ten lines, and black; head larger; the crown black; upper parts of the body cinereous, the under white; quills blackish with cinereous edges; tail blackish, all the feathers except the two middle ones, marked with transverse lines of white towards the end; legs black.

Inhabits Jamaica and Guiana, and feeds on insects; found both in thickets and savannahs, and said to be so tame and foolish, as to suffer any one to approach near enough to knock it down with a stick; hence the name Loggerhead.

A smaller is also mentioned, which is probably a Variety.

8.—BLACK-CAPPED NUTHATCH.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill slender, three quarters of an inch long, inclining a trifle upwards, colour bluish; crown and nape black; over the eye a white streak, passing through the black to the ears; below this the black curves downwards on each side; all the upper parts of the body are slaty grey; cheeks under the eyes white; quills plain dusky; under parts from the chin tawny, deepest at the vent; the chin nearly white; tail one inch and a half long, somewhat rounded; the two middle feathers like the back, the others black; the three outer ones wholly so for three-fourths of the length, then white, and finally ending in ash-colour, the two intermediate entirely black; the wings reach nearly to the end of it; legs pale, or yellowish.

Inhabits Georgia. The description taken from a specimen sent from thence by Mr. Abbot. It appears to be a new Species.

9.—SPOTTED NUTHATCH.

Sitta nævia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 263. *Gm. Lin.* i. 442.
La Sittelle grivelée, *Buf.* v. 476.
Fourmilier, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lviii.
Wall-creeper of Surinam, *Edw.* 346.
Spotted Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 634. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 114.

LENGTH six inches. Bill one inch, dusky brown, compressed sideways and curved at the tip; head and upper parts dark bluish lead-colour; all the wing coverts tipped with white; the inner ones dusky, edged with white, throat white; breast and all beneath bluish ash-colour; paler than above, marked with white down the middle of each feather, ending in points; legs dusky brown.

Inhabits Surinam.

10.—PLUMBEOUS NUTHATCH.

BILL black, and a trifle curved at the point; general colour of the plumage on the head and upper parts that of lead, not very dark;

the under parts, from the middle of the belly, are white; wings wholly black, each feather of the coverts tipped with white; tail black, edged with a paler colour; legs dusky black.

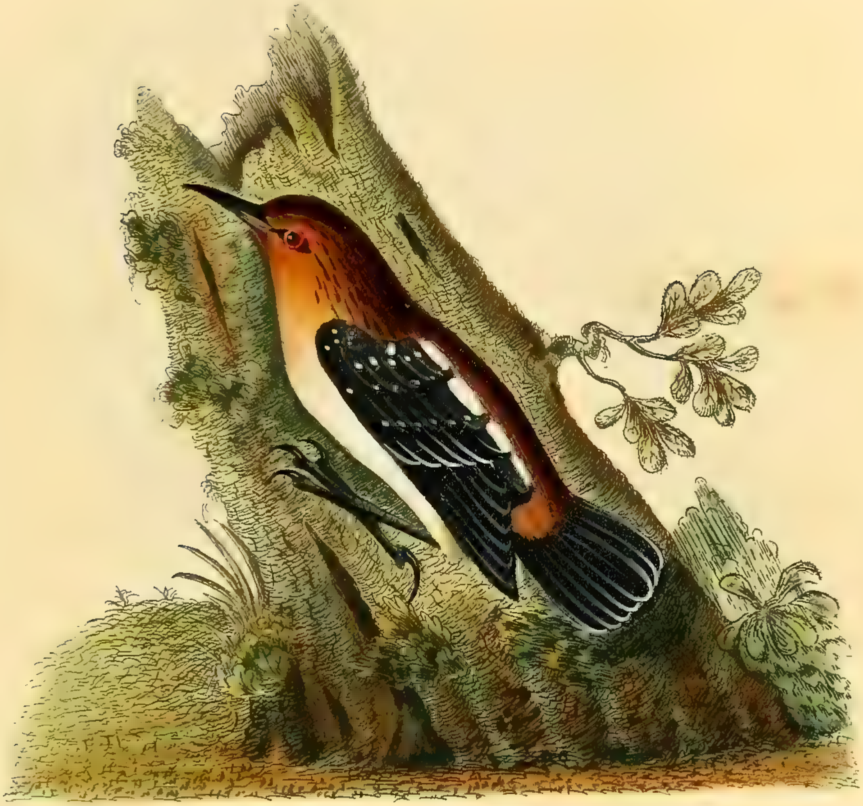
The above was in the Museum of the late Sir A. Lever, but as I did not notice the length of the specimen, I had only the drawing to direct me, which was four inches, or very little more in length. It seemed to me new, but where it inhabits not known.—I met with it also among the drawings of Gen. Davies. In some of the markings it seems similar to the foregoing, but differs so much in size, as to scarcely justify the placing it as a Variety.

11.—SURINAM NUTHATCH.—Pl. lxii.

Sitta Surinamensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 263. *Gm. Lin.* i. 442.
Avis de Corarao, *Gerin. Orn.* t. 401.
Surinam Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 654. pl. 28. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 119.

THIS is a beautiful species, and perhaps the least yet known; the length being no more than three inches and a half. The bill a trifle bent, and dusky brown; the under mandible paler; the head and hind part of the neck are rufous chestnut; through the eye a dusky streak; the forehead plain as far as the middle of the crown, the rest marked with longitudinal black streaks; the middle of the back, when the wings are quite closed, appears white, which arises from the inner webs of the scapular feathers being of that colour; the wing coverts black, tipped with white; prime quills plain black; secondaries the same, with white margins; under parts of the body dirty white, with a tinge of chestnut; belly dirty white; tail black, even, all the feathers tipped with white; legs black.

Pl. LXII.



Surinam Nuthatch.

12.—CAPE NUTHATCH.

Sitta caffra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 264. *Gm. Lin.* i. 442. *Mus. Carls. Fasc.* i. t. 4.
Cape Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 118. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 117.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, strait, bluish black; the forehead, hind part of the neck, and back, brown and yellow mixed; sides of the head, neck, breast, and under parts dusky yellow; tips and margins of the quills the same; tail feathers ten in number, above dusky black, beneath olive, with dusky yellow tips; the two middle ones longer than the others; legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

13.—LONG-BILLED NUTHATCH.

Sitta longirostra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 264.
Long-billed Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 118. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 118.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill beyond an inch in length, and black, the base pale, almost white; from the mouth to the eye a black line, passing through the eye, growing broader behind it, and leading down the sides of the neck, which, with the cheeks and forehead, are white; crown, and the whole of the upper parts, and wings, light blue grey; tips of the prime quills brown; belly pale tawny, or dirty buff-colour; legs pale brown; claws large.

Inhabits Batavia.—From the drawings of Lady Impey. In one specimen the cheeks and forehead were dirty buff-colour.

14.—INDIAN NUTHATCH.

LENGTH from four to five inches. Bill pale, with a dusky tip; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, fine blue-grey; from the nostrils a narrow black streak, which growing wider, encircles the eye, after which it increases in breadth, becomes irregular, and passes down on each side to the wing; all the under parts, from chin to vent, pale reddish white; the quills reach three-fourths on the tail, both of which are like the back in colour; legs bluish green; claws black, very strong, and hooked.

In some birds, supposed to differ in sex, there is a trace of white over the eye, above the black; the chin and throat are also white.

Inhabits India. One of these, in Sir John Anstruther's drawings, was named Culfurna. I observe them, too, among the drawings of General Hardwicke.

15.—FRONTAL NUTHATCH.

Sitta frontalis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 162.—Horsfield.

LENGTH five inches. Above sky-blue, beneath testaceo-vinaceous; forehead, and streak over the eyes, deep black; quills black.

Inhabits Java, and most probably India, as I met with a similar one in some drawings from thence; in this the bill and legs are brown-black; under parts of the body purplish crimson; between the two a line of black, beginning at the gape, and passing through the eye to the shoulders; on each side of the throat, beneath the eye, a long patch of white. These two seem most probably allied, and may differ from each other in sex—not without suspicion of their being related to the Indian Species, last described.

16.—FERRUGINOUS-BELLIED NUTHATCH.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill black, base pale; through the eye a black streak, growing very broad behind, and reaching to the wing; the rest of the parts above, wings, and tail blue-grey; the two middle feathers of the last as the back, the others have the inner webs black, and a white spot near the tip; chin and throat white; the rest of the parts beneath deep ferruginous brown; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits India; met with at Cawnpore, in August. The three last described seem to be alike in many particulars.

17.—RUSTY NUTHATCH.

LENGTH four inches and a half. The bill dusky, the upper mandible strait above, inclining upwards at the under part; lower mandible strait for half the length, then inclining upwards to accommodate with the superior, base of the under pale; the general colour of the plumage deep rust, marked with pale, short stripes on the crown; over the eye a pale streak, and on each side of the under jaw another of white; sides of the head ash-colour; beneath dusky white; breast and under parts of the body pale dull ferruginous brown, striated with dusky white; chin and throat the same, but paler; tail rounded, one inch and a half long, ferruginous; the two outer and two middle feathers plain, the others dusky on the inner web; the first quill shorter by a quarter of an inch than the second, which is the longest of all, and the wings reach to the middle of the tail; legs bluish black; claws stout, hooked.

Inhabits the Isle of Trinidad.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

18.—SHARP-TAILED NUTHATCH.

LENGTH five inches. Bill dusky; the upper mandible strait, the under curving upwards; plumage above dull cinnamon-colour;

on the crown of the head deepening into brown, with a few pale mottlings on the sides under the eyes; chin dull buff-colour; beneath from the breast brown, marked on the latter with streaks of dusky white; quills as the back; tail two inches and a half long, cuneiform, the outer feather only one inch and a quarter, all of them very stiff, and the shafts extend some way from the ends; colour bright rufous cinnamon; legs brown.

In the collection of Mr. Bullock; supposed to inhabit Africa.

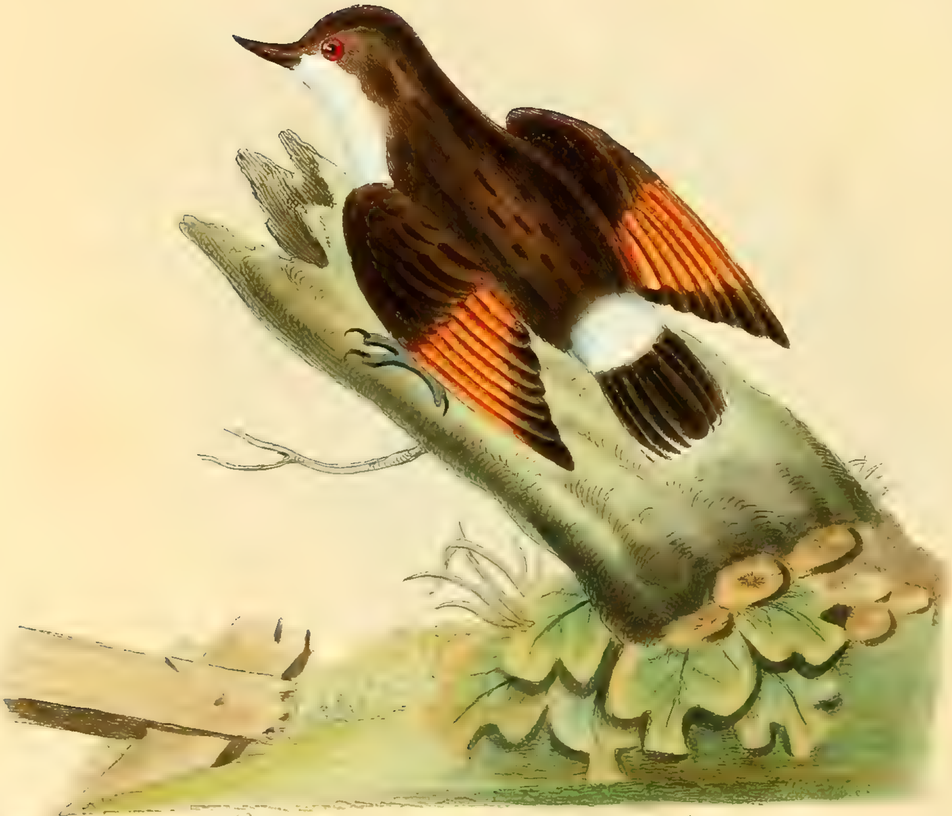
19.—GREEN NUTHATCH.

Sitta Chloris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 264. *Mus. Carls. fasc.* ii. t.33.
Gobe-mouche, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxii.
Green Nuthatch, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 120.

THE length of this bird is about three inches. Bill longer than the head, strait, and dusky; head, hind part of the neck, back, and shoulders green; throat, breast, and belly white; quills brown, the outer margins greenish, but near the base yellowish, producing a transverse band of that colour; lesser wing coverts greenish brown; the lower, and those next the bend of the wing, white; the rump yellowish; tail short, black, all the feathers tipped with yellowish white; the wings reach to about half the length; legs long, dusky.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, particularly the Province of Akter Brunties Hoogtens; met with there by Dr. Sparrman. M. Temminck ranks it with his Gobe-mouches. As to ourselves, having never met with a specimen, we have only to rely on Dr. Sparrman for the Genus in which he has placed it.

Pl. LXIII.



Orange-Winged Nuthatch ♀.

20.—ORANGE-WINGED NUTHATCH.—Pl. lxiii.

Sitta chrysoptera, *Gen. Syn. Sup*. xxxii.
Orange-winged Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn. Sup*. ii. 146. pl. 227. *Shaw's Zool*. viii. 126.

LENGTH almost four inches. Bill brown-black, slender, and nearly strait; irides reddish; general colour of the plumage brownish ash-colour, streaked on the upper parts with dusky; beneath bluish white; rump and upper tail coverts the same; tail dark brown, nearly black; base and ends of the greater quills the same, in the middle tawny orange-colour; all but the two middle feathers of the tail tipped with dusky white; legs lead-colour, claws moderate.

Inhabits New-Holland; native name Murrigang.

A.—Size of the other. Bill the same and black; back ash-colour, with dark brown streaks down the shafts of each feather; quills brown, but when a little expanded a large bed of rufous appears, arising from a bed of that colour in the middle of each quill, chiefly so marked on the inner webs, the outer being ash-colour; under parts of the body and rump pure white, but the under tail coverts are barred black and white; tail black, all the feathers more or less white at the tips, the outer feathers having most white.

Inhabits New-Holland, and is probably a Variety, or sexual difference of the other. Both of them described from specimens in Mr. Bullock's Museum. We have seen one of these in which the upper part of the plumage was uniform in colour, without any streaks on the feathers.

21.—SENEGAL NUTHATCH.

LENGTH four inches. Bill five-eighths of an inch, stout, dusky, a trifle bent at the tip; base of the under mandible white; the whole top of the head to the nape, and even with the eye dusky, streaked with black; chin, sides under the eye, and just before it, and as far as the breast, white, with dusky streaks; general colour of the body, wings, and tail, greenish ash, paler beneath: wings darker, the feathers with pale yellowish edges; tail much the same, a little rounded at the end, the wings reaching just beyond the base; thighs long and slender; legs also slender, dark brown; claws long and hooked.

Inhabits Senegal.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden. The manners unknown; has somewhat of the air of a Thrush.

22.—NEW-HOLLAND NUTHATCH.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, bent downwards; general colour of the plumage above olive brown, inclining to cinereous on the rump; the feathers of the forehead obsoletely margined with a paler colour; chin and throat white; the breast, and middle of the belly, dusky buff; feathers on the sides margined all round with dusky, giving a spotted appearance; first quill very short, increasing to the fourth, which is longest; most of the quills marked with a large pale oval spot, not far from the base; tail two inches and a half long, a little rounded; the two middle feathers wholly cinereous lead-colour; the others the same, from the base to the middle, but from thence to the end black, with the very tips lead-colour; the wings reach more than half way on the tail; legs rather long; toes greatly so, especially the hind one; the claws large, and hooked; outer and middle toes united just at the base.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Lord Stanley. It has, from the general appearance, that of a Nuthatch, though the bill is somewhat similar to that of a Creeper; hence may be esteemed rather a doubtful species.

GENUS XXXI.—TODY.

* *With Bills moderately broad.*
1 Green Tody
2 Variegated
3 Cinereous
4 Brown
5 White-headed
6 Short-tailed
7 Plumbeous
8 Dusky
9 White-chinned
10 King
A Var.
11 Ferruginous-bellied
12 White-rumped
13 Rusty
14 Yellow-rumped
15 Yellow-crowned
16 Guinea
17 Rufous
18 African
19 Red-crowned
20 Black-headed
21 Red-breasted
22 Yellow-bellied
23 Blue-grey
** *With exceedingly broad Bills.*
24 Great-billed
25 Broad-billed
26 Javan
27 Sumatran
28 Boat-billed
29 New-Holland

IN this Genus the bill is thin, depressed, broad; base beset with bristles.

Toes placed three before and one behind; the middle one greatly connected with the outer.

Birds of this Genus inhabit the warmer parts of the world, and vary considerably in their bills as to breadth, but all of them have a certain flatness or depression which is peculiar. They bear great affinity to the Flycatchers, and, to say the truth, the two Genera run much into each other; however, in one thing they differ materially, for in the Tody the outer and middle toes are much connected, but in the Flycatcher they are divided to their origin. Perhaps more might be brought into this section, but as many birds are only to be seen on paper, if the draughtsman should not think a just expression of the toes to be a matter of consequence, we must remain in the dark, where the writer has omitted it in the description,

Concerning the birds here described, authors have held different opinions. M. Temminck only allows the first to be a true Tody, making the Cinereous a Gobemouche, and entering the Plumbeous and King Species as Moucherolles. Our great and broad-billed Species he has made a Genus of by the name of Platyrinche, from their excessive breadth of the bill; to which may be added, one under the Genus Eurylaimus, by Dr. Horsfield; and our three last described have also bills similar; we have therefore thought it right to unite all the above under one head, with two divisions, to avoid creating a new Genus.

1.—GREEN TODY.

Todus viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 265. *Lin.* i. 178. *Gm. Lin.* i. 442. *Bris.* iv. 528. t. 41. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 192. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 141. t. 19. *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 16. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 87. pl. 56.

Sylvia gula phœnicea, *Klein,* 79. 16.

Rubecula viridis elegantissima, *Raii* 187. 40. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 306. t. 363. 1. *Brown Jam.* 476.

Todier de l'Amer. Sept. *Buf.* vii. 225. pl. 11. *Pl. enl.* 585. 1. 2. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxv.

Green Sparrow, or Humming Bird, *Edw.* pl. 121.

Der grune Plattschnabel, *Schmid Vog.* p. 69. t. 56.

Green Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 657. 1. *Gen. Birds,* p. 61. t. 6. f. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 129. pl. 16.

SIZE of a Wren; length four inches. Bill nearly three quarters of an inch long, much depressed, or flattened, like that of a Duck, and rounded at the tip; the upper mandible brown, the lower orange; irides hazel; plumage of a beautiful, and peculiarly elegant, green on the upper part of the body, beneath yellowish white; sides over the thighs rose-colour; on the throat a spot of very fine red; legs grey.

The female is less vivid in colour, the throat of a paler red, and the sides over the thighs of the same colour with the under parts: such is the description of two sent to me, as a pair, from Jamaica;

but, according to Buffon, the male has the upper parts of the body of a pale blue; the belly white; breast and sides rose-colour; and if so, I have not seen that sex.

This pretty species inhabits the warmer parts of America; also found at St. Domingo, Jamaica, and other Islands of the West Indies. It is a solitary bird, frequenting the lonely part of moist places, where it is observed to sit in a crouched manner, its head drawn in between the shoulders, and so stupid as almost to suffer itself to be taken by the hand. It is supposed to feed on soft insects, and is called by the French at St. Domingo, Perroquet de Terre.*

Borowski calls it Bastard Eisvogel. Is said to make the nest of dry grass and moss, feathers, cotton, and other soft materials within, laying three or four blue eggs, the size of those of the Redstart.† Is not unfrequent in Brazil, where it makes a remarkable conical bag-shaped nest, composed of wool, closed at the top, with a narrow entrance, and builds it in the neighbourhood of a certain species of wasp, for the purpose, as it is believed, of rescuing it from the attacks of its enemies.‡

M. Temminck forms a Genus of this single species, by the name of Todier.

2.—VARIEGATED TODY.

Todus varius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 266. *Gm. Lin.* i. 444, *Bris.* iv. 531. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 193.
Todier varié, *Buf.* vii. 229.
Ispida Indica, *Aldrov. Av.* iii. 520.
Variegated Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 659. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 132?

SIZE of a Wren. Bill black; head, throat, and neck blue black; wing coverts green; tail black, the feathers edged with green; the rest of the body mixed blue, black, and green, marked here and there with spots of paler green; legs black.

---

* *Salerne Orn.* 126.
† *Vieillot.*
‡ *Maxim. Trav.* i. 164.

Said by Aldrovandus to inhabit India. A very doubtful species, as far as respects its belonging to this Genus.

3.—CINEREOUS TODY.

Todus cinereus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 265. *Lin.* i. 178. *Gm. Lin* i. 443. *Bris. App.* p. 134. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 193. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 141. 2.
Le Tic-Tic, ou Todier, *Buf.* vii. 227. *Pl. enl.* 585.
Grey and yellow Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 262. *Pall. Spic.* vi. t. 3. A. the bill.
Cinereous Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 658. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 130. pl. 16.

RATHER larger than the Green Tody. Bill shaped the same, dusky, with a reddish base, where it is beset with bristles; forehead black; the upper parts of the body deep cinereous; the under yellow; wing coverts and quills brownish black, margined with luteous; the tail consists of twelve feathers, and is somewhat cuneiform; the two middle ones are black, the others brown, tipped with white; legs deep flesh-colour.

The female has the colours less bright, and the tail feathers not tipped with white. A Variety, if not differing in sex, had the chin white, streaked with dusky black, and some markings of the same on the breast, which, as well as the belly, are paler yellow.

Inhabits Surinam and Guiana, where it is called Tic-tic, from its note. It lives on insects, and frequents the more open places, not being found at all in thick woods, though sometimes among bushes.

4.—BROWN TODY.

Todus fuscus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 266. *Gm. Lin.* i. 444.
Brown Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 659. *Gen. of Birds,* 62. pl. 6. f. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 131.

LARGER than the first Species. The upper part of the body ferruginous brown; across the wing coverts a dusky bar; lower parts of the body olive, spotted with white; tail ferruginous.

Inhabits the hotter parts of America.

5.—WHITE-HEADED TODY.—Pl. lxiv.

Todus leucocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 266. *Gm. Lin.* i. 444. *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 19, t. 3. f. 2. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 141.
La tête blanche, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 176.
White-headed Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 660. pl. 29. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 127.

SIZE of a Redstart. Bill blackish, the upper mandible wholly so; the under white, with a black tip; nostrils depressed; base of the bill beset with bristles; head and throat white, the former pretty full of feathers, so as to appear crested; the rest of the body dull, but deep, black; wings short; the quills on the insides, and tips, brownish; tail short, even at the end, and black; legs black; the outer and middle toes united to one-third from the base.

The White-headed Tody seems to be the same bird described by Azara, under the name of La Tête blanche; and, according to him, the female has the forehead, as far as half the head, and all the parts beneath white; the rest of the upper parts brown; tail dusky; under wing coverts brown and white: total length of the bird five inches and a quarter; extent of wing eight inches.

Inhabits South America; found in the marshes about Paraguay, but rare; feeds on insects, both on the wing, and when at rest; seen more often on the reeds, in marshy places, and often observed to perch on the tops of them.

6.—SHORT-TAILED TODY.

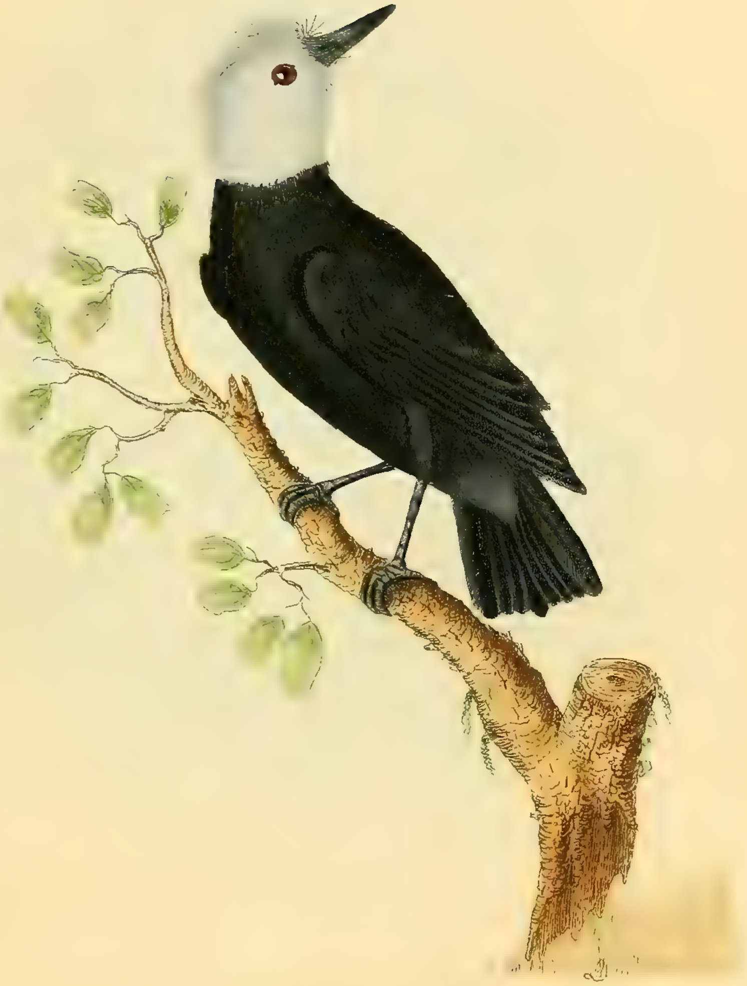
Todus brachyurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 266. *Gm. Lin.* i. 449.
Todi Species septima, *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 18.
Short-tailed Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 660. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 127.

LESS than the Redstart. Bill dusky, and much flattened;* the forehead, sides of the head, and under parts of the body are

---

* Compared by Pallas to that of the Paradise Flycatcher.

Pl. LXIV.



White headed Tody.

white; the upper parts black; the inner margins of some of the quills and the shoulders beneath, snow white; tail very short and black.

Inhabits America.

In the distribution of colours, it much resembles the black and white Flycatcher,* but the great breadth of the bill, and shortness of the tail, prove it to be a different bird.

7.—PLUMBEOUS TODY.

Todus plumbeus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 267. *Gen. Syn.* i. 444.
Todi Species tertia, *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 17.
Moucherolle, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* lxvii. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 128.
Plumbeous Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 661.

SIZE of a Wren. Bill like that of the Cinereous Tody;† the upper part of the plumage hoary lead colour, inclining to black on the crown of the head; beneath, from chin to vent, white as snow; quills and tail dusky black; the outer edges of the quills white; tail even at the end; legs dusky.

Inhabits Surinam.

8.—DUSKY TODY.

Todus obscurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 267 *Gm. Lin.* i. 445.
Todi Species quarta, *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 17.
Dusky Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 661. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 173. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 129.

SIZE of a Hedge Sparrow. Bill brown, half an inch long, broad at the base, somewhat indented over the nostrils, and a little curved at the point, base beset with bristles; the under mandible white; the plumage, on the upper parts of the bird, dusky olive brown, with two obscure pale narrow bars across the wings; beneath yellowish white; chin pale; quills and tail dusky, edged with grey; the latter two inches in length, and very little hollowed, nearly even at the end; legs dusky, slender, weak; the quills reach to the middle of the tail.

---

* *Edw.* pl. 348. i.

† *Pall. Spic.* vi. tab. iii. A.

Inhabits North America, where it frequents the decayed parts of trees, and has all the actions of a Flycatcher. It has an agreeable note, two or three times repeated, but not what may be called a song. It feeds on insects.

I have received this Species from Rhode Island; it is also found in Georgia; one sent from thence, named by Mr. Abbot, Lesser Peewee Flycatcher.

9.—WHITE CHINNED TODY.

Todus gularis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 268.
——— novus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 446.
White-chinned Tody, *Gen. Syn* ii. 663. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 123.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch and three quarters long, much depressed, three quarters of an inch broad at the base, and ending in a point, near the end bending upwards; nostrils oval, placed near the base; the plumage brown above; chin white; forepart of the breast the same, somewhat mottled with brown, which mottling seems to take place round the neck at the lower part behind, though not mixed with white; belly and vent white; tail three inches long, rounded at the end; legs brown, one inch and a half long; on the shins seven indented oblique segments; all the toes full of rough segments, ten in number at least on each.

I met with this preserved in spirits at Sir Joseph Banks's, many years since, but the place it came from could not be ascertained.

10.—KING TODY.

Todus regius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 267. *Gm. Lin.* i. 445.
Roi des Gobe-mouches, *Buf.* iv. 552.
Tyran huppé de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 289.
Moucherolle, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* lxvi.
King Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 662. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 124. pl. 14. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 405.

THIS singular and beautiful species is seven inches long, The bill ten lines, very broad at the base, quite flat, and tending to a point at the tip, which is a little bent; colour deep brown; at the base several black bristles, projecting forwards, and as long as the bill itself; on the crown is a crest of a singular structure, placed transversely across the head; it is composed of four or five ranges of feathers, one shorter than the other, the longest above three quarters of an inch in length, each feather is rounded at the end, and finishes with a black spot; the rest of the length red, inclining to chestnut; the hind part of the head, neck, and back black-brown, which passes forwards, and surrounds the neck before as a collar, half an inch broad; chin white; over the eye a white streak; wing coverts reddish brown; quills dusky; breast dusky white, crossed with transverse blackish lines; belly, vent, rump, and tail, pale rufous, the last darkest, and two inches in length; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits Cayenne, and is very rare.

A.—Todus cristatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 267. *Gm. Lin.* i. 446. *Naturf.* xvii. s. 21. 5. t. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 125. pl. 15.

Size of the other. Bill the same,* and beset with long hairs; nostrils small; head furnished with a transverse crest of an uncommonly fine, dull red colour, tipped with black; head, neck, back, and tail, fine grey brown, spotted with white on the wing coverts; quills blackish; throat whitish grey; breast and belly crossed with dull grey and brown stripes; vent plain; under side of the tail as the upper; the two middle feathers blackish.*

---

* See the bill on the top of the plate in *Naturf.*

Native place uncertain; supposed to be the West Coast of Africa.

11.—FERRUGINOUS-BELLIED TODY.

Todus ferrugineus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 267. *Gm.Lin.* i. 446.
Ferruginous-bellied Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 662. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 126.

LENTH seven inches and an half. Bill three quarters of an inch, black, much depressed, and ending in a point, which is a trifle bent; nostrils oval, near the base, where four or five slender hairs take rise, pointing forwards; the plumage on the upper parts of the body rusty black, most of the feathers having a ferruginous tinge on the edges; sides of the head spotted dusky and white; chin, and all the parts beneath, dull ferruginous; over the eyes, and rather behind them, a short pale streak; quills dusky, the four first ferruginous on the inner webs, in the middle, and most of the others on the middle of the outer webs, making a bar half across the wing; the tail consists of twelve feathers, even at the end, and two inches and three quarters long, of a plain dusky brown; legs dusky.

Inhabits South America; supposed from Cayenne.

I have met with one in which the upper parts were brown, not black.

---

* In the engraving there are fourteen feathers, probably a mistake.

12.—WHITE-RUMPED NUTHATCH.

LENGTH about five inches. Bill five-eighths of an inch, black, broad, and turns a little upward; plumage above brown; lower part of the back and rump white; beneath dusky white; quills black, from the base to the middle ferruginous; the secondaries tipped with white; tail black, hollowed out in the middle, one inch and a quarter long, the tip more or less white; the wings rather exceed the tail in length; legs yellow.

Native place uncertain.—Mr. Woodford.

13.—RUSTY TODY.

LENGTH six inches. Bill brown, broad, with several hairs on each side of the gape; the general colour of the plumage above ferruginous, mixed with brown; about the head a mixture of ash-colour; the under parts paler ash; quills brown; tail cuneiform, two inches and a quarter long, but ferruginous for one inch from the base; the rest of the length brown.

I found the above among the drawings of Mr. Woodford, but without any account annexed.

14.—YELLOW-RUMPED TODY.

LENGTH four inches and an half. Bill dusky brown, broad and flat, on each side hairs nearly the length of it; under mandible white, the very tip brown; plumage above olive, or greenish brown;

lower part of the back and rump pale brimstone-yellow; all the under parts pale dusky yellow; under wing coverts yellow; down the middle of the crown mixed yellow, from each feather having a streak of greenish yellow down the middle, giving a sort of gilded appearance; tail even, plain brown, two inches long, the quills reach to about one-fourth of the length; legs slender, brown, outer and middle toes united at the base; were it not for the size, it would appear allied to the Whiskered Flycatcher, but the one here described is a much smaller bird, with the whole of the lower part of the back and rump pale brimstone; the crown marked with streaks of yellow, not the whole of the feathers.

A specimen of this in the collection of Lord Stanley; native place uncertain.

15.—YELLOW-CROWNED TODY.

LENGTH six inches. Bill blackish, broad at the base, and rather stout; head to below the jaw, and neck behind deep chocolate brown; over the eye a broad grey streak; on the crown a streak of yellow; general colour of the body, wings, and tail brown, the feathers with yellowish margins; chin and throat pale ash-colour; breast and beneath pale dusky yellow; obscurely streaked with brown; under wing coverts pale dusky yellow; legs brown, outer and middle toe much united at the base; legs brown.

In the same collection with the last.

16.—GUINEA TODY.

SIZE of the Redbreast; length six inches and a half. Bill rather stout, dusky, with many hairs at the base, and reaching to more than half its length; head, including the eyes, nape, and neck behind black, coming forwards on each side, and forming a narrow collar just above the breast; except this all the under parts from chin to vent are white; back and wings dusky black, the feathers fringed with white at the tips; above the eye a bare, oval, carunculated, crimson spot, the size of a pea; legs pale brown.

One, supposed to differ in sex, had the upper parts, wings and tail more or less deep grey, with an oblique long band of white from the shoulders to the ends of the second quills; chin, just under the bill, white, from thence to the breast ferruginous red, bounded below with a narrow dusky band; the rest of the under parts white, but the thighs mottled with ash-colour; tail as in the other, also the bill; but the bare crimson space above the eye smaller, and in the shape of a crescent.

Inhabits Senegal.

17.—RUFOUS TODY.

BILL broad, with hairs at the base; feathers of the crown elevated into a high crest; general colour of the plumage and beginning of the sides of the breast rufous; tail rounded, long, rufous.

Inhabits Africa.—In the collection of Mr. Leadbeater.

18.—AFRICAN TODY.

LENGTH near six inches. Bill half an inch long, black, very broad at the base, and depressed; point curved, at the gape several hairs, pointing forward; head, neck, back, wings, and tail fine pale blue-grey; breast, and under parts very pale ash-colour; quills dusky within, the outer webs pale bluish ash-colour; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers two inches and a half long, the outer not one inch; legs slender, pale ash-colour.

Inhabits Africa.—Mr. H. Brogden.

19.—RED-CROWNED TODY.

SIZE small; general colour brown, with a streak of red down the middle of the crown, and two bars of buff across the wing.

Native place uncertain. Met with in the collection of Mr. Leadbeater.

20.—BLACK-HEADED TODY.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill dusky black, very broad at the base, where it is furnished with bristles; head, neck, and upper parts of the body, wings, and tail fine glossy black; beneath from the breast white; under wing coverts white, mottled with dusky; tail three inches and three quarters long, even at the end, and the feathers somewhat pointed at the tips; legs slender, dusky brown.

Inhabits New-Holland.

21.—RED-BREASTED TODY.

Todus Rubecula, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxii.
Red-breasted Tody, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 147. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 126.

SIZE of a Yellow Bunting; length six inches. Bill stout, broad, furnished with some bristles at the base; tongue bifid, the points on each side of the cleft a little divided or feathered; the crown full of feathers; general colour of the plumage above slaty grey; wings and tail brown, the last two inches long, darker in colour, and even at the end; throat and breast orange, from thence to the vent nearly white; legs slender, dusky.

Inhabits New South Wales, but not common, as only two or three have been met with: in one of these, supposed to differ in sex, the chin and throat were dark coloured, nearly black, not orange; the rest as in the first described.

22.—YELLOW-BELLIED TODY.

Todus flavigaster, *Ind. Orn.* i. 168.
Yellow-bellied Tody, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 147. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 132.

SIZE of the Brown Tody; length six inches. Bill short, broad, and pale, with a few bristles at the base; tongue the shape of the bill; head, chin, and all the upper parts of the plumage ash-colour, inclining to brown, the wings deepest, but paler in the middle; all the under parts, except the chin, yellow; tail even at the end, and the wings when closed, reach to about the middle of it; legs dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland, in the collection of Mr. Wilson.

23.—BLUE-GREY TODY.

LENGTH six inches. Bill five-eighths of an inch long, broad at the base, and much depressed, at the gape some hairs pointing forwards; general colour of the plumage fine glossy blue-grey, very pale; from the breast to vent pure white; under wing coverts white; tail three inches long, even at the end; that and the quills darker than the rest; the wings reach half way on the tail; legs slender, black.

Inhabits New South Wales. In the collection of Lord Stanley.

** *WITH THE BILL EXCEEDINGLY BROAD.*

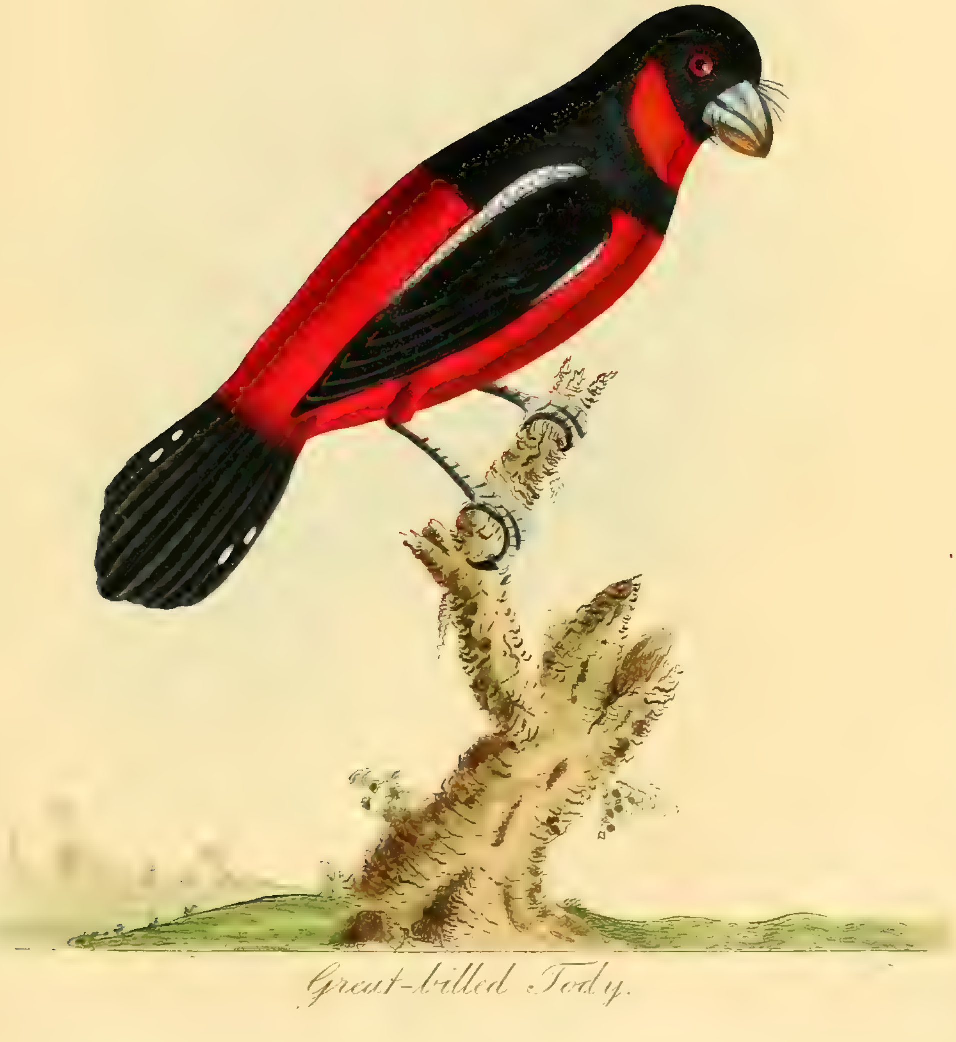
24.—GREAT-BILLED TODY.—Pl. lxv.

Todus nasutus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 268. *Gm. Lin.* i. 446.
Platyrinque, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxvi.
Great-billed Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 664. pl. 30. *Shaw's Zool.* viii 122.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill one inch and a quarter, very broad at the base, and pale blue, inclining to orange beneath, beset at the base with black bristles, two or three of which are nearly the length of the bill; nostrils oval, not far from the base; the head, neck, and upper half of the back, are black, with a bluish gloss, in some lights; from under the ears, across the throat, a broad crescent of crimson; the breast and all the under parts are also crimson, as are the lower half of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts; wings and tail in general, black; six or seven of the scapulars are white on the outer webs, forming a patch of white streaks, and part of the outer edge of wing is also white; tail much rounded, the two middle feathers two inches long, the exterior only one; on the two outer, about the middle, an oval spot of white on the outer web; the quills reach scarcely to the base of the tail; legs pale blue; claws flattened on the sides.

Inhabits India. One of these in the collection of the late General Davies had the bill and legs black; it is figured also among the

Pl. LXV



Great-billed Tody.

drawings of the late Sir John Anstruther; a second, supposed to differ in sex, had the head, neck, and the whole of the breast, the upper part of the back, the wings and tail, black; on the throat a broad crescent of crimson, extending on each side, under the ear; lower belly, vent, lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, crimson; in other respects answering to the former description, and several of the scapulars marked with white as in the other; the edge of the middle of the wing yellow, which in the other is white.

When we described the one from the Leverian Museum, from which our figure in the Synopsis was taken, the bird was supposed to be unique, and no doubt but the tail in that specimen was imperfect, for having met with more than one since, we have found that part to be much rounded at the end.

We have also seen various drawings done in India, both in the collection of Sir J. Anstruther, and Lord Valentia, from which we learn, that it inhabits various parts of Hindoostan, as well as being met with in the Straits of Malacca.

25.—BROAD-BILLED TODY.

Todus rostratus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 268.
Todi octava species. *Pallas Spic.* vi. 19. t. 3. the bill.
Todus platyrhynchos, *Gm. Lin.* i. 446.
Platyrinche, *Tem. Man.Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxvi.
Broad-billed Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 664. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 122.

SIZE of a Nightingale, and remarkable for the bill, which is very broad, resembling that of the Boat-bill; it is flat, pointed at the tip, and whitish; the nostrils in a hollow at the base, on each of which are three large bristles, and others smaller, with a few hairs on the forehead; crown of the head lead-colour, in the middle of it an oblong white spot, in the manner of the Tyrant Shrike; the back is luteous brown; beneath luteous; throat whitish; quills brown; tail even, brown; legs yellowish.

Described from a specimen in the Museum of the Prince of Orange.

26.—JAVAN TODY.

Eurylaimus Javanicus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 170. Horsfield.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill shorter than the head, horn-colour, very broad at the base, and attenuated at the end; gape very wide, furnished with a few hairs at the base, at the side of which the nostrils are placed, roundish in shape and open; the head and under parts of the body are vinaceous; back and wings brown, with yellow lines in the middle of the former, and the latter varied irregularly with the same colour; middle quills marked outwardly with a spot of white; the first greater quill shortest, second and fourth equal, and the third the longest of all; tail black, the two middle feathers plain, the adjoining one marked with a white band on the inner, and the exterior with the same on both webs, near the end; legs of a moderate size; toes salient.

Such is nearly the description of a bird inhabiting Java, which appears to differ considerably from the Broad-billed species, although at first sight may seem to be much like it.

27.—SUMATRAN TODY.

SIZE about that of a Thrush in the body. Bill very broad, not greatly differing from that of the Broad-billed species, at the end pointed, and a little bent downwards, colour black; plumage in general black, striped with yellow on the upper parts and wings; the tail rounded at the end, consists of twelve feathers, the two middle ones plain black; the others the same for half the length, beyond this more or less yellow to the end; legs slender, black.

Inhabits Sumatra and Java. This seems to coincide with the last in respect to the bill, though different in the plumage.

28.—BOAT-BILLED TODY.

LENGTH four inches. Bill remarkable in structure, being three eighths of an inch broad, and not more in length; upper mandible a little bent at the point, the whole much depressed as in the Boat-bill, colour brown; the under mandible white; plumage above olive brown; sides of the head olive; inclining to rufous; top of the head darker, inclining to ash-colour; all the under parts, from chin to vent, dull pale yellow, tinged with rufous on the breast; quills and tail brown; the latter short, and even at the end; legs pale.

Inhabits Asia. Mr. Bullock.

29.—NEW-HOLLAND TODY.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill broad, blunt, with some hairs at the base; top of the head brown; between the bill and eye a buff-coloured patch; plumage in general on the upper parts of the body brown; towards the rump a mixture of white; on the wings an oblique white bar; chin and throat white; breast ferruginous; belly white; thighs mottled brown and white; legs slender, dusky black.

Inhabits New-Holland. In the collection of Mr. Bullock. This seems to coincide in many points with the last described

GENUS XXXII.—HOOPOE.

1 Common H.
2 African H.
3 Madagascar H.
4 Mexican Promerops
5 Californian Pr.
6 New-Guinea brown Pr.
7 Grand Pr.
8 Orange Pr.
9 Yellow Pr.
10 Red-billed Pr.
A Abyssinian Pr.
11 Lesser black Pr.
12 Blue Pr.
13 Tufted Pr.
14 Cape Pr.
15 Crested Pr.

THE characters of this Genus are as follow:—

The bill long, slender, and bending.

Nostrils near the base.

Tongue various.*

Toes placed three before and one behind, the middle one connected at the base with the outmost.

Of the above birds, only the first species is found in Europe, and in fact, only this and the two following conform wholly in character with the Hoopoe Genus. Yet, as the Promeropes of other authors seem to differ chiefly in being destitute of a crest, they claim some right to have place here, according to the opinion of Linnæus and other authors. The manners of the first we are pretty well acquainted with, but as to the others we know little or nothing, beyond the bare descriptions, taken from dried specimens.

---

* In the first species it is short and sagittal; in respect to the rest, as no other than dried skins have been before us, the part in question can rarely be ascertained. We know, however, that in the Madagascar and Cape Species, the tongues are in both found to be elongated, and divided at the ends, in this coinciding with the Honey-Eaters; but as these two have already found place in the Hoopoe Genus, we shall not, merely on this circumstance, alter their situation. M. Temminck has placed the Cape Species among his Souimangas.

1.—COMMON HOOPOE.

Upupa Epops, *Ind. Orn.* i. 277. *Lin.* i. 183. *Faun. Suec.* No. 105. *Gm. Lin.* i. 466. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 62. *Raii* 48. A. 6. *Will.* 100. t. 24. *Bris.* ii. 445. t. 43. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 285. *Gesner Av.* pl. p. 703. *Frisch* t. 43. *Brun.* No. 43. *Muller* No. 103. *Kram.* 337. *Georgi* p. 165. *Sepp. Vog.* t. p. 129. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 152. t. 22. *Faun. Arag.* p. 74. *Sch. el.* t. 70. *Klein* 110. 14. *Id. Stem.* 24. t. 25. f. 2. a. b. f. 3. a. b. *Id. Ov.* p. 31. t. 11. *Hist. Prov.* i. 489. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 274. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 544. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 236. *Id. Ed.* ii. 414. *Id. Anal.* p. lxxxv.

La Huppe, *Buf.* vi. 439. pl. 21. *Pl. enl.* 52. *Ois. Dor.* i. (Promer.) p. 7. plate 1. *Johnst. Av.* pl. 42. f. 14.

La Bubbola, *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 36. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 101.

Wiedhopf, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 27. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 15. *Naturf.* ix. s. 58. *Id.* xxii. 120. *Id.* xxv. 17. *Schmid Vog.* p. 56. t. 43.

Hoopoe, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 687. *Id. Sup.* 122. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 90. pl. 39. *Id. fol.* 83. t. L. *Id.* 1812. i. p. 342. pl. 43. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 283. A. *Will. Engl.* 145. *Pocock's Trav.* ii. 209. *Alb.* ii. p. 42. 43. *Edw.* pl. 345. *Gent. Mag.* xlvii. pl. p. 313. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 123. *Lewin Birds*, t. 54. *Walc. Birds*, pl. 53. *Donov. Birds*, i. pl. 9. *Pult. Dors.* p. 7. *Borlas. Corn.* p. 246. pl. 24. f. 14. *Graves Br. Orn.* ii. pl. 12. *Orn. Dict.* *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 135. pl. 17. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 309.

THE length of this beautiful species is twelve inches; breadth nineteen, and weight three ounces. The bill is black, two inches and a half long, slender, and incurvated; tongue triangular, small, placed low in the mouth; irides hazel; the crest consists of a double row of feathers*, the longest two inches or more; the tips black; the lower parts of a pale orange colour; the neck pale reddish brown; breast and belly white; but in young birds marked with narrow dusky lines, pointing downwards; lesser wing coverts light brown; back, scapulars, and wings, crossed with broad bars of white and black; the outer quill feather the shortest; rump white; the tail consists of ten feathers, even at the end, the colour black, marked with white, and when a little expanded, appearing as a crescent, the horns downwards; legs short and black; the outer toe united at the bottom to the middle one.

---

* Twenty-four or 26 in number.—Willughby. I counted only 22 in one bird, but I believe the number is not always the same.

The female resembles the male, but it is said that the crest is smaller. The nest is made generally in the hollow of a tree; in some instances the eggs have been laid on the bare rotten wood, at other times a sort of nest is composed with a lining of moss, wool, leaves, feathers, &c. but in this last case, the bird is supposed to have made use of an old deserted nest of some other bird; it is said also to lay and hatch the young in holes of walls, or even on the ground. The eggs are four or five in number, sometimes more, the colour bluish white, marked with pale brown spots;* the food chiefly consists of worms, caterpillars, and various insects, especially beetles, the exuviæ of which, being left in the nest, cause it to stink so much, that some of the older authors have asserted, it was made of excrement.† Olina supposes the life of this bird to be three years, perhaps he means in a confined state. Buffon mentions two instances, one where it lived with a lady for three months, subsisting only on bread and cheese; the other was kept for a year and a half on raw meat, and would eat nothing else. This may be called a terrestrial bird, as it seldom perches on trees. In a natural state the crest falls behind on the neck, nor is it erected in the manner seen in most representations, unless the bird is agitated by surprise or pleasure.

I believe the Hoopoe to be met with, and even to breed in England, oftener than is generally supposed, as I have had them several times sent to me; and can bring various instances in support of this opinion; not that it is constant in its migrations into this island, for although in some years many are met with, in others few or none. The year 1783 seems to have been more abundant in them than any other, one of them being shot near Orford, in Suffolk, in May;

---

* Cinereous, and two in number. *Faun. Suec.*

† To stink like a Hoopoe occurs as a proverb in some parts of Germany. *Bechstein.*

another seen near the same place June 24 following: these, no doubt, had bred thereabouts. The place where they were met with was remarkably barren. In September of the same year, two were shot at Holderness, and many seen in various other parts of Yorkshire, and as far north as Scotland; three others, killed in September, at Cam in Gloucestershire, in Epping Forest, and in Surrey; about twenty-five years since a pair had begun to make a nest in Hampshire, but being too much disturbed, forsook it, and went elsewhere.* In 1785, October 21, one shot at Cavendish.† In the year 1786, I received a young bird full fledged, shot near Southfleet, in Kent, but the old birds had not been observed; and in the year 1808, one was shot near Winchester, and another also near that place, in the year 1805; likewise two were killed near Chichester, in the month of April, of the present year, and which probably had they not been prevented, would have bred there. Several more instances might be adduced, but the above will suffice to prove, their not being uncommon in England.

On the Continent it is met with in various parts as far as Sweden, and in different parts of Germany; common in the South Deserts of Russia and Tartary, grows scarcer beyond the River Ob; yet some are seen beyond Lake Baikal. That the bird has no objection to filthiness is proved by Dr. Pallas, who found the nest of one in the privy of an uninhabited house at Tzaritsyn, assigned to him for quarters. I am informed, that every year small flocks of ten or twelve are seen at Gibraltar in March, hence called March-Cocks, but are rarely known to build there, perhaps from being too much disturbed. These are supposed to come from Africa, and on their passage to some other place, as they sometimes stay only a few hours to rest themselves. They have a dipping kind of flight like that of a Woodpecker,‡ and certainly do not fly strong, nor endure long flights, as they are frequently known to rest on ships in the passage. In August they return the same way, in six, seven, or eight in a flock, supposed to consist of families.* In Egypt, said to be more common than elsewhere, and to assemble in small troops; very common at Cairo, building in the streets, on the terraces of the houses. Sonnini† observes, that they are more plentiful at the beginning of the winter; and that there is scarcely a sandy spot, however small, provided it be near cultivated ground, where Hoopoes are not seen, scratching with their feet, and thrusting their long bills into the ground.

---

* Mr. Tunstall.

† Gent. Mag. 1786. p. 42.

‡ The flight, as well as its note, or screech, compared to those of the Jay, as well as its general habits. *Lin. Trans.* xiv. p. 14.

I have observed this bird among paintings, both from China and India. The name given to it, in a drawing from the Province of Oude, was Oudud. It is also found both in Java and Ceylon.

2.—AFRICAN HOOPOE.

La Huppe d'Afrique, *Ois. Dor.* i. (Promerops) p. 11. pl. 2.
Upupa or Hoopoe, *Kolb. Cap.* ii. 157.
Smaller Hoopoe, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 139.

THIS, at first sight, might be taken for our Common Species, and Kolben asserts, that those met with at the Cape differ in no respect from that generally known; however this may be, M. Audibert speaks of it as distinct, being in length nine inches only; the rufous colour is more conspicuous; the crest not so high, and the feathers of it have no white, as in the European bird; likewise the colour of the wings is not disposed the same, and the white arch on the tail placed nearer the base.

---

* Gen. Davies. Rev. Mr. White.

† *Trav.* i. 306. They will live in a moist garden, in the manner of the Peewit, feeding on worms alone, and have been known to subsist for a long time on board a ship, by means of worms being put into a box of mould, and the bird bored after them in the same manner as it would on land.

This, according to the last named author, is met with at the Cape of Good Hope, but in most plenty at Malemba, in the kingdom of Congo, in Africa. Kolben talks of several sorts of Hoopoes at the Cape, some grey, some ash-coloured, others green, but without any description. And Gerini mentions seeing one at Florence, and on the Alps, which had the crest bordered with sky blue.

3.—MADAGASCAR HOOPOE.

Upupa Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 277. *Gm. Lin.* i. 466.
Huppe du Cap de B. Esperance, *Buf.* vi. 463. *Pl. enl.* 697.
La Huppe grise, *Ois. Dor.* (Prom.) p. 12. pl. 3.
Madagascar Hoopoe, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 690. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 140.

LENGTH sixteen inches; breadth eighteen; weight four ounces. Bill twenty lines, bent, much pointed, and yellowish; the upper mandible notched near the tip; tongue divided at the end into several threads; palate full of tuberosities; the crest smaller, and tends to a point behind, as in the Madagascar Cuckoo; the crest, throat, and under parts of the body, plain white; the upper parts from the crest to the end of the tail are brown in different shades; on the wings is a white spot; the tail consists of twelve feathers, the two middle ones shorter than the others; legs and claws yellowish.

Inhabits Madagascar, also the Isle of Bourbon, and the Cape of Good Hope; it frequents the thick woods, feeds on seeds and berries, and in July and August is very fat. In the *Ois. Dor.* the bird is only nine inches and three quarters in length.

4.—MEXICAN PROMEROPS.

Upupa Mexicana, *Ind. Orn.* i. 278, *Gm. Lin.* i. 467.
Promerops Mexicanus, *Bris.* ii. 463. *Id.* 8vo. i. 286.
Avis *Ani* Mexicana, caudâ longissimâ, *Seba,* i. t. 45. 3. *Klein,* 107. iii. 4.
Promerops à ailes bleues, *Buf.* vi. 467. *Ois. Dor.* (Prom.) i. p. 21,
Mexican Promerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 691. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 148.

SIZE of a Song Thrush; length eighteen inches and three quarters, of which the tail is twelve inches and a half. Bill one inch and eight lines, colour blackish, but the sides incline to yellow; the head, throat, neck, back, and rump, are dull grey, glossed with sea-green and purplish red, in different lights; belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, light yellow; above each eye a spot of the same; greater quills light blue; the lesser the same colour as the back; tail blackish grey, glossed with green and purple, four of the middle tail feathers much longer than the others.

Inhabits Mexico, where it frequents high mountainous places, feeding on caterpillars, flies, beetles, and other insects.

5.—CALIFORNIAN PROMEROPS.

Promerops of New California, *La Peyrouse Voy.* i. p. 200.

IN hopes that some future Naturalist may elucidate more fully, what La Peryouse has given a very imperfect description of, we only mention in his words, that the bird is dark above, and light beneath; that the tail is cuneiform, each feather tipped with a light colour.

Inhabits New California.

6.—NEW-GUINEA BROWN PROMEROPS.

Upupa Papuensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 279.
Merops fusca, *Gm. Lin.* i. 468.
Promerops rayé, *Ois. dor.* i. (Promer.) p. 16. pl. 7.
——— brun de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy.* 164. t. 100. *Pl. enl.* 638.
——— —— à ventre rayé, *Buf.* vi. 471. pl. 22.
Striped Promerops, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 144.
New-Guinea brown Promerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 694. *D'Entrecast. Voy.* ii. 204.

LENGTH twenty-two inches. Bill two inches and a half long, considerably bent, and of a shining black; the top of the head and sides the colour of polished steel; neck and throat black; hind part of the neck, the back and wings, scapulars and tail, brown; the three first tinged with brownish green; the breast, and under parts of the body, are transversely striped with black and white, each feather having two black and two white bars on it, with a grey base; the tail consists of twelve feathers, greenish brown, and very cuneiform; the two middle ones thirteen inches in length, the outer only four; the wings, when closed, reach about four inches beyond the base; legs black.

The female differs, in having the head and neck brown, otherwise like the male.

Some birds have a tinge of rufous on the head.

Inhabits New Guinea.

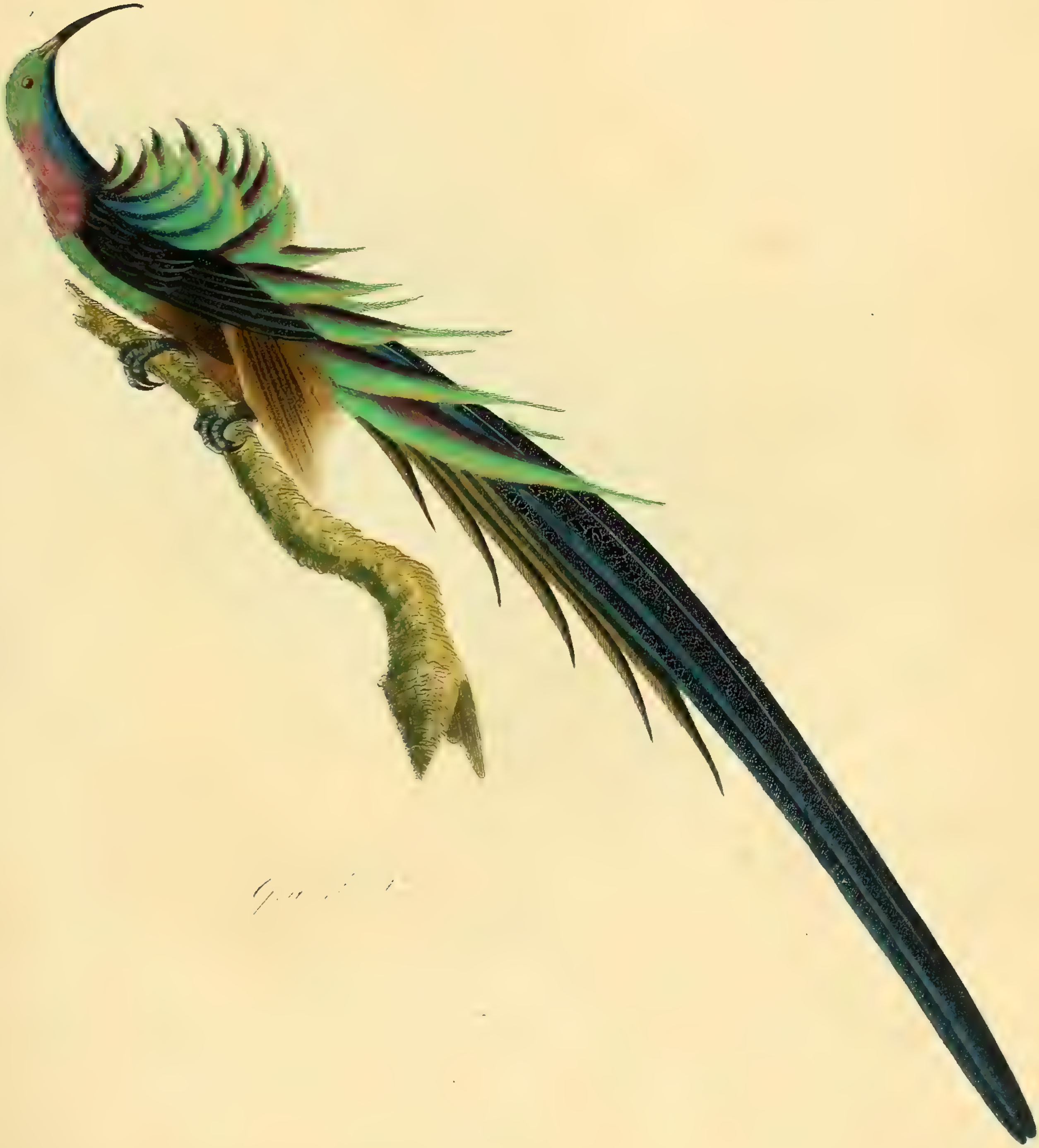
7.—GRAND PROMEROPS.—Pl. lxvi.

Upupa superba, *Ind. Orn.* i. 279.
Upupa magna, *Gmel. Lin.* i. 468.
Grand Promerops, à paremens frisés, de la nouv. Guinée, *Buf.* vi. 472. *Pl. enl.* 639. *Son. Voy.* 166. pl. 101. *Ois. dor.* i. (Prom.) p. 18. pl. 8.
Superb Promerops, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 145. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 981.
Grand Promerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 695. pl. 32.

THIS beautiful species is about the size of a middling Pigeon in the body, but measures near four feet in length. The bill is three inches long, pretty much curved and black; the head, hind part of the neck, and upper part of the belly, are glossy green; the rest of the upper parts black, changing to violet, with a tinge of blue on the wings, in some lights; but the fore part of the neck, and lower part of the belly are without gloss; the scapulars are of a singular construction, the webs, on one side, being exceedingly short, and on the other of a great length, and falciform in shape; they are of a purplish black colour, with the ends, for three quarters of an inch, of a most brilliant, gilded green, though some of them reflect a blue gloss; beneath each wing springs a thick tuft of dusky feathers, eight inches and a half long, and of a texture resembling the loose herring-bone ones in the Greater Paradise bird; and besides these, on each side of the tail are five or six feathers with unequal webs like the scapulars, but curved only in a moderate degree; these are half dusky from the base, the remaining part, brownish green and gilded, the two colours divided obliquely; the tail consists of twelve feathers of very unequal lengths; the two middle ones measuring twenty-eight inches; the outer one only five; the general colour of them blue-black, with a polished steel gloss, but the inner ones are chestnut; legs black.

Inhabits New Guinea.

XVI



[illegible]

Such is the description of a perfect specimen, formerly in the collection of Miss Blomefield, of which I have hazarded the position of the feathers, as in the engraved plate. The bird, on her first receipt of it, had been manifestly distorted, almost every feather being twisted out of its place; as to Sonnerat's bird, or that figured in the *Pl. enl.* both of them want the tufted feathers, which hang over the thighs; Sonnerat, indeed, talks of two sets of feathers, the first taking rise above the wings, the second beneath them, but omits, the loose, herring-bone ones, so conspicuous in the bird from which I have taken my description; and that of the *Pl. enl.* is destitute of both the last, as well as those which hang on each side of the tail. The representation, given in the *Ois. dorées,* has the feathers with glossy ends disposed differently from those in my figure, as are the colours, but I do not see any remark made on the circumstance; and it may yet be a long time before we learn the true situation of these highly ornamental and singular parts, to be only ascertained by some naturalist, who may be fortunate enough to see the living bird; for in this, as well as in the whole of the Paradise Birds, the natives either throw away such parts as they consider useless, or so transpose them as may make the whole appear to the best advantage; considering it as a mere ornament, and as such only esteemed by them.

At General Davies's, I met with one of these before it was put into attitude, but the parts so much separated, or distorted, as to cause great uncertainty in respect to their true situation. In this the two middle feathers were thirty-two inches long, and the exterior only five; the next to the middle ones two inches shorter, but after that lessening in a greater proportion, as they proceed outwards. In all fourteen; beneath the wings are eight feathers on each side, with glossy ends, and six others three quarters of an inch longer, having the ends dull deep black, but all of them with the points turning up, somewhat in the shape of battle axes. The loose feathers, which in my engraving hang over the thighs, in this specimen seem rather to belong to the vent, and under tail coverts, and the long pointed particoloured ones hang five on each side of the tail. The glossy feathers of the belly appear green, or blue, in different reflections of light. This is all the amendment of what was already known, concerning the bird; but it is to be hoped, that some future draughtman may be so fortunate as to obtain the sight of one alive, or newly killed, the only means of obtaining a just idea of the plumage of so curious a bird. M. Temminck considers this and the New Guinea one to be male and female.

8.—ORANGE PROMEROPS.

Upupa aurantia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 279. *Gm. Lin.* i. 468,
Promerops Barbadensis, *Bris.* ii. 466. *Id.* 8vo. i. 287.
Promerops orangé, *Buf.* vi. 474. Male.
Avis paradisiaca, Americana, elegantissima, *Seba,* i. 102. t. 66. 3.
Orange Promerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 697-8. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 149.

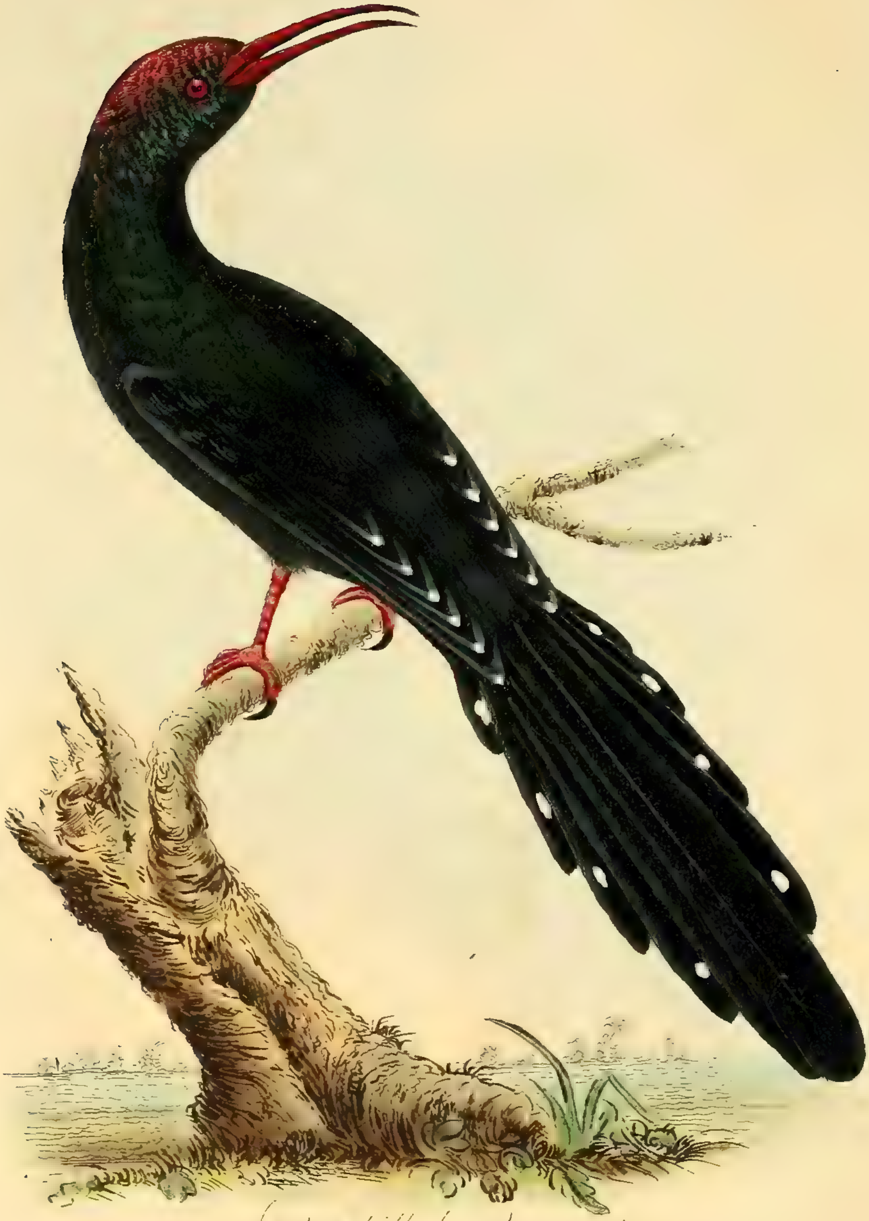
SIZE of a Starling; length nine inches and a half. Bill thirteen lines long, very pointed, and of a gold colour; round the base a few reddish feathers; head and neck gold-colour; the rest of the body orange yellow; the greater quills, reddish orange; the lesser orange yellow; the tail three inches and three-quarters long, the feathers of equal lengths, and of the same colour as the quills; legs yellow.

Inhabits Berbice.*

---

* Brisson supposes this to be Barbadoes, but Seba's words are "Accepimus avem hanc ex Insulis Barbicensibus," which most probably means Berbice.

Pl. LXVII.



Red-billed Promerops.

9.—YELLOW PROMEROPS.

Upupa aurantia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 279. 8. β.
Cochitototl, *Raii Syn.* p. 168. *Fernand. N. Hisp. ch.* 161.
Promerops Mexicanus luteus, *Bris.* ii. 467. *Id.* 8vo. i. 288.
Promerops orangé, *Buf.* vi. 474. (female).
Promerops jaune, *Ois. dor.* i. (Promer.) p. 21.
Yellow Promerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 697. 8. Var. A.

SIZE of the last. Bill black; irides pale yellow; head, throat, neck, and wings, cinereous and black, irregularly mixed; the rest of the bird yellow; legs ash-colour, claws black.

Inhabits the hotter parts of Mexico, where it feeds on small worms and seeds.

Supposed to be the female of the other.

10.—RED-BILLED PROMEROPS.—PL. LXVII.

Upupa erythrorynchos, *Ind. Orn.* i. 280. *Cimel. Phys.* t. 22.
Promerops à bec rouge, *Ois. dor.* i. p. 15. pl. 6. Promer.
Red-billed Promerops, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 124. pl. 110. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 533. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 150. pl. 18.

SIZE of the Common Hoopoe; length fifteen inches. Bill two inches and a half long, curved as in that bird, but stouter, colour red, nostrils oval, near the base; head covered with short, velvety feathers, and appears rather full, the feathers not lying smooth; the plumage in general black, with a gloss of red in some lights, and others of green, the wing coverts partaking of the latter; the head, neck, breast, and beginning of the back have also a green gloss;

belly velvet black, inclining to green, and not glossy; quills and tail glossy blue black; on the inner webs of the first six prime quills an oval white spot, not far from the tip; tail cuneiform, the longest feathers eight inches; the outer, or shortest, only three; the two middle ones plain black; the others black, marked with an oval white spot on each side of the web, about an inch from the end; these are placed obliquely, but not quite opposite to each other; legs one inch long, stout, the outer toe united to the middle one pretty deeply, colour red; the legs feathered before for half the length.

Inhabits Africa.—Described from a specimen in the possession of the late Dutchess Dowager of Portland. I have since seen it in the Museum of Gen. Davies; in that of Mr. Comyns; as well as in other collections of Natural History.

The figure in the *Oiseaux dorées* appears to be too glossy, and gilded, unless it may probably be a high-coloured male, and the above described the female. Is said to creep on the branches of trees in search of insects, resting in troops in different holes of great trees, and the cry to be like the syllables Gra-ga-ga-ga.

In the collection of Mr. Brogden is one, with the bill considerably less curved than in that above described.

A.—In a collection of birds from Abyssinia, made by Mr. Salt, is the following, which does not seem to differ materially. Length fourteen inches and a half. Bill two inches and a half long, curved, and black; head and neck velvety black; chin and throat dusky pale chestnut brown; the rest of the neck, breast, and back black, with a purplish gloss on the neck and back; breast and belly plain dull black; wing coverts violet, with a steely gloss; the rest of the wing black, but the feathers of the bastard wing have the ends black, forming a spot; the quills, eleven in number, have a large oval spot of white on the inner web; the tail cnneiform, black, with a violet gloss, marked as in the last bird; legs red; hind toe and claw long, and all the claws hooked, strong, and black.

With this is a Variety, having an uniformly black tail. These said to be in Abyssinia, in flocks of 20, 30, or more, in each; often observed feeding on the figs of the Ficus Sycomorus, and when they are disturbed, to make a prodigious chattering.

11.—LESSER BLACK PROMEROPS.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, dusky brown; head glossy black, with a purplish tinge; body, above and beneath, deep brown black; wings and tail black, and glossy; the greater quills black, but about the middle white, more or less, on both webs, but the two outer only on the inner, forming a bar; the ends of all ash-colour, deeper nearest the tips; the tail slightly cuneiform, four inches and a half long, the outer feather three inches and a half, colour wholly plain black; legs black; the first quill shortest, the three next of one length, after which the rest shorten by degrees.

A second of these was marked much in the same manner, but the upper parts of the neck and back having a gloss of bright-copper, and all beneath from the chin dusky brown black; the quills much the same, as to the white bar across them; but the bastard wing is white: there is also a square spot of white near the end of the outer web of the exterior tail feather.

These birds are in the collection of Mr. Comyns, who obliged me with them for the sake of the description, and are said to have been from Senegal. I have also seen, in Mr. Bullock's Museum, one similar in size with the above, but with markings of white both in the quills and tail; at first sight they may be supposed to be the young of the Red-billed species; but it must be observed, that although the smaller sort has the quills and tail spotted, the spots are not round as in the Red-billed, nor precisely in the same situation; it is true, that both these birds equally vary in the presence or absence of the spots of the tail, and we may conclude from thence that such difference may mark the sexes; as to circumstance of having a red or black bill, that may arise from variation only. Sonnini mentions a Hoopoe being found in Africa wholly black*.

12.—BLUE PROMEROPS.

Upupa Indica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 280.
Promerops bleu, *Ois. dor.* (*Prom.*) p. 20. pl. 9. *Tem. Man. Ed.* 2. p. lxxxvi.
Blue Promerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 124. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 142. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 985.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill two inches long, stout, and curved, much as in the Red-billed species, but somewhat more bent, and black; plumage, in general, blue, paler about the head, and under parts; tail moderately cuneiform, more than four inches in length; legs pale lead-colour.

Inhabits India.

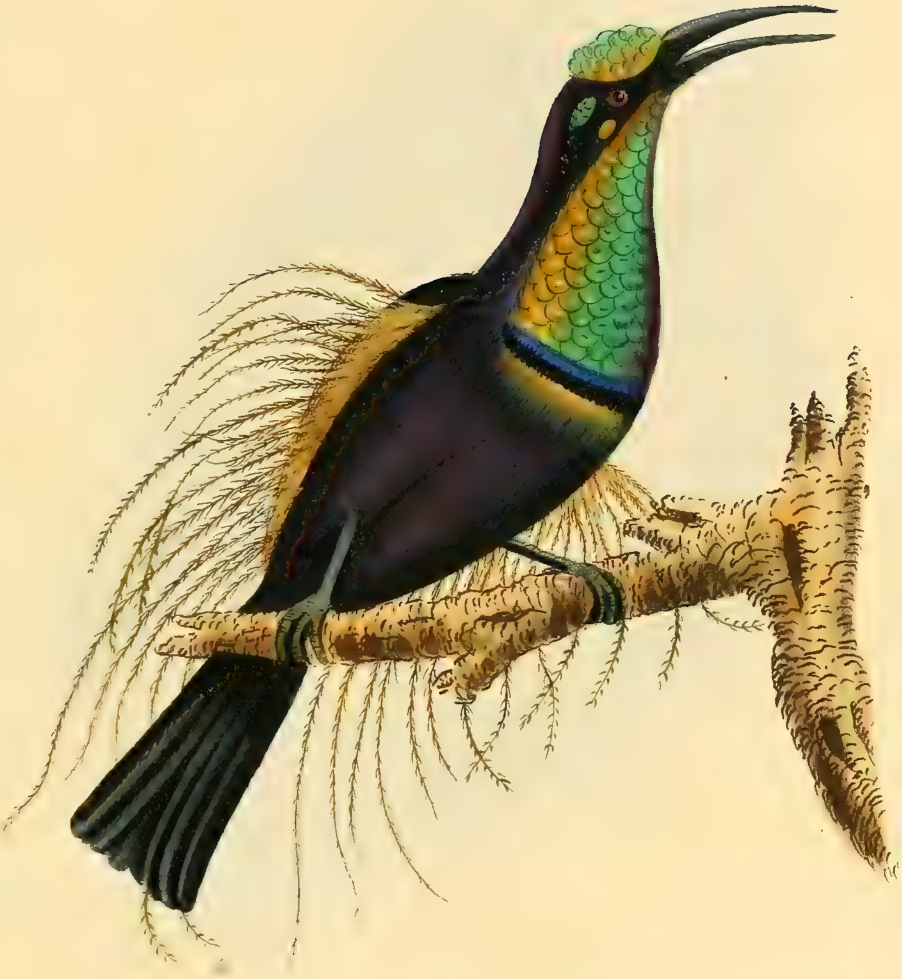
13.—TUFTED PROMEROPS.—Pl. lxvii*

LENGTH about fifteen inches. Bill, strong, black, bent the whole of the length, which is between four and five inches, with a very slight notch near the tip. The feathers round the eye like cut velvet, or plush, coming forwards for three quarters of an inch on

---

* *Sonn. Buf.* 54, p. 187. Note.

Pl. LXVII



Tufted Promerops.

the nostrils, the same on the under mandible; on the crown they are scaly, stand somewhat erect, and of the most brilliant blue green imaginable; those of the nape much the same, but folded: on each side, below the ears, a bare space three quarters of an inch long;* from the chin to the breast are the same brilliant blue green, scaly feathers, having on the fore part a purplish gloss; across the breast, at the bottom of the brilliant patch, a deep blue band, and beneath it a broader of black; many of the feathers, composing it, tipped with gilded orange, and appearing, as an irregular, fire-coloured, narrow band; the sides of the neck behind, the back, wings, tail, and under parts from the breast, purplish black, but next to the band on the breast, tinged with green; and the back of the neck glossed with purple; the tail is near five inches long, even at the end, black, except the two middle feathers, which are glossy blue; from beneath the wings springs a set of long, loose-webbed feathers, barbed on the sides, of different lengths, waving, and appearing like those of the Paradise bird, but black, and some of them exceed the end of the tail by four inches; legs stout, black; claws hooked.

This bird seems to unite the Promerops with the Paradise bird; having the bill as in the former, and the velvet-like feathers about the bill, and the long loose webbed ones beneath the wings, as seen in the latter; the wings reach very little beyond the base of the tail.

A specimen of the above was in the Museum of Mr. Bullock, but I observed in this, that each feather, from the chin to the breast, had a dash of black down the shaft; from thence the under parts to the vent blackish chestnut. In this specimen the fire-coloured band across the breast is not very conspicuous. I find a fine representation of the bird among the drawings of Mr. Dent, but in neither case is there any mention from whence the respective species was brought. In this last figure, I observe five or six distinct stouter feathers springing from beneath each wing among the others, which are longer than those of the common tuft, and it is these that are mentioned above as exceeding the length of the tail, for the common ones do not reach much beyond the middle of it.

---

* This occurs in the specimens in Mr. Bullock's Museum; but I do not see it in the drawings I have met with of the bird, and cannot therefore be certain of the circumstance.

14.—CAPE PROMEROPS.

Upupa Promerops, *Lin.* i. 188. *Gm. Lin.* i. 467. *Mill. Ill.* t. vi. A.
Merops Cafer, *Lin.* i. 183. *Gm. Lin.* i. 462. *Spalowsck. Vog.* iii. t. 19. *Mus. Leskean.* i. No. 64. t. 1. No. 1.
Merops fuscus, ani regione flava, *N. C. Petr.* xi. 429. t. 14. f. 1.
Promerops, *Bris.* ii. 461. t. 43. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 286. *Buf.* vi. 469. *Pl. enl.* 637. *Ois. dor.* i. (Promer.) p. 13. pl. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 143.
Souimanga, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.
Le Guêpier gris d'Ethiopie, *Buf.* vi. 492.
Le grand Sucrier, ou le Sucrier du Protea, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 139. pl. 287. 288.
Cape Promerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 692.

LENGTH seventeen inches, but the body is no larger than that of a Lark. The bill not very stout, one inch and five lines long, and black; irides brownish chestnut; the tongue longer than the bill, and ciliated at the end; general colour of the plumage on the upper parts brown; rump and upper tail coverts olive green; throat white, with a longitudinal band of brown on each side; the fore part of the neck, and breast tinged with rufous; belly white; quills and tail brown; the former, from the second to the fourth or fifth, with the shafts scarcely webbed for about half the length, then the web grows quite broad, and finishes in a point; sides pale rufous, mixed with white; the tail consists of twelve feathers; the six middle ones twelve inches and a quarter in length, the others much shorter, the outer one being two, the next three, and the third four inches; vent yellow; legs black.

This is probably the female, if not a young bird; but I have observed in some specimens, which I suspect to be males, that they are not only spotted on the sides, but likewise on the breast and belly, and in these the feathers of the forehead and crown are narrow, pointed, and mixed with grey; the tail feathers also are somewhat longer than in the other, the colour of the whole plumage is likewise brighter; but M. Levaillant says, the female differs merely in being smaller, and the tail shorter, insomuch that as the male changes plumage twice in the year, and has the excess of tail feathers only in the breeding season, at that time only the sex can be distinguished.

It is abundant about the Cape of Good Hope, and in all the Western Parts of the African Coast, in every place where the Protea Trees are in flower; called by the colonists, Pyl Staert (Arrow Tail), having the appearance of an arrow in passing through the air; others call it Suyker Voogel met lange Staert, and Koning der Suyker Voogel.* It makes the nest on the Protea thickets, in an hemispherical form, of moss and lichen, with a lining of wool,&c.; never met with in the deep forests, but very common in the Country of Hottniqua; not seen on the Western Coast beyond Mount Kamis. They will easily become tame, and may be fed with the flowers of the Protea, brought fresh daily, or otherwise the great nettle, or orange flowers; and when these fail, with honey and water; and by such means have been sustained on board a ship for a good while, but not throughout the whole passage to Europe.

Mr. Salt met with this at Mozambique.

---

* Long-tailed Sugar Bird and King Sugar Bird.

15.—CRESTED PROMEROPS.

Upupa paradisea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 278. *Lin.* i. 184. *Gm. Lin.* i. 467. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 152. *Klein*, 110. 15.
Promerops Indicus cristatus, *Bris.* ii. 464. *Id. 8vo.* i. 287.
Avis paradisiaca cristata orient, alis rarissima, *Seba* i. t. 30. f. 5.
Le Promerupe, *Buf.* vi. 465. *Ois. dor.* (Prom.) i. p. 21.
Le Moucherolle, *Tem. Man. Anal.* p. lxvii.
Paradise Promerops, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 147.
Crested Promerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 691.

SIZE of a Starling; length nineteen inches, including the tail, which is alone fourteen inches and a half. Bill thirteen lines long, lead-colour; head, throat, and neck, very fine black; the feathers of the crown two inches in length, forming an elegant crest; back, rump, scapulars, wing, and tail coverts, quills, and tail, pale chestnut; breast, belly, sides, thighs, and under-tail coverts, pale ash-colour; the two middle feathers exceed the rest in length very much; being fourteen inches long, whereas the others are not more than three inches; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits the Indies, and said to be very scarce. If we except Seba, no other author has given a figure of this bird, nor are we certain of its existence in any Museum of the present day, neither does Seba mention from what collection he has taken his figure; we may therefore suppose it to have made part of his own superb Museum.

GENUS XXXIII.—BEE-EATER.

1 Common Bee-Eater
2 Arabian
3 Indian
  A Bengal
  B Egyptian
  C Philippine
  D Var.
4 Hurruwa
  A Var.
5 Yellow-headed
6 Supercilious
  A Var.
  B Persian
  C Senegal
7 Abyssinian
8 Philippine
9 Variegated
10 Chestnut-throated
11 Javan
12 Angola
13 Calonian
14 Eastern
15 Blue-green
16 Coromandel
17 Yellow
18 Red-throated
  A Var.
  B Var.
19 Scarlet-throated
20 Malembic
21 Red-headed
22 Blue-headed
23 Superb
24 Red-winged
25 Swallow-tailed
  A Var.
26 Pirik
27 Olivaceous
28 Chestnut
  A Var.
29 White-fronted
30 New-Holland
31 Dusky
32 Fork-tailed
33 Barred-tailed
34 Blue-crested
35 Cayenne
36 Surinam
37 Brasilian
38 Cinereous
39 Chestnut-quilled
40 Rufous

BILL quadrangular, a little incurvated, sharp-pointed.

Nostrils small, near the base.

Tongue various, in general slender.

Toes three forwards and one backward, the outer connected more or less with the middle one.

This Genus, for the most part, inhabits the Old Continent, but excepting the first species, never known to visit these kingdoms. The first seems to be found in various parts of the world, but the rest are more confined, and much more scarce. The general food supposed to be insects. In the formation of the nest, imitate the Kingsfisher, making it in the holes of banks of rivers. Said to be fond of wasps and bees. I do not find that birds of this Genus have any note beyond a whistle, and that far from agreeable.

1.—COMMON BEE-EATER.

Merops Apiaster, *Ind. Orn.* i. 269. *Lin.* i. 182. *Mus. Ad.* ii. 21. *Gm. Lin.* i. 460. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 63. *Raii* 49. 3. *Will.* 102. t. 24. *Bris.* iv. 532. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 194. *Klein,* 110. 10. *Id. Stem.* 24. t. 25. f. 1. a. b. *Faun. Arag.* 73. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 147. *Dec. Rus.* i. 107. *Vosm. Mon.* 1768. p. 6. *Gerin.* t. 494. *Shr. d. Berl. Gesell.* iii. s. 194. *Nat. Misc.* t. 262. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 274. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 541. t. xix. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 160. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 420.
Merops Galilæus, *Hasselq.* t. 247. *Id. Eng.* 198. *Fn. Arab.* p. 11.
Bienenfraas, *Wirs. Vog.* t. 27. *Naturf.* ix. s. 57. No. 62.
Der gemeine, oder gelbkehlige Bienenfresser, *Schmid Vog.* p. 57. t. 45.
Le Guêpier, *Buf.* vi. 480. pl. 23. *Pl. enl.* 938. *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 184?
La Merope, *Cet. Uc. Sard.* t. p. 93.
Ispida cauda molli, *Kram. El.* 337.
Aveiaruco, *Gabin. de Madrid* i. p. 47. lam. 13.
Gnat-snapper, *Kolb. Cap.* ii. 154.
Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 667. *Id. Sup.* 119. *Id. Sup.* ii. 148. *Nat. Misc.* t. 69. m. & f. *Will. Engl.* 147. *Alb.* ii. pl. 44. *Lin. Trans.* iii. 333. *Br. Zool. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 339. *Orn. Dict.* *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 152. pl. 19.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill one inch and three quarters long, and black; base of the upper mandible covered with dirty white feathers; irides red; the forehead blue-green, behind it green; top of the head chestnut, tinged with green; hindhead and neck chestnut, growing paler towards the back; from the bill to the nape a black stripe, passing through the eyes; back and scapulars pale yellow, with a chestnut, and a green tinge in different lights; rump and upper tail coverts yellowish blue-green; throat yellow; under parts of the body blue-green, paler towards the belly; lesser wing coverts dull green, the middle ones rufous, the greater rufous green; quills for the most part sea-green without, and many of the inner ones rufous; the first very short, the second longest of all; tail wedge-shaped, consisting of twelve feathers, with the shafts brown above, and whitish beneath; the two middle ones are sea-green, with a shade of rufous, the rest the same, but margined with cinereous white, the two middle exceed the others in length, by three quarters of an inch; legs reddish brown.

In the female, only the forehead is yellow green; crown rufous; the rest of the upper parts brownish green; in other things both sexes are alike, except in the two middle tail feathers, which exceed the rest in a greater proportion in the male than in the female.

In young birds of the first year, the tail is rounded, or slightly cuneiform, but the two middle feathers do not exceed the rest in length, in either sex, till the second year.

This bird inhabits various parts on the Continent of Europe, and has been seen in Sweden, though mentioned as a rare circumstance; the same in respect to England; but in the year 1793, a flock of about twenty was seen at Mattishal, in Norfolk, and one of them shot by the Rev. Geo. Smith, and now in the possession of Sir J. E. Smith, M. D. President of the Linnæan Society; this flock passed near the above place in June, and again on its return in the October following, but in reduced numbers. The Bee-Eater is now and then met with in Lorraine, though only in pairs; but in the South of France and Italy, in Candia,* and other Islands of the Mediterranean, in the greatest plenty, as well as in Palestine, and Arabia, insomuch as to serve in many places for food. It is very common in Spain, and Gibraltar, appearing at the latter the first week in April, in flights of 50 or 60, and the note, which is a kind of whistle, not unlike that of the Whistling Duck, or more like what is used by sportsmen to animate their spaniels, when beating through thick covers; they often pass without stopping, and even then, though frequently so high in the air as scarcely to be perceived, their whistle may be distinctly heard; but in case the weather is showery, the whole of the flight come down into the gardens, and recruit themselves with insects, more particularly bees, wasps, and other Hymenoptera, and not unfrequently butterflies and grasshoppers, as both of the last have been found whole in their stomachs; but bees seem to be their principal or most coveted food. Some of the names of this bird appear to be derived from the circumstance. Virgil, in his choice of a good situation for bees, says, among other enemies to be avoided—

---

* It is said that the boys hunt for it here with Cicadæ, as they do for Swifts, after this manner:—Bending a pin like a hook, and tying it by the head to the end of a thread, they thrust it through a Cicada, as anglers bait a hook with a fly, holding the other end of the thread in their hands? the Cicada, so fastened, mounts notwithstanding into the air, which the Bee-Eater spying, flies after it with all its force, and catching it, swallows the pin also, wherewith she is caught.—*Will. Orn.* 148. *Gesner. Av.* 540.

"Absint ——————————
" ———— *meropes*que aliæque Volucres
" Et manibus *Procne* pectus signata cruentis."

Georg. 4. l. 14.

By these two enemies are meant, no doubt, the Bee-eater and Swallow. It can scarcely be denied that Virgil, by Meropes, meant the Bee-eaters, now so called, but many of the translators of the passage above referred to, have thought otherwise; May & Trapp make them Woodpeckers; Addison, Woodpeckers; Ogilby, the same; Dryden, the Titmouse, and the Peckers Hungry Brood;* but Martyn, in his Translation gives it the true appellation of Bee-eater, which may be also observed in other notes on the passage.

In the neighbourhood of Gibraltar the whole country is stocked with them by the end of May, when they make the nest in sandy banks, in the manner of the Sand Martin, penetrating three feet horizontally, and then turning at right angles three feet farther, making a hole large enough to admit a man's arm, and widening at the end to the size of the crown of the hat; the female lays six or seven white eggs, rather less than those of a Blackbird, on the bare ground, and after hatching the young,[*] more generally depart the beginning of August. It is observed that this bird, as well as the Kingsfisher, rejects from its stomach the indigestible parts of its food, which are found in the shape of small pellets about its haunts.

---

* It is not to be denied, that Woodpeckers will destroy bees; as the circumstance has been mentioned, in respect to the Black Woodpecker, which abounds about the Caspian Sea, and its neighbourhood, and is very destructive to bees.—See Vol. iii. p. 339. *Dec. Russ.* iv. p. 9.

The Bee-eater is no where more frequent than in the southern latitudes of Russia, chiefly about the Rivers Don, Volga, and Jaick; some are met with about Tobolschi, on the Irtisch, though few or none further in Siberia. They appear about Woronesch, and neighbouring parts, about the 24th of April in vast flocks, making the nests in the clayey banks; which they perforate in so many places, as to give the appearance of a honeycomb. They depart in September, and are observed by thousands in their flight southward.[†] In Egypt this bird is called Melino-orghi, Bee's Enemy, and there eaten for food,[‡] at the Cape of Good Hope is named the Gnat-snapper, and is said to be a guide to Hottentots, by directing them to the honey, which the bees lay up in the clefts of the rocks;[§] it is common also in the Isle of Ceylon, and various parts of India.

2.—ARABIAN BEE-EATER.

Merops chrysocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 273. *Gm. Lin.* i. 463.
——— Schæghagha, *Forsk. Faun. Arab.* i. No. 3 ?
Grand Guêpier vert et bleu à gorge jaune, *Buf.* vi. 502.
Yellow-throated Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 678. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 176.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill twenty lines long; the forehead, eyebrows, and all the under parts of the body blue green; the throat fine yellow, extending on the neck, under the eyes, and a little beyond, where it is terminated by brown; the crown of the head and neck behind are bright golden red; upper parts of the body green-gold; tail coverts green; the two middle tail feathers longer than the others by seven or eight lines.

---

[*] This they do notwithstanding the size of the stomach, which occupies the whole of the lower belly, in the same manner as in our Cuckow.

[†] Gen. Davies observed to me, that when the sun shines upon them in flying, they are most pleasing objects, as they appear gilded.

[‡] *Sonnin. Trav.* iii. 318.

[§] *Kolb. Hist. Cap.* ii. 254.

The above described from M. Buffon, who esteemed it as a new Species, for which he was indebted to M. Sonnerat, but the native country is not mentioned. It is probably the Schæghagha or Schækah of Forskal; said to be found in the woods of Yemen, in Arabia Felix, where it is not uncommon. M. Temminck supposes it to be the same as the Common sort, and indeed, it seems to coincide with it in many points.

3.—INDIAN BEE-EATER.

Merops viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 269. *Lin.* i. 182. *Gm. Lin.* i. 460. *Amœn. Ac.* iv. 237. · *Bor. Nat.* ii. 146. t. 21.
Ispida viridis supra ferruginea, *Osb. It.* 96. *Id. Engl.* i. 147.
Apiaster Madagascariensis torquatus, *Bris.* iv. 549. t. 42. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 198.
Guêpier à Collier de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 740.
Guêpier vert à gorge bleue, *Buf.* vi. 497.
Indian Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 672. *Edw.* pl. 183. *Gen. of Birds,* 60. pl. 7. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 156.

SIZE of a Sparrow in the body; length eight inches and three quarters. Bill thirteen lines and a half long and black, the tongue ending in two bristles; irides crimson; plumage on the upper parts green gold, inclining to blue on the tail coverts; beneath the body green, changing to blue under the throat, but much less observable in some specimens; on each side of the head a band of black, passing under the eye; beneath the throat another transverse black band, like a collar; under the wings fulvous; quills mostly green, with the inner webs more or less fulvous; beneath chiefly cinereous, tipped with black; tail green, the side feathers margined within with cinereous, and all of them cinereous beneath; the two middle ones exceed the others by two inches, and the elongated part is very narrow and blackish; the shafts of all of them are brown above and whitish beneath; legs brown.

The two sexes resemble each other, but the female is less brilliant in colour.—That of Edwards has the forehead, cheeks, and throat blue; breast and belly light green; behind the head and neck orange red; between the blue and green, on the breast, is a black crescent, and a black streak through the eyes; back and wing coverts Parrot-green; rump blue-green; greater quills black; the middle ones orange, bordered with green, and spotted with black within the tips, which are orange.

In some Indian drawings it is called Chuta Pateronga; one which seems to correspond with Edwards's bird, was named Oora Mutché Rungah. In the drawings of General Hardwicke named Ptringa, Bonse-peter and Soo choora. Met with at Anoopshere, the end of December.

Young birds are without the black streak across the throat, and I have seen some with the fore part of the neck rufous brown.—This species is to be found all the year near Calcutta, called commonly Bonsputta, and by the Bird catchers Purtinga: feeds on insects, especially grasshoppers.

Inhabits Bengal; has also been met with at Java.

A.—Apiaster Bengalensis torquatus, *Bris.* iv. 552. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 199. *Ind. Orn.* i. 270. 2. β.

Bengal Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 671. A. *Alb.* iii. pl. 30.

Length eleven inches and a quarter. Forehead blue, in other respects much like the former.

B.—Merops Ægyptius, *Faun. Arab.* p. 1. No. 2. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 671. B. *Ind. Orn.* i. 270. 2. γ.

The only description I find, given by Forskal, mentions that the bird is wholly of a green colour; the throat yellow; the bill black and rather strait; tongue bidentated; tail consisting of twelve feathers, and even at the end; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits Egypt; the Arabian name is Chaddæjr. The young are sold in the month of June.

C.—Apiaster Philippensis minor, *Bris.* iv. 555. t. 42. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 200. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 672. C. *Ind. Orn.* i. 270. 2. δ.

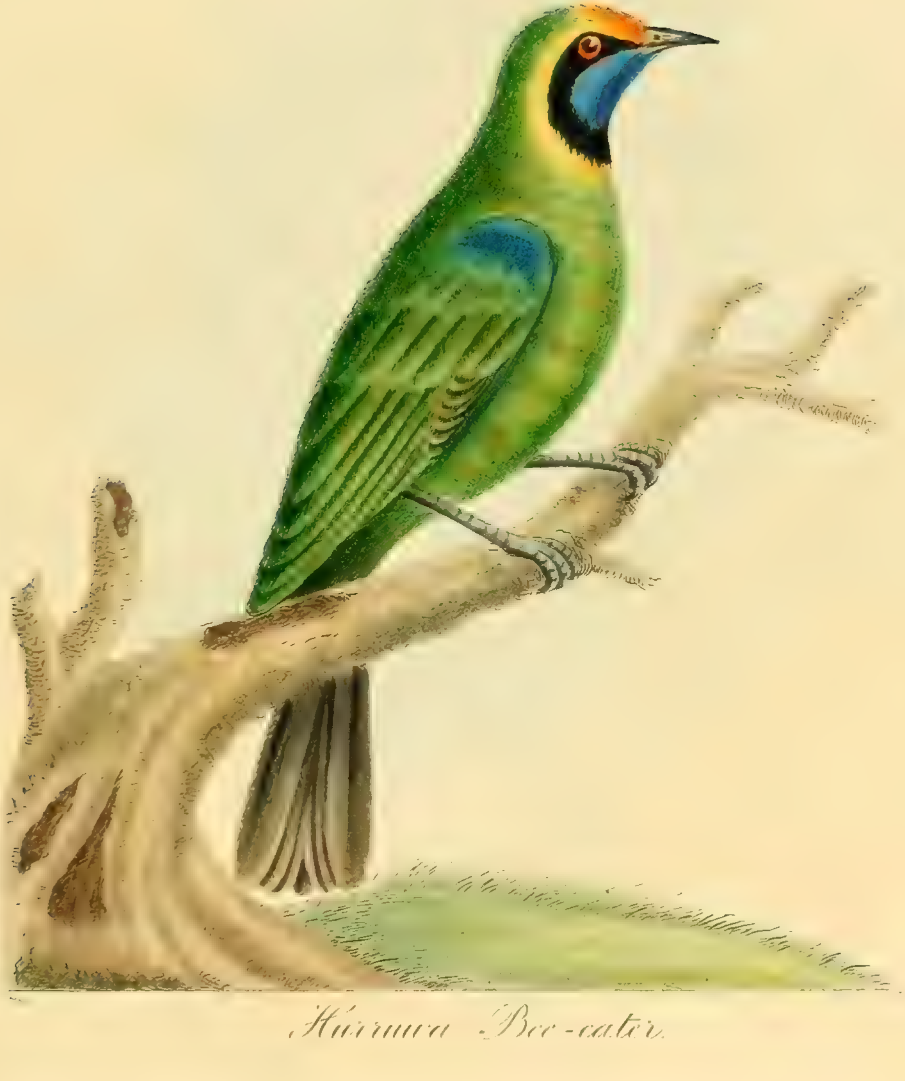
Length six inches and a half. Plumage the same with the others, excepting that the streak on each side of the head, and the band on the throat are blue; the two middle tail feathers do not exceed the others in length, but are narrow the whole way, and black. It is very probable, that the bird might have lost the two old feathers, and had been supplied with two new ones, not yet arrived at the full growth; in which case, this bird would be very little shorter than the first described, as the excess of length in that arose merely from the two middle feathers.

D.—Indian Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 120. *Ind. Orn.* i. 270. 2. ε.

This variety has a yellow forehead, and a deep blue throat; the rest of the plumage as in the first described.

This is a common species in India, where they are often seen flying about, and are said to be fond of plantains.

Pl. LXVIII.



Húrruwa Bee-eater.

4.—HURRUWA BEE-EATER.—Pl. lxviii.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill eight-tenths of an inch long, slightly compressed, a trifle bent, sharp, and soft; the gape reaching far back, colour black; nostrils oblong, naked; tongue long, hairy at the point; eyes dark, with many minute feathers on the eyelids; the plumage in general green, with the base of the feathers cinereous; front orange, mixed with green; the chin black, mixed with blue; the quills black, the outer webs green; beneath dusky; on each shoulder some beryl blue feathers; the tail consists of twelve feathers, even at the end; above green, with some black on the inner margins, but of this there is very little on the two central ones; beneath all are dusky; legs ash-colour; the outer toe united to the middle almost as far as the first joint; hind toe very strong, and as long as the lateral ones.

One, supposed to be a male, differs. The front, nearly as far as the crown, of a bright orange, inclining to red; from the gape a band of black, passing through the eye, and forming a curve or crescent, on each side, unites on the throat; within this the chin is clear bright blue; at the hind part the black crescent is bordered with orange yellow, which finishes below the black on the breast.

Inhabits India, and is the Hurrial or Hurryba of the Hindostanese, pronounced Hurruwa; is most frequent in the Western Provinces, but not found at Bengal, or at least has not hitherto been noticed as a bird of that part; is said to sing very prettily, from whence the name Hurry, various, and Ba, voice.—Dr. Buchanan.

A.—Indian Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 120. 2. D. parag. 2d.

Length six inches. The general colour of the plumage in this is pale green, beneath lighter; forehead inclining to orange; between the bill and eye, the chin, and throat black, mottled on each side of the under jaw with an obscure trace of blue; tail even at the end; bill black; legs pale brown.

This bird is in the British Museum, and probably not in adult plumage, but whether allied to the Indian Species, or the Hurryba, is perhaps not easily determined.

5.—YELLOW-HEADED BEE-EATER.

Merops congener, *Ind. Orn.* i. 270. *Lin.* i. 183. *Gm. Lin.* i. 461. *Raii* 49. 4. *Will.* 103. *Klein,* 110. 12.
Merops alter, *Gesn. Av.* t. p. 541.
Apiaster icterocephalus, *Bris.* iv. 537. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 195.
L'Icterocephale, ou Guêpier à tête jaune, *Buf.* vi. 510.
The other Bee-Eater of Aldrovandus, *Will. Engl.* 148.
Yellow-headed Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 672. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 155.

THIS is larger than the Common Bee-Eater. Head, throat, and all beneath yellowish; on each side of the head a broad black band, passing through the eyes towards the neck; back and scapulars fine chestnut; rump and upper tail coverts mixed green and yellow, the greater entirely yellow; quills black, tipped with red; the tail half yellow, half green; legs yellow.

The above said to inhabit various parts of Europe. That which Gesner describes was met with at Strasburgh, by the name of Seeschwalm, but he mentions it as being very rare there.

6.—SUPERCILIOUS BEE-EATER.

Merops superciliosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 271. *Lin.* i. 183. *Gm. Lin.* i. 461.
Apiaster Madagascariensis, *Bris.* iv. 546. t. 42. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 197.
Guêpier de Madagascar, Patirich, *Buf.* vi. 495. *Pl. enl.* 259.
Supercilious Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 673. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 164.

LENGTH eleven inches and one-third. Bill one inch and three quarters long, and black; on the forehead a transverse greenish white band, passing over each eye; another of the same colour from the base of the lower mandible, under the eye, both tending towards the hindhead; between these the parts are black, and in the middle of this the eye is placed; the upper parts of the head dull greenish chestnut, varying in different reflections of light; neck behind, and upper parts of the body dull green, lighter towards the rump; the greater wing coverts green, margined within with brownish-ash-colour, the throat yellowish white, below chestnut; under part of the body green, paler than above, especially near the vent; quills green, many of them black at the ends, the first shortest; tail dull green, the inner webs of all but the two middle feathers cinereous, the shafts brown above, and whitish beneath; the two middle ones twice the length of the rest, and pointed; legs brown.

Inhabits Madagascar; called by the natives Patirich Tirich; is common about the Manioca Plantations, in Mozambique, which the bees frequent; said also to be found in some parts of Russia, and to breed about the mouths of the Rivers Volga and Jaick, as well as in some high banks about the Caspian Sea.

A.—Autre Guêpier de Madagascar, *Buf.* vi. 496. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 674. 4. parag. 2d.

This is of the same size and colours, but less distinct; the bill weaker, and the two middle feathers not longer than the others; the stripe on the sides of the head, and the rump, sea-green.

One of these had the two middle tail feathers longer than the others, which probably was a male, or more approaching to an adult state.

B.—Merops Persica, *Pall. It.* ii. 708. t. D. *Ind. Orn.* i. 271. 4. γ.

In this the forehead is blue; from the bill a black streak through the eye; beneath the neck a large space of a rufous red colour.

This is about eleven inches in length, and inhabits the banks of the Caspian Sea, making the nest in the crags thereabouts, and is a migratory species.

C.—Length ten inches and a half. Bill one inch and a quarter, stout, and black; crown of the head black; forehead white, continuing over the eye in a broad streak, to the hindhead; from the gape a streak of black, passing through the eye; chin and throat white; above the throat a triangular patch of black; general colour of the rest of the plumage pale dull green, much paler beneath; the nape inclining to chestnut; the lower part of the black, on the breast, bounded with pale blue; the wing coverts incline to brown, also the lesser quills; the greater outwardly margined with dusky; tail rounded at the end, two inches long, greenish, but the two middle feathers of double the length, narrow, and end in a point; the parts exceeding are black; legs dusky, pale; lower belly and vent pale grey.

Inhabits Senegal.—General Davies. In the collection of Mr. Brogden.

7.—ABYSSINIAN BEE-EATER.

LENGTH near twelve inches. Bill almost two inches long, black; crown of the head brownish black; forehead, and under the chin, bluish white, passing in a broad streak on each side of the head to the nape; in the middle of this a dark streak, in which the eye is included; general colour of the plumage above, wings, and tail olive green; beneath the same, but paler, and inclining to blue; under wing coverts reddish buff; chin and throat pale chestnut; the inner webs of the quills more or less reddish buff; the second quills bifid at the ends; the tail consists of twelve feathers, three inches and three quarters long, green above, and dusky beneath, and on the inner webs; the two middle ones exceed the others by two inches and a half, and end in a point; legs dusky.

Supposed to inhabit Abyssinia.—Described from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Salt, and is a singularly beautiful species.

8.—PHILIPPINE BEE-EATER.

Merops Philippinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 271. *Lin.* i. 183. *Gm. Lin.* i. 461.
Apiaster Philippensis major, *Bris.* iv. 560. t. 43. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 201.
Guêpier vert à queue d'Azur, *Buf.* vi. 404.
Grand Guêpier des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 57.
Philippine Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 674. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 165.

THE length of this species is near nine inches. Bill two inches long, and black; the head, neck behind, and upper parts of the body dull green, glossed with copper, but the rump and tail coverts are blue green; on each side of the head is a stripe of black, which begins at the upper mandible, and passes through the eye; beneath this one of blue; throat yellow; belly pale green; quills as the back, but fulvous within, and black at the ends; tail the same, the two middle feathers narrow, and longer by an inch than the rest; shafts blackish above, and white beneath; legs brown.

The female does not differ materially in plumage, but instead of the blue stripe, beneath the black one, passing through the eye, is one of white; the yellow on the throat much paler, and the belly greenish white; tail feathers even at the ends.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands; found also in various parts of India; by the Hindoos called Boropertinga; at Bengal, Bonsputtah.* Are sometimes caught alive, and attempts have been made to keep them in cages, but they seldom survive long, as they feed only on the wing, and on living insects. We have met with this species in more than one collection in this kingdom, and frequently in drawings, where it likewise is named Pateronga and Pelique. Found also in Java.

9.—VARIEGATED BEE-EATER.—Pl. lxix.

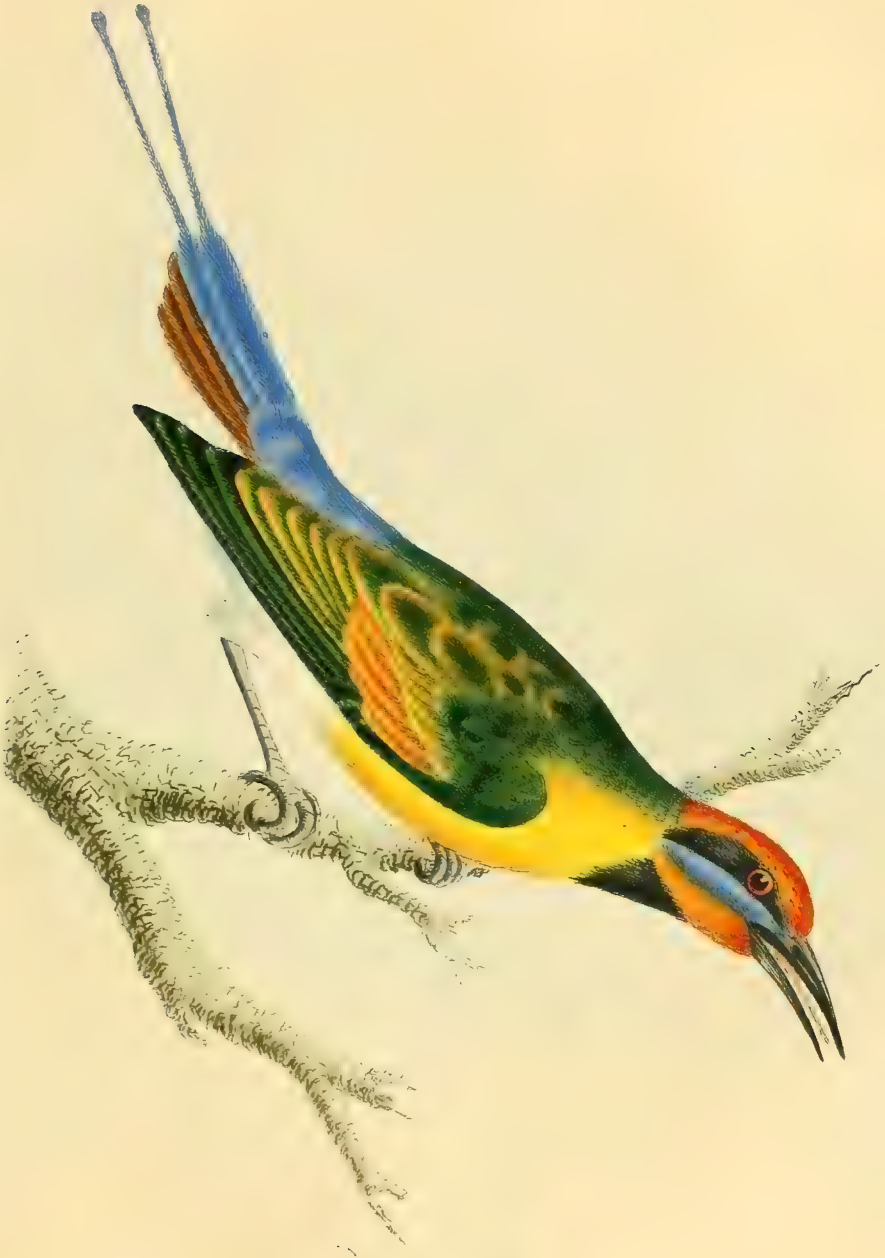
Merops ornatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxv.
Mountain Bee-Eater, *Lewin N. Holl. Birds,* pl. 18.
Variegated Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 155. pl. 128. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 158.

SOMEWHAT larger than the Red-winged Species. Bill black; top of the head, and nape, dull orange, the middle of the feathers darker; through the eye, from the base of the bill, a broad black streak, continuing a good way behind it, and ending in a point; beneath this a pale blue streak; chin orange yellow; on the breast a triangular patch of black; after this the under parts are yellow, but the belly itself, thighs, and vent are bluish white; back part of

---

* These seem to be general names.

Pl. LVI.



Varied _ Bee Eater

the neck, and wing coverts green; the back mixed green, and brownish orange; lower part of it, and rump blue; the middle part of the wing has some series of green feathers, with fulvous margins, and others wholly fulvous; quills green, with the inner margins black; the second quills edged with yellow; the two middle tail feathers continued to double the length of the others, as in several of the Genus, the additional part very narrow, and furnished with very slender webs, the colour of them blue; the rest of the tail chestnut; legs dusky.

The female, or one supposed to be so, had the forehead, to the middle of the crown, blue, the nape only being orange, which colour also occupies the chin; the black through the eye, the blue beneath, and the patch on the throat, the same as in the other; back brownish green; rump blue; the two middle tail feathers as in the former, the others black; wing coverts like the back; the rest of the wing not much differing from the other, but less brilliant.

Inhabits New South Wales; the first met with in the collection of General Davies, the other among the drawings of Mr. Lambert. Known in New-Holland by the name of Dee-weed-gang. Mr. Lewin says, it inhabits mountains, and frequents the Hawkesbury River, near that part, running under the mountains; a few breed there every summer; appears in the greatest numbers the end of September, and migrates about April.

10.—CHESTNUT-THROATED BEE-EATER.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill two inches long, black; general colour of the plumage gilded yellow green, but the lower part of the back and second quills are dull green, and the wing coverts spotted with the same; through the eye, and beneath it, a long streak of black, bounded above and below with pale blue; the chin pale yellow; on the throat a triangular chestnut spot; the tail feathers are dull green, with dark chestnut shafts, and the two middle ones exceed the others by full two inches, ending in a point; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits India; met with at Futtehghur, in June.—General Hardwicke. Found also in the Island of Ceylon. Beneath a drawing of one of these is a figure, said to be that of the egg, which is white, and perfectly round, in diameter seven-eighths of an inch.

In a specimen of this bird, in the collection of Lord Stanley, the under wing coverts, and sides, beneath the wings, are pale rufous: the same in one in the possession of Mr. Comyns.

11.—JAVAN BEE-EATER.

Merops Javanicus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 171.

LENGTH eleven inches. Plumage in general olive green, with a gloss of copper; a line of black from the forehead to the ears; the frontal line margined with an obsolete sea-green band; chin sulphur-coloured; throat chestnut; vent and rump sea-green; sides of the vent whitish; middle of the belly the same, but more dull; sides and axillæ fulvous; prime quills and secondaries with a black band at the tips,

Inhabits Java, there called Kachangan. This and the last described are most probably the same, chiefly differing in being larger, and measuring, in length, more by one inch and a half; and both of them answering, in many respects, to the Variegated Species.

12.—ANGOLA BEE-EATER.

Merops Angolensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 273. *Gm. Lin.* i. 463.
Apiaster Angolensis, *Bris.* iv. 558. t. 44. 1. A. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 200.
Petit Guêpier vert et blanc à queue etagée, *Buf.* vi. 503.
Angola Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 679. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 176.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, and black; irides red; upper parts of the head, neck, body, and wings green, with a slight gloss of gold; on each side of the head an ash-coloured stripe, dotted with black, from the bill, through the eye; throat yellow; fore part of the neck of an elegant chestnut; breast, belly, sides, and thighs, greenish blue, with a slight gold tinge; under tail coverts greenish, with a little mixture of chestnut; quills green, within and beneath cinereous; tail beneath cinereous; above green, the side feathers margined with cinereous; the shape cuneiform, each feather shortening as it is more outward, so that the last is very short; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits the kingdom of Angola in Africa, from whence a drawing was sent to M. Brisson, by M. Le Poivre.

13.—CALONIAN BEE-EATER.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; head, shoulders, upper wing coverts, scapulars, and two middle tail feathers yellow-green; between the bill and eye a black line, passing beneath the latter and growing broad behind it, ending in a point; chin and throat yellow; on the breast a blackish mark, bounded below with dark reddish brown; belly and vent rufous yellow; prime quills reddish brown; tail very little rounded, all but the two middle feathers rufous, with black tips, and edged with green; legs black.

From the drawings of General Davies, who copied it from a specimen in the Museum of M. Calonne.

14.—EASTERN BEE-EATER.

Merops Orientalis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiii.
Eastern Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 152. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 178.

SIZE of the Red-winged Bee-Eater. General colour of the plumage dull green, the feathers rather full; quills red, but not bright, the outer edges dull green, with black tips; tail green; the two middle feathers produced beyond the others, where they are narrow, and black.

Inhabits the Mahratta Country in India.—In the British Museum.

15.—BLUE-GREEN BEE-EATER.

Merops cærulescens, *Ind: Orn. Sup.* xxxiii.
Blue-green Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 152. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 159.

LENGTH eight inches. Colour of the whole plumage blue-green, with a deeper gloss, appearing black in some lights; legs black.

Native place uncertain.

16.—COROMANDEL BEE-EATER.

Merops Coromandus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 272. *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 213. t. 119.
Coromandel Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 120.

BILL black; irides pale rufous; head, and hind part of the neck pale yellow; from the bill, through the eye, a streak of black, finishing behind it; throat pale green; fore part of the neck, breast and belly greenish yellow; sides of the neck deep yellow, undulated with greenish blue; quills and tail deep yellow, the lesser quills tipped with black; legs black.

Inhabits the Coast of Coromandel.

17.—YELLOW BEE-EATER.

Merops flavicans, *Ind. Orn.* i. 272. *Gm. Lin.* i. 462.
Apiaster flavicans, *Bris.* iv. 539. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 196.
Manucodiata secunda Aldr. *Raii* 21. 2. *Will.* 56. t. 11. *Klein* 63. 2.
Le Guêpier â tête jaune et blanche, *Buf.* vi. 490.
Aldrovandus's second Bird of Paradise, *Will. Engl.* 91. t. 11.
Yellow Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 676. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 159.

BIGGER than the Common Bee-Eater; breadth twenty inches. Bill two inches long, yellowish green; irides yellow; the head white, marked with spots of yellow, and others of gold; back and scapulars yellowish; rump and tail coverts ferruginous; the under parts in general are white, but the breast inclines to red, and under the wings ferruginous; quills the same, and some of the intermediate ones cordated, and emarginated; tail composed of twelve feathers, whitish at the base, and ferruginous the rest of the length; the two middle ones exceed the others about eight inches,* and end in a point; colour of the legs uncertain. The place from whence it came unknown.

18.—RED-THROATED BEE-EATER.

Merops gularis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxv. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 337.
Red-throated Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 157. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 177.

SOMEWHAT less than the Common Species; length eight inches. Bill one inch and a half long, black; general colour of the plumage above black; forehead fine blue, passing a little way over the eye, behind which is a patch of the same; fore part of the throat and neck fiery red; rump blue, marked with spots of black; belly clouded blue and black; some of the quills and tail feathers edged with blue; base of the greater quills ferruginous, forming a patch on the wing, and when closed reach but little beyond the base of the tail, which is nearly even at the end, and two inches long; legs dusky.

Inhabits Sierra Leone in Africa.

A.—Size of the other. Bill one inch and a quarter long, a trifle curved, somewhat quadrangular, and black; front over the bill fine blue, appearing tufted, and passing over the eye in a narrow streak; the rest of the head and back, tinged with green; across the chin, at the base of the bill, a broad band of fine crimson, but not continuing on the throat; body in general greenish black; the lower part of the back, and shoulders, have the feathers margined with dull green; fore part of the neck from the chin, the breast, and belly much like the back, with a greenish blue streak down the shaft of each feather; rump, and upper tail coverts verditer-blue; vent, and behind the thighs, much the same; quills dusky, with red shafts; insides of the scapulars rufous; tail two inches and a quarter long, rounded, the feathers dusky, edged with blue green; legs short, black, claws moderately hooked.

---

* Willughby says, about two palms length.

In the collection of General Davies, said to have come from South America, but I suspect this to have been a mistake, and that it is a native of Africa, as well as the former.

B.—This is scarcely six inches long. Bill seven-eighths of an inch, dusky; general colour of the plumage black; from the forehead, over the eye, a faint blue streak; sides of the chin marked with a narrow red, or crimson streak, three quarters of an inch in length; rump pale blue; belly spotted irregularly with the same; thighs and vent blue; on the wings a patch of red, from the base of some of the quills being of that colour; tail short, little more than one inch in length; the wings reach only to the rump; legs pale grey.

From the drawings of Mr. Woodford.—The distribution of colours is certainly much the same as in the Red-throated, but it differs in many things; the bill little more than half the length, and the tail in the same proportion; nor do either the blue or red colours occupy so much space as in the last named. I find no history annexed to the representation, but we may conjecture it to be a young bird of the Red-throated Species.

19.—SCARLET-THROATED BEE-EATER.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch and a half; formed as in others of the Genus, and black; nostrils pervious; crown of the head blue green; through the eye a black streak, growing broader, and finishing on the jaw; chin and throat bright scarlet; the rest of the under parts, and under wing coverts pale ferruginous; across the belly, just before the thighs, a white band; lower belly, vent, and under tail coverts fine deep blue; plumage in general above bluish green; wings the same, all the second quills black at the ends; tail four inches long, even, dull green at the end, and rufous green the rest of the length; the two middle, and the exterior feathers green; the quills reach half way on the tail; legs slender, black.

Inhabits Senegal, in the collection of Lord Stanley, a fine specimen was also to be seen in Mr. Bullock's Museum.

20.—MALEMBIC BEE-EATER.

Merops bicolor, *Ann. de Mus. national.* ii. 440. pl. 62. f. 1.
——— malembicus, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 701. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 174.

SIZE of the Common Bee-Eater; length ten inches; breadth sixteen. Bill and legs black; irides red; head and neck slaty grey; chin white, extending in a stripe on each side of the throat; through the eyes a black-brown streak; body, wings, and tail, reddish vinaceous-colour; throat, breast, belly, and sides, fine sanguineous rose-colour, paler towards the vent; the two middle tail feathers exceed the others by half an inch, and end in a point; quills black; under parts of the wings and tail greyish brown.

Inhabits the vicinity of Malemba, in Africa, three months of the year: seen in troops, which have a quick flight, like the Swallow, in chace after hymenopterous insects; seldom perching on branches of trees, and more rarely seen on the ground.

21.—RED-HEADED BEE-EATER.

Merops erythrocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 274. *Gm. Lin.* i. 463.
Apiaster Indicus erythrocephalus, *Bris.* iv. 563. t. 44. 3. A. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 201.
Guêpier à tête rouge, *Buf.* vi. 508.
Red-headed Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 679. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 357. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 181.

LENGTH six inches. Bill sixteen lines long, black; irides red; head, and upper part of the neck fine red; on each side of the head a black band; from the bill through the eyes, back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail coverts fine green; throat yellow; the rest of the parts beneath yellowish, shaded with red; under the wings deep green; under tail coverts yellowish, edged with light green; quills and tail above deep green, beneath and margins ash-colour; legs dusky ash.

Inhabits the East Indies.—M. Brisson describes this from a painting of M. Le Poivre.

22.—BLUE-HEADED BEE-EATER.

Merops cæruleocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 274. *Gm. Lin.* i. 464.
Guêpier rouge à tête bleue de Nubie, *Buf.* vi. 506. *Pl. enl.* 649.
Blue-headed Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 680. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 613. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 168. pl. 21.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill one inch and three quarters, black; head, throat, rump, and upper tail coverts blue green, deeper on the two first; through the eye, from the gape, a black streak; fore part of the neck, and beneath as far as the thighs, crimson, with a rufous shade; back, wings, and tail glossy, faded, brick-coloured red, inclining to brown on the wing coverts; three or four of the quills, nearest the body, greenish brown, tinged blue; greater quills tipped with bluish grey, blended with red, ending in blackish brown, the tips of the scapulars greenish; tail somewhat forked, four inches long, dull brick-colour, greenish at the end; the two middle feathers exceed the rest by three inches, the elongated parts greenish black; the quills reach three-fourths on the tail; legs pale ash-colour.

Inhabits Nubia; taken from Mr. Bruce's drawings.—That in the *Pl. enlum.* has no elongated feathers, and is probably a female.

23.—SUPERB BEE-EATER.

Merops superbus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiii. *Nat. Misc.* t. 78.
Superb Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 152. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 161.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill black; general colour of the plumage red; the forehead, round the eye, throat, and rump blue; the two middle tail feathers are longer than the rest, and the parts so exceeding are black.

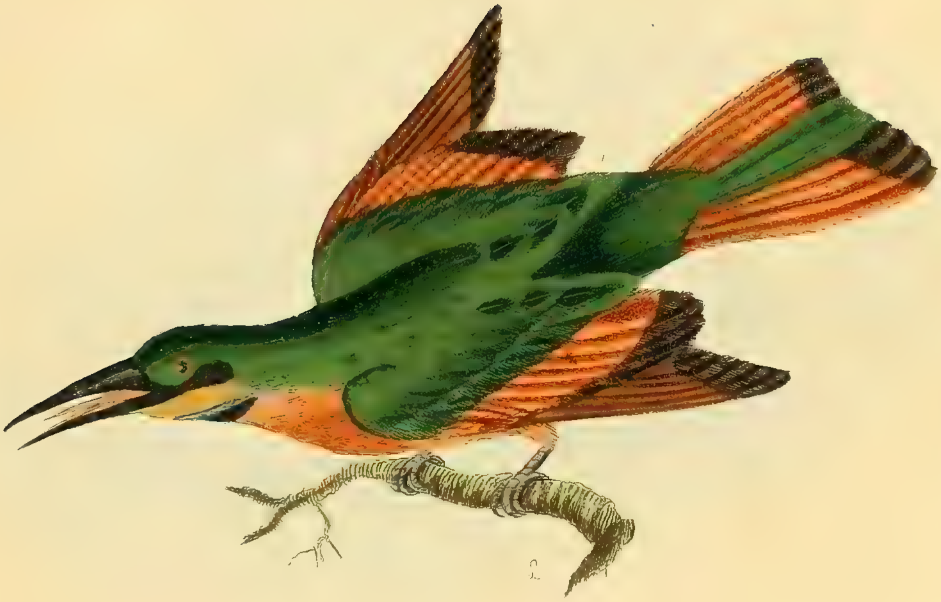
This is in the British Museum, but from whence unknown; it has many things in common with the last described, but differs materially in the shape of the tail.—One of these, in the collection of Mr. Francillon, had a streak of black through the eye.

24.—RED-WINGED BEE-EATER.—PL. LXX.

Merops erythropterus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 274. *Gm. Lin.* i. 464.
Guêpier rouge et vert du Senegal, *Buf.* vi. 507. *Pl. enl.* 318.
Red-winged Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 681. pl. 31. *Id. Sup.* ii. 149. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 175.

LENGTH near seven inches. Bill black; plumage on the upper parts, wing coverts, scapulars, and two middle tail feathers,

[illegible]



Red winged Bee-Eater.

dull green; from the nostrils a black streak passing beneath the eye; chin and throat full yellow, beneath this a triangular patch of black; between the two a fine blue line: breast pale rufous chestnut; belly and under wing coverts the same, but paler; quills deep cinnamon-colour, with dusky ends; the lesser quills rufous as the breast, with the ends black, and somewhat bifid; all the side tail feathers rufous, with black ends, the very tips cinereous; legs black.

In some specimens the under parts are dusky white.

Inhabits Senegal, and other parts of Africa, likewise Abyssinia: flies very swift, in the manner of a Swallow, and is difficult to be shot. It seems to be a numerous species, as few collections brought from Africa, are without containing several specimens. We likewise observe, that they vary in size; but how far such may arise from variation only, or difference of sex, we are at a loss to determine.

25.—SWALLOW-TAILED BEE-EATER.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch and a half, black; head, neck, and upper parts fine green; throat and chin fine yellow, bounded below with blue; breast as the back; from thence to the vent inclining to blue; rump, and under tail coverts pale verditer blue; under wing coverts deep buff; upper ones as the back; second quills deep buff orange, black at the ends for half an inch, and bifid at the tips; tail very forked, the two middle feathers three inches long, the exterior four inches; colour dusky pale blue without, and dusky on the inner webs, the same towards the end; the two middle ones plain, pale blue; the rest, except the outermost, have the ends nearly white, the shafts black above, and white beneath; legs dusky.

Inhabits Abyssinia.—In the collection of Mr. Salt.

Two specimens of this beautiful species were shot near Adowa. One in Mr. Bullock's possession answered in all things, but had a streak of black through the eye.

A.—Length eight inches and a half. Bill near one inch and a half, and black; plumage above fine green; through the eye black; over the eye a fine blue streak; chin orange yellow, beneath this a fine deep blue band; next to this tawny, growing paler by degrees to the vent, which is very pale; under wing coverts red buff; prime quills dull green, the ends dusky; secondaries greenish orange for three-fourths of the length, then black for three quartes of an inch, the ends bifid, and fringed with white; scapulars plain green; the first quill half the length of the second; tail even, three inches and a half long, the two middle feathers green, the others tawny buff; the ends for one inch black, the tips fringed with white, the outer web of the exterior green; legs dusky.

In the collection of Mr. Salt, and except in the shape of the tail, seems very little to differ from the one described above, a circumstance which would rather lead us to consider it as distinct.

26.—PIRIK BEE-EATER.

Merops Urica, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 172.—Horsfield.

LENGTH eight inches. Above glossy olive-green; beneath and rump the same, with a sea-green tinge; crown, hind part of the neck, and interscapulary feathers chestnut; chin and throat sulphur-coloured; a line of black on the temples, and a similar band of the same on the breast; tail above dull sea-green, beneath dusky; tips of the quills black.

Inhabits Java; known there by the name of Pirik.—In Mr. Bullock's Museum is one similar, but rather less in size; bill one inch and a half long, rather stout, and bent; head flat above; plumage on the upper parts of the body olive green, beneath ash-colour, streaked with brown; tail short, rounded at the end, where the feathers are pale; legs stout, brown.

Said to have been brought from Java, and most probably related to the former, if not differing in sex. From the corresponding similarity in many points, of several of the Bee-eaters reported as distinct, it will most probably be hereafter found, that they are more nearly allied than at first imagined, and that the difference may arise, from the periods of growth of the birds, as well as sex.

27.—OLIVACEOUS BEE-EATER.

Le Promerops olivatre, *Ois. dor.* i. (Promer.) p. 14. pl. 5.
Olivaceous Bee-Eater, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 180.

SIZE of the Cape Promerops; length seven inches. Bill ten lines long, black brown; plumage of the head, and upper parts inclined to olive, beneath the same, but paler, with a yellowish tinge, growing white towards the vent; from the gape arise two yellow marks, which pass beneath the eye, and a little beyond it; tail even at the end, consisting of twelve brown feathers, edged with olive-yellow; quills the same; legs grey.

Inhabits one of the Islands of the South Seas; met with there by La Peyrouse; and considered as a new species.

28.—CHESTNUT BEE-EATER.

Merops castaneus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 273.
——— badius, *Gm. Lin.* i. 462.
Apiaster ex Franciæ Insula, *Bris.* iv. 542. t. 44. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 197.
Guêpier marron et bleu de l'Isle de France, *Buf.* vii. 493. *Pl. enl.* 252.
Senegal Bee-Eater, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 163.
Chestnut Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 677.

LENGTH near eleven inches. Bill one inch, seven lines long, and black; upper part of the head, neck, and scapulars, elegant chestnut; on each side of the head a brown stripe, from the mouth to the hindhead, beneath the eyes; throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, blue green; lower part of the back, the rump, belly, sides, thighs, upper and under tail coverts, the same, but paler; upper wing coverts green, the under fulvous; most of the quills are green, with great part of the inner web fulvous; the four inner ones wholly green; thirteen of the middle ones have black tips, all of them grey brown beneath; tail blue above, the under side grey brown; the two middle feathers exceed the others in length by two inches and a quarter, and end in a point; shafts brown above, whitish beneath; legs reddish.

Inhabits the Isle of France.

A.—Le Guêpier marron et bleu du Senegal, *Buf.* vi. 494.
Senegal Bee-Eater, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 163.
Guêpier â longue Queue, *Pl. enl.* 314. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 678. A.

This is twelve inches in length; the colours much the same, only somewhat differently distributed; the chestnut extending in this to the wing coverts and quills, except those nearest the back; and to all the tail feathers, except the part which exceeds the rest in length, which is black—Brought from Senegal by Mr. Adanson.

29.—WHITE-FRONTED BEE-EATER.

Merops albifrons, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* i. xxxv.
White-fronted Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 156. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 179.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill brown; tongue longer than the bill, and pointed; back and wings fine rufous; forehead and all beneath white; the feathers of the latter each marked down the shaft with a black line, as are also the rufous ones above; between the bill and eye, sides of the head, the crown, and nape wholly black; sides of the body, under the wings, marked with five bluish bands; quills and tail pale blue, spotted with white on the outer edge, within darker; tail even at the end, or a very trifle rounded; the wings, when closed, reach to the middle of it; legs yellow brown.

The female has the back and wings brown, beneath dirty yellowish white, with dashes down the shafts as in the male; forehead brown and white spotted, the rest of the head brown, which is black in the male; the tail, too, seems shorter, and appears to be wholly spotted with dirty yellow and brown, or rather dirty yellow, with the brown spots in bars; bill and legs as in the male.

Inhabits New-Holland.—I am obliged to Gen. Davies, for the above description, taken from specimens in the possession of Captain King, which were brought from New South Wales.

30.—NEW-HOLLAND BEE-EATER.

Pied Bee-Eater, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 165.

LENGTH nine inches at least; size of a Song Thrush. Bill one inch long, pale; plumage in general black; sides of the head behind the eyes, the sides and throat white, divided by a black line; from the breast to vent white; shoulders of the wings white, continuing in a broad streak down the wing, appearing within the quills when the wing is closed; rump and tail white, but the ends of the two middle feathers of the latter are black for two inches, and the ends of the others the same, but the black in less proportion, so that the outer ones are only tipped for one inch; but all the feathers are ultimately white at the tips, and the two middle ones only just fringed within; the tips of the second quills are also white; legs rather long, and black.

Inhabits New-Holland. In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.—I have ranked this with the Bee-eaters on some uncertainty, for independent of appearance of the Bee-eater, it also somewhat approaches to that of the Honey-eater, and on our farther acquaintance may possibly prove to belong to the last named Genus.

31.—DUSKY BEE-EATER.

SIZE of the last. Bill longish, bent, black; plumage above plain dusky; crown fine grey; chin, throat, and breast white; belly dusky; sides of the head, through the eye, the same; tail long, rounded, the ends of the feathers more or less white, increasing in depth as the feathers proceed outwards; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland. It seems somewhat connected with the last described.

32.—FORK-TAILED BEE-EATER.

LENGTH from the point of the bill to the end of two middle tail feathers seven inches; but the two outer ones are at least two inches longer. Bill one inch, curved, black; crown of the head red, changing to chestnut at the nape; back and quills dark, blackish green, the first marked with nineteen or twenty spots of white; lesser wing coverts pale green, the greater margined deeply with whitish; forming a bar on the wing; lower part of the back and rump pale chestnut; over the eye, from the nostrils, a pale yellow, broad streak, and a second of black from the gape, passing under the eye, and finishing on the ears, where it is broad and rounded; in the middle of this last part, a reddish brown spot; the chin, throat, and sides of the neck pea-green; on the upper part of the breast a spot of white; the rest of the under parts rufous red; tail greatly forked, the two middle feathers pale green, with four or five paler yellowish bars, the others deep blackish green; the outer feathers for one inch, where they begin to exceed the others in length, are broad, but growing by degrees very narrow, finally curve outwards, with an enlarged fringed end; legs dusky.

The other sex differs a little; the head more varied, and blended, instead of pea-green; also the throat and chin; these last parts being rufous yellow; the white on the lower part of the throat wanting.

The nest is not unlike that of the Philippine Grosbeak, and hangs between the forks of the branches of trees.

Supposed to inhabit the interior of India.

33.—BARRED-TAILED BEE-EATER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black, with a few hairs at the base, and bent at the tip; head, neck, under parts, and rump dull rufous yellow, brighter on the crown; from the nostrils a streak of bright blue passes through the eye to the hindhead; back and wings dusky olive-brown; across the middle of the wing a bar of blue; on the throat a large patch of blue; below this a curved, dull red mark; tail long, rounded at the end, dusky black, crossed with three bars of buff colour, dotted minutely with dusky; the two nearer the base double, so as to make five bars in all; wings reach one-third on the tail; legs long, and dusky blue.

Another of these, for the most part, dark olive-green; crown, rump, and vent rufous yellow; on each side of the head the same streak of blue; as also on the throat, and across the wings; tail the same, but only with three dotted yellowish bars, some of them being bifid.

The nest is of a round shape, open at the top, tied to forks of branches, composed of fine fibres, lined with soft materials.

34.—BLUE-CRESTED BEE-EATER.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill nearly one inch, swelling a little at the base, the under mandible shorter; tongue sharp at the end, colour of both reddish; at the base a few scattered bristles; on the head an erect, blue crest, or tuft, pointed at top, and conical; head, and half the neck dull red, inclining to chestnut; the rest of the body reddish orange, verging to brown on the back; from the nostrils, even with the eye, and round the throat black; above the breast a large black, round patch, with a circle of red in the middle; wing coverts blue, marked with small, round, orange spots, below this a transverse pale yellow band; quills brown; tail two inches long, blue, crossed in four places with treble lines of pale brown; legs dusky.

A second bird, in the same drawings, has a blue crest, and the head and half the neck are not red, but chestnut; the body has a brown tinge, and the marks on the breast are wanting; the space round the chin and beneath the eye, not black, but dusky.

The nest is in shape of a deep purse, round at the bottom, and suspended on a mimosa, chiefly by one point, elsewhere slightly, composed of fine fibres, and has a large oval opening on one side.

The above three species I found among the drawings of the late Sir J. Anstruther, Bart. and were supposed to inhabit the internal parts of India; but as no history was annexed, or name given to them, and the drawings came into his hands unauthenticated, nothing further can be conjectured concerning them; but we may suspect that the birds do exist, and probably at Surinagur, especially as the drawings of them were done in the same style as the others, which were ascertained to inhabit that part of India.

35.—CAYENNE BEE-EATER.

Merops Cayanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 274. *Gm. Lin.* i. 464.
Guêpier vert à ailes et Queue rousses, *Buf.* vi. 509. *Pl. enl.* 454.
Cayenne Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 681. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 160.

BILL black and stout; plumage, in general, light brownish green; much paler on the throat, the feathers being mixed with white; quills and tail rufous, the feathers of the former white at the base, sides of both black; the tail long and even at the end; legs yellowish brown, and longer than usual in this Genus.

Inhabits Cayenne, but Buffon does not seem to credit it, as he believes the whole of the Genus to belong to the Old Continent. Be this as it may, I observe in Fermin's description of Surinam, two kinds of Bee-Eaters, or, at least, what he supposed to be such.

36.—SURINAM BEE-EATER.

Merops Surinamensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 275. *Gm. Lin.* i. 464.
Le Guêpier, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 184.
Surinam Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 682.

SIZE of a Black-bird, in shape resembling the Kingsfisher. Irides red brown; plumage varied; behind the head reddish; neck greenish yellow; quills greenish, mixed with black and blue; claws black.

Said, by Fermin, to inhabit Surinam, and to feed on Bees, and other insects. He mentions also a second, smaller, with the same habits, and found in the same places.

37.—BRASILIAN BEE-EATER.

Merops Brasiliensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 272. *Gm. Lin.* i. 462.
Apiaster Brasiliensis, *Bris.* iv. 540. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 196. *Klein* 110. 12.
Le Merope rouge et bleu, *Buf.* vi. 479.
Brasilian Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 676. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 162.

SIZE of the common sort. Length nine inches; bill one inch and an half, yellow; the head, throat, and under parts of the body of a splendid glowing ruby red; lesser wing coverts deep red; the rest of the wings, and upper parts of the body, varied with brown and black; under the wings yellow; quills and tail pale blue; tail even at the end; legs yellow.

Inhabits Brazil.

38.—CINEREOUS BEE-EATER.

Merops cinereus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 272. *Lin.* i. 183. *Gm. Lin.* i. 462. *Klein,* 110. 11.
Apiaster Mexicanus, *Bris.* iv. 541. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 196.
Avicula de Quauhcilui, *Seb. Mus.* i. 50. t. 31. f. 10.
Guêpier à tête grise, *Buf.* vi. 491.
Cinereous Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 675. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 178.

SIZE of a Lark. Total length nine inches and a quarter; bill one inch and an half long, bright green; head elegant grey; upper parts of the body grey, varied with red and yellow; breast and belly light yellow, shaded with red; quills grey; the two middle tail feathers, which are much longer than the rest, are red, the others grey.

Said to inhabit Mexico.

39.—CHESTNUT-QUILLED BEE-EATER.

LENGTH seven inches and an half. Bill black; plumage in general brown; inner webs of the quills pale chestnut, the outer ends brown; tail greatly cuneiform, brownish; all but the two middle feathers white at the ends; legs black.

A specimen of this in Mr. Bullock's Museum; from whence uncertain.

40.—RUFOUS BEE-EATER.

Merops rufus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 276. *Gm. Lin.* i. 465.
Fournier de Buenos Ayres, *Buf.* vi. 476. *Pl. enl.* 739. *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 221.
Ophie, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiii.
Rufous Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 683. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 182.

LENGTH eight inches and an half. Bill one inch and an half, pale ash-colour; plumage in general rufous, deeper on the upper parts, and inclining to yellow beneath; quills brown, the outer edges rufous; the wings, when closed, reach to within an inch of the end of the tail, which is three inches in length; the toes separated to their origin; hind claws very stout.

Inhabits Buenos Ayres, and seems to be an intermediate species between this genus and that of the Hoopoe, not having the toes united, and yet it has the toes longer, and tail shorter, than in the latter. Found about the river Plate, where it is named Hornero (Fournier), and at Tucuman, Cosero-Menagere. These names are in allusion to the nest, being in form of an oven. At Paraguay, where it is not uncommon, it is called Alonzo-garcia. The nest is built generally on the naked, great branch of a tree; sometimes on the windows of houses, or some part of a fence, projecting beam of a high house, or other building, mostly at several feet from the ground, made in form of a baker's oven, composed of earth, and the bird will often construct such an one in two days, as both sexes act in concert in the undertaking. This nest is generally six inches or more in diameter, and one inch thick; the opening on one side, twice as high as wide, within separated by a division, which begins at the entrance, and carried circularly, so that the eggs are deposited in the inner chamber on a bed of grass, four in number, white, dotted with rufous. The Swallows, Perroquets, and other birds, often attempt to make use of this ready-made mansion, but are generally driven away by the right owners. The song is trifling, scarcely more than Chi, chi, repeated at intervals, but may be heard at some distance, and both sexes equally make it.

GENUS XXXIV.—HONEY-EATER.

* *With Thrush-like Bills.*

1 Poë Honey-Eater
2 Yellow-tufted
3 Wattled
    A Var.
    B Var.
    C Var.
4 Golden-winged
5 Mellivorous
6 Knob-fronted
7 Cowled
8 Hooded
9 Chattering
10 Black and yellow
11 Graculine
    A Graculine Creeper
12 Pale-cheeked
13 Blue-cheeked
    A Blue-faced Honeysuck.
    B Var.
14 White-naped
15 White-crowned
16 Carunculated
17 New-Holland
    A Van Diemen's Warbler
18 White-browed
19 Mocking
20 White-fronted
    A Var.
21 Olive
22 Ignoble
23 Black-headed
    A Var.
24 Black-eared
25 Mustachoe
    A Var.
26 Streaked
27 Pacific
28 Buff-winged
29 White-jawed
30 Barred-tail
31 Murine
32 Hoary
33 Lunulated
34 Doubtful
35 Yellow-bellied
    A Var.
36 Dirigang
    A Var.
37 Rufous-vented
38 Golden-crowned
39 Hoary-headed
40 Black-eyed
    A Var.
41 White-eared
42 Yellow-crowned
43 Coach-whip
    A Var.
44 Marbled
45 Dusky
46 Black-chinned
47 Molucca

** *With Creeper-like Bills.*

48 Great Hook-billed
49 Sickle-billed
50 Hook-billed Green
51 Hook-billed Red
52 Slender-billed
    A Var.
53 Flapping
54 Yellow-eared
55 Black-cheeked
56 Tufted-eared
57 Yellow-winged
58 Chirping
59 Cardinal
60 Crimson
    A Female
61 Cochineal
62 Sanguineous
63 Red-rumped
64 Spotted
65 Red-eyed
66 White-collared
67 Agile
68 Cœrulean
69 Brown
70 Barred-bellied

BIRDS of this Genus have the bill somewhat triangular at the base, and more or less bent at the tip.

Nostrils roundish, partly covered by a membrane.

Tongue, more or less, extensile, bristly, fringed, or divided at the end into thready portions.

Legs made for walking.

I have elsewhere remarked the difficulties which have occurred in arranging birds under the Creeper Genus, arising from the difference of the organs given them for collecting their food, and particularly such as, with a bill in common with others, proper to feed on insects, have, instead of a short, fleshy, and pointed tongue, one differently formed, for the purpose of collecting honey from flowers; and which, although it may not be the only, yet is supposed to be their principal food. In the greater part of these birds the tongue is not only ciliated, or bristly at the end, but in some of them divided into two, three, or four portions, and even these portions are bristly, or more or less hairy; in many, too, this organ is capable of great elongation, whenever the bird may have occasion to protrude it beyond the end of the bill.

Birds, thus furnished, are for the most part natives of New-Holland, or other Isles distant from the Continent; and certainly, from these distinctive characters, claim to be placed in a new Genus. At first, the knowledge of many here recorded was imperfect, from being acquainted with them only by means of drawings, in which, if the bill was represented as shut, and no notice being taken of the tongue, the describer could not do otherwise than place them in the Genus to which each bore most resemblance: and this will account for several having been formerly ranked with the Bee-Eaters; others with the Thrushes, and again with the Flycatchers; but the point, in respect to many of them, has of late been more fully ascertained, from being enabled to view a great number of real specimens, and to judge, in course, of the parts in question, by which we have been determined in our opinion of forming such into a separate Genus.

It is now many years since Mr. Anderson, in his manuscript observations of the birds of New-Holland, placed as many as he then knew under the name of Anthophagus, and recent observations have fully established his opinion.

M. Audebert also, in his *Oiseaux Dorés*, has noticed many of them among the Creepers, under the appellation of Heorotaire, a title adopted by him from the natives of Atooi, who give that name to the Red Hooked-billed Species.* Many others, yet classed under the Genus of Creepers, &c. must still remain in uncertainty in this particular, some of which, no doubt, when better known, may hereafter find a place in this Genus.

Under this predicament must at present stand a few belonging to the Old Continent, or of African origin—as the Ceylonese, Loten's, Yellow-winged, and Long-billed Creepers, in which the tongue is elongated, and which occasionally extract honey from flowers; but in these the bill appears to be that appropriated to the Creeper Genus of former authors, and there placed accordingly, on which account we do not feel inclined to alter their situation.

As the birds which form this Genus differ greatly in the shape of the bill, although otherwise conformable in the tongue, we have thought right to make two divisons of them; the one containing such as have the bill more stout, approaching to that of the Thrush; the other with more slender bills, as in the Creepers, and some of them curved in a very considerable degree.

---

* Mr. Lewin has also, in his publication of the birds of New-Holland, distinguished the few he has described, by the name of Honey-Sucker.

* *WITH THRUSH-LIKE BILLS.*

1.—POË HONEY-EATER.

Merops cincinnatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 275.
——— novæ Seelandiæ, *Gm. Lin.* i. 464.
Sturnus crispicollis, *Daud.* ii. 314. *Levail. Ois.* pl. 92.
New-Zealand Creeper, *Brown Ill.* xviii. pl. 9. *Forst. Voy.* i. 519.
Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.
Poë Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 682. *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 48. 150. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 269. pl. 22.

RATHER bigger than a Blackbird; length eleven inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, bent, black; inside of the mouth and tongue yellow, the last black at the end, and furnished with a few bristles; general colour of the plumage deep greenish black, and in many parts very glossy; neck feathers fine and long, the webs of a loose texture, and somewhat curled, standing from the neck not unlike a ruff, and each feather has a streak of white down the shaft; on each side of the neck a bunch or tuft of curled feathers, wholly white; greater wing coverts white, forming a bar; tail coverts rich blue; tail the same as the rest of the body, and even at the end; legs black, outer and middle toe united for part of their length.

I have observed in some drawings, birds of this kind, without the tuft of curled white feathers on the neck, and which we may suppose were females, if not young birds.

Inhabits New Zealand, and called Kogo, but better known by the name of Poë Bird: is held in great esteem by the natives.* Said to sing remarkably well.†

---

* *Forst. Voy.* i. 519.

† Its note is sweet, and the flesh delicate, and the greatest luxury the woods afforded us.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 68.

2.—YELLOW-TUFTED HONEY-EATER.

Merops fasciculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 275.
——— niger, *Gm. Lin.* i. 465.
Gracula nobilis, *Merrem Ic.* p. 7. f. 2.
Moho, *Ellis Narrat.* ii. 156.
Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.
Yellow-tufted Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 683. *Id. Sup.* 120. *Id. Sup.* ii. 149.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill one inch and a half long, pretty much bent, and sharp at the tip; nostrils covered with a membrane; tongue divided into threads at the end; general colour of the plumage glossy black, the feathers about the throat short, and pointed; beneath each wing a large tuft of yellow feathers, which does not appear when the wing is closed; on the vent another patch of the same colour; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers seven inches in length, the outer ones only two, and white both on the outer webs and tips, the others black, the ends pointed; legs black, the outer and middle toes united to the first joint.

Inhabits Owhyhee, and others of the Sandwich Islands, in great numbers; where the natives catch them alive, and after plucking out the yellow feathers, give the birds their liberty again, making use of the feathers so separated, in various ornaments and dresses, of which great variety is to be seen in different collections. Fly-flaps are also made of the tail feathers, the handles to which are not unfrequently made of an arm, or leg bone, of an enemy slain in battle.

A.—Yellow-tufted Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 149. A. *Dixon's Voy.* pl. 19.

In this Variety the ends of all the tail feathers are white.

B.—Yellow-tufted Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 149. B.

Among many specimens I have remarked more than one, in which the tail feathers were wholly black; sides under the wings rufous; but whether such birds differed in age or sex was not known. The general name of this species in the Sandwich Islands is Moho.

3.—WATTLED HONEY-EATER.

Merops carunculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 276.
Corvus paradoxus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxvi.
——— carunculatus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 378.
Pie à Pendeloques, *Daud.* ii. 246. pl. 16.
Wattled Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 119.
Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.
New-Holland Bee-Eater, *Phil. Bot. Bay.* pl. p. 164.
Wattled Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 150. *White's Journ.* pl. p. 144. male. *Id.* 240. pl. in. 145. female. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 173.

THIS is about fifteen inches in length, though some measure as far as nineteen, or even more. Bill black; nostrils pervious, but covered in part by a membrane; tongue divided, for near half the length, in three portions, like bristles; crown dusky; at the gape a kind of silvery band; behind the base of the under jaw an orange coloured caruncle, or wattle, which in some birds is one inch and a quarter long, hanging down as in the cock; plumage on the upper parts of the body brown, the shafts of the feathers whitish; quills and tail dusky, the first white at the tips, the latter very cuneiform, the two middle feathers ten inches and half long, the outer six, all of them more or less tipped with white; legs brownish, outer and middle toe connected at the base. It varies in having the middle of the belly fine yellow; the vent dashed with brown.

The female is said to be the stouter of the two, more brilliant in plumage, the bill more curved, and the tail shorter. The wattle in this sex is wanting, but the feathers on the chin are dark, long, and hang in a diffuse manner.

A.—Length twelve inches. General colour brownish black, marked all over with brilliant white streaks, most minute, and numerous on the crown of the head, the streaks in general passing down the shafts, and swelling out into a spot at the tip of each feather. This may probably be a young bird, it is one-third smaller, and has no wattle.

B.—In this the head and neck behind are dusky black; the rest dusky ash-colour, margins of the feathers whitish; on the back of the neck and back a few dashes of white; the top of the head, including the eyes, black; under parts of the body paler than above, with a few obscure markings; bill black, with a red caruncle on each side of the jaw; legs pale ferruginous.

C.—Length twelve inches. Bill one inch long, somewhat bent, and dusky; general colour of the plumage brown, streaked with white lines; quills plain brown, more or less rufous within, the inner ones for nearly the whole of their length; five of the outer ones tipped with white, the first very short, scarcely half the length of the second; under parts of the body white, dashed with brown; the tail consists of twelve feathers, and cuneiform, the two middle ones six inches long, the outer only five, colour brown, the four outer ones with white ends; the wings, when closed, reach half way on the tail; legs brown. This was without the wattle.

All the above inhabit New-Holland, seen especially on the sea shores, and are pretty numerous; they chatter much, and are bold to a great degree, for when other birds, even larger and stronger than themselves, approach, they drive them away. The chief food said to be insects, but they are likewise fond of sucking of honey from the different kinds of Banksia. It has been known that two or three of them will drive off a flock of blue-bellied Parrots, as they are always at war with birds of this Genus. They are known to the natives under the name of Goo-gwar-ruck, which the kind of note, they are incessantly making, much resembles.

4.—GOLDEN-WINGED HONEY-EATER.

Merops chrysopterus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiii.
Golden-winged Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 153. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 180.

LENGTH about twelve inches. Bill black; tongue bristly at the end; general colour of the plumage brown, down the shafts very pale; greater quills darker than the rest, the middle part of four or five of the outer ones, for two-thirds, golden orange, the ends white; tail greatly cuneiform, brown, consisting of twelve feathers; the outer one inch and a half shorter than the two middle, except which, all the rest are tipped with white; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland, and feeds not only on flies, and other insects, but also on honey, which it extracts from the various kinds of Banksia, &c. in the manner of the Wattled Species. The natives of New South Wales call it likewise, Goo-gwar-ruck; the English, Queerick, both from the note. In a drawing at Mr. Francillon's, it was named Wadde-ergal. There seems a similarity of manners between this and the Wattled Species, and both are called by the same name, but the latter has no yellow on the quills, nor has the present one any wattle; it cannot therefore be supposed that they are allied to each other.

5.—MELLIVOROUS HONEY-EATER.

Certhia Mellivora, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvii.
Le Go-ruch, *Ois. Dor.* ii. 126. pl. 88.
Goruck Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 243.
Mellivorous Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 166.

SIZE of a Thrush. Bill moderately curved, and black; tongue bristly at the tip; general colour of the plumage black, marked on most of the feathers with slender white crescents, and short streaks of the same; this arises from the shafts of the feathers being white, and the ends fringed with it, giving them a crescent-like appearance; the axillary coverts have pale edges, and the margins of some of the quills the same; some of the greater wing coverts longitudinally marked with rufous; on the rump a few markings of white; end of the tail very pale, nearly white.

Inhabits New South Wales, and is also called Goo-gwar-ruck; is a numerous species, seldom seen but near the sea shore, where the natives especially resort; it is a lively bird, constantly in action in sucking honey, taking flies, or contending with other birds; two or three will rout a flock of the Blue-bellied Parrots, a genus of birds to which these, as well as the Wattled Species, seem to bear great antipathy.

6.—KNOB-FRONTED HONEY-EATER.

Merops corniculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 276.
Corbi-Calao, *Levail. Am. et Ind.* i. 69. pl. 24.
Knob-fronted Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 151. *White's Journ.* pl. p. 190. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 183.

SIZE of a Missel Thrush; length fourteen inches. Bill one inch and a half long, a little bent, pale brown, the tip dusky; nostrils pervious, oval, in a hollow, the feathers coming forward to near the middle of the bill to meet them; tongue bristly at the end; on the forehead a short, blunt eminence, like the rudiment of a horn; the plumage on the head whitish, streaked with brown; the feathers very short, and downy; sides round the eye brown; upper parts of the body brown, the feathers margined with olive brown; quills and tail darker; the first quill only half the length of the second; under parts of the body pale; chin, breast, and belly dusky white; tail about six inches long, even at the end, the shafts and tips of all but the two middle feathers whitish; the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it; legs brown; segments, near the toes, rough and scaly; outer and middle toes united at the base; hind claw very long, and stout.

Inhabits New-Holland, and is a singular species; that figured in White's Journal is exact. M. Levaillant describes the head and neck as bare, only the chin being feathery: to account for this is not easy, unless it becomes so in old birds, or the circumstance may distinguish the sex. This Species is found perched on the topmost boughs of tall trees; the food insects and honey, extracting the latter from various flowering plants and shrubs. The Perroquets are in enmity with this bird, nor do they ever part before a severe combat. It is called by the English in New-Holland, The Friar-Bird.

7.—COWLED HONEY-EATER.

Merops Monachus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiv.
Cowled Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 155. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 166.

THIS is a large species. Bill stout, bending, and black, having a rising over the nostrils, as in the Knob-fronted, but less conspicuous; neck feathery before, as in that bird; tongue very bristly at the end, like a brush; head and part of the neck black, and covered with a sort of down; the nape, at the back part, elongated with a kind of bristly tuft; hind part of the neck and back brown, the first mottled with a paler colour; under parts white, marked on the chin and throat with dusky, sagittal streaks; quills and tail dark brown; legs dusky blue.

Inhabits New-Holland; found about Port Jackson, in January; the hindhead projecting, and being of a black, downy texture, gives some resemblance to a cowl or hood, and has occasioned it, as well as the last, to be called the Frier; by the natives it is named Wergan.

8.–HOODED HONEY-EATER.

Merops cucullatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiii.
Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.
Hooded Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 152. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 170.

LENGTH nine or ten inches. Bill yellow, curved, very stout; tongue twice the length of the bill, and fringed at the tip; front of the head whitish; across the crown black, passing through the eyes, on each side, to the throat; rest of the head whitish grey and dusky, in fine transverse streaks; belly dirty white, crossed with clouded, dusky lines; upper parts of the body pale lead-colour brown; lower belly, and vent white; the six outer quills brownish, the first very short; six or seven of the middle ones greenish yellow on the outer webs, about the middle; tips greenish yellow; tail rounded, pale greenish lead-colour, with a dirty white tip; legs yellow brown; toes united to the first joint.

Inhabits New-Holland, where it is very common, and a chattering, noisy species, always at war with other birds.—In the collection of General Davies.

9.—CHATTERING HONEY-EATER.

Merops garrulus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiv.
Chattering Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 154. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 171.

LENGTH eleven or twelve inches. Bill moderately stout, as in the Thrush, and a little bent, yellow; nostrils in a slit near the base; tongue bristly at the end, and longer than the bill; across the crown black, passing down on each side behind the eye to the ears, and there finishing; within this, close behind the eye, a large yellow bare space like Morocco leather; general colour of the plumage above grey or pale brown, marbled with a darker colour; forehead, and all beneath, white, waved as far as the breast with cinereous; thighs barred dusky and white; wings dusky brown, in some black; but the greater part of the prime quills yellow, with dusky, or black ends, giving the appearance of a yellow, long streak down the wing; tail four inches and a half long, and slightly cuneiform, the feathers dusky, with white ends, most so on the outmost ones; legs strong, and yellow; in some birds pale brown; the outer and middle toes united at the base; the wings reach to the middle of the tail.

Inhabits New South Wales; is a noisy, chattering species, and pretty numerous, always at war with the rest of the feathered race; alarms others in the manner of our Jay, thereby giving notice of the approach of man to the Kangaroo or Pottegorang, so as to prevent the sportsman from attaining the ends of his chace.

10.—BLACK AND YELLOW HONEY-EATER.

Merops Phrygius, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiv. *New-Holland Birds,* p. 13. pl. 4.
Le Merle ecaillé, *Levail. Afr.* iii. p. 70. No. 46.
Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.
Warty-faced Honey-sucker, *Lewin.* pl. 14
Embroidered Bee-Eater, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 167.
Black and yellow Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 154.

SIZE of a Song Thrush; length eight inches and a quarter. Bill black; tongue longer than the bill, and bristly at the end; general colour of the plumage black, but the feathers of the breast, back, and belly are margined with golden yellow; wing coverts much the same, but the greater have the ends more or less of that colour, as also the outer margins of the quills, though the ends are for the most part tipped obliquely with black; from the bill a greenish yellow streak runs through the eye, which is broader in the middle, and in some specimens descends on the lower jaw; the feathers are very short, and intermixed with yellow warts, or oblong excrescences; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers black, fringed at the ends with yellow; the others wholly yellow; vent the same; legs pale brown, but in some both bill and legs are dusky; the wings, when closed, reach about half way on the tail.

Inhabits New-Holland; seen about Parametta in great numbers; frequently observed flying from one to the other of the Blue Gum trees, being fond of the blossoms, from which it extracts the honey with its tongue; supposed to be migratory, as it is not met with there at all seasons.

It varies in respect to plumage considerably, having a greater or less mixture of yellow, and that more or less deep in colour.

11.—GRACULINE HONEY-EATER.

Gracula cyanotis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxix. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 474.
Meliphaga cyanops, *Lewin's N. Holland Birds.* pl. 4.
Blue-eared Grakle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 130.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill, forehead, crown, and sides black; round the eye a bare space, of a bright blue colour; chin, throat, and breast lead-colour; beneath the cheeks, sides of the neck, and all from breast to vent white; at the back of the head a white crescent; neck behind, shoulders, back, wings, and tail yellowish green; quills dark brown, with yellow margins, towards the ends grey; legs blue black; claws black, and hooked.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

A.—Heoro-taire Graculé, *Ois. dor.* ii. 125. pl. 87.
Graculine Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 242.

This differs principally in having the naked skin round the eye yellow, instead of blue; the tongue plumose, as in the rest of this Genus; length about ten inches; bill yellow, with a black tip; the legs greenish.

Inhabits New-Holland, with the other, from which it probably differs only in sex; the gait is said to be leaping, and the general action on the ground that of a Magpie; it has a very sharp cry, repeating it continually; chaces bees, and other insects, on which, as well as honey, extracted from flowers, it feeds.

12.—PALE-CHEEKED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, yellow; tongue longish, bristly at the end; irides blue; head, neck behind, back and wings dusky, greenish, pale blue; round the eye an oval patch as in the last, but pale; chin, neck before, breast, and belly dirty, yellowish white; quills and tail dusky, the edges inclining to blue; wings reach one-third on the tail; legs pale brownish yellow.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Mr. Francillon. Said to have been taken in November. This seems to be an immature bird of the Graculine Species.

13—BLUE-CHEEKED HONEY-EATER.

Merops cyanops, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiv.
Blue-cheeked Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 154. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 171.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill black, tongue bristly at the end; body above, wings, and tail brown; top of the head, including the eyes, nape, and back of the neck black; throat, and fore part of the neck the same; but from the gape begins a streak of white, which passes down on each side of the neck, dividing the black, and continues on the breast, and all the under parts; the eye placed in a large, blue, bare patch, lengthening behind to the ears, and ending in a point; in texture like soft silky leather; tail even at the end; legs scaly, blue.

Inhabits New-Holland.

A.—Blue-faced Honey-Sucker, *Lewin's N. Holland Birds*, pl. 25.

Head and neck black; plumage above olive; a streak of white on each side to the breast, and from thence to the vent, as in the former; nostrils covered with a large membrane, the opening forwards, very small; the blue patch round the eye as in the other; tail rounded, the ends of the three or four outer feathers dusky white.

This is chiefly met with in forests, particularly among the Blue Gum trees, searching among the crevices of the bark for insects, which it extracts with its long tongue, also makes use of the same to obtain honey from various flowers.

This is called by the natives Derogang.

B.—One of these measured only eight inches and a half; differs in the black at the back of the neck, coming farther down, and that before being only dusky. Bill shorter, pale, with the tip black; at the nape the feathers stand out as a short crest, and are white, filling up the space between the naked blue patch on each side; the wings reach beyond the base of the tail. This is also called Derogang.—In another I found the feathers at the nape to be pale blue instead of white. These and the two last, appear to be allied.

14.—WHITE-NAPED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH from five to six inches. Bill, head, and sides of the neck black; tongue long, fringed at the end; across the nape a white band; the rest of the upper parts and tail olive-green; wings olive-brown; all beneath from the chin white; over and behind the eye a crimson, granulated spot, half surrounding it; legs pale brown.

One, supposed to differ in sex, had the band across the nape pale blue, instead of white.

Inhabits New-Holland; met with about Parametta and Hawksbury in December and March, but uncertain at what other times; frequents thick brushy woods, and is a lively little bird; is often seen contending with small Parrots for flowers. It is much smaller than the last described, but seems to have many markings in common with that species.

15.—WHITE-CROWNED HONEY-EATER.

SIZE of our largest Thrush. Length at least twelve inches; bill one inch long, dusky, with a yellowish base; tongue long, feathery at the end; head, to below the eye, black; round the eye a bare yellowish, or willow green space, resembling morocco leather; neck behind, back, wings, and tail olive-green; beneath white, but the chin is dusky, passing to the breast in a point; across the top of the head, from eye to eye, a crescent of white, the concave part towards the bill; between that and the bill the feathers are short, thin, and deep lead-colour. The wings reach about one-third on the tail; legs dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland; is a rare species, living on insects and flies, as also honey; supposed also to kill and eat small birds, as one, kept in confinement, attacked a small Warbler put into the cage in which it was.

16.—CARUNCULATED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia carunculata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 295. *Gm. Lin.* i. 472.
Le Foulehaio, *Ois. dor.* ii. 103. pl. 69. male. p. 105. female.
Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.
Wattled Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 732. *Id. Sup.* p. 129. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 233.

LENGTH seven inches and three quarters. Bill one inch long, bent a little at the tip, and dusky; tongue extensile, divided for half the length into four segments, like threads, or bristles; at the base of the under mandible a kind of membrane, or small yellowish wattle, about one-sixth of an inch in diameter; this is surrounded with a patch of yellow feathers, extending beneath the eye; irides cinereous; plumage in general olive-green, inclining to brown, the middle of the back the darkest; belly verging to ash-colour; chin and throat rusty orange; breast ferruginous; tail even at the end; legs blue black. Some birds have no orange under the throat, and all beneath olive-yellow; edges of the quills and tail of the last colour.

The female is of the same size as the male; general colour yellow in different shades, paler near the caruncle, and deeper on the back; bill horn-colour.

Inhabits the Isle of Tongo-taboo, or Amsterdam, in the South Seas, as well as others of the Friendly Isles; and known by the name of Foulehaio. Captain Cook* describes it as a singing bird, and the only one of that appellation found there, compensating for the want of the notes of others, by the strength and melody of its own; which fills the woods at dawn, in the evening, and at the breaking up of bad weather.

---

* *Cook's Last Voy.* i. 334.

17.—NEW-HOLLAND HONEY-EATER.

Certhia novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* i. 296.
Heoro-taire noir et blanc, *Ois. dor.* ii. 89. pl. 55.
Australasian Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 226.
New-Holland Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 161. *White's Journ.* pl. in p. 186. male. in p. 297. female. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 225.

THE male of this species is seven inches long. Bill dusky, with a pale tip; nostrils covered with a membrane; tongue ciliated; plumage in general black, streaked on the neck, back, breast, belly, and sides, with white; forehead white, passing in a streak over the eye; on the jaw a patch of the same; quills and tail fringed outwardly with yellow, forming a patch on the wings; tail rounded, the four outer feathers white within at the tips; legs black.

In some the tail feathers have very little white at the tips, and such are probably young birds.

The female has the colours less bright, with only a patch of white on the cheeks; otherwise the head, neck, breast, and back, are black; belly streaked with white; scapulars brown, ending in a point half way on the back; and the yellow on the wings and tail inclines to olive.

Inhabits New South Wales, chiefly seen in January; known by the name of Balgonera.

A.—Sylvia canescens, *Ind. Orn.* i. 553.
Heoro-taire tacheté, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 91. pl. 67?
Van-Diemen's Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 187.

Length six inches and a half. Bill black; forehead streaked with white; space over the eyes, and cheeks whitish; back brown, mixed with white; wings pale brown; edges of the feathers fulvous, forming a spot on the wing; tail shorter than the body, rounded at the end, outer margins of the feathers fulvous from the base to the middle; the two outer ones marked, within at the tips, with a white spot; breast and vent striped longitudinally with white; legs black.

Inhabits Van Diemen's Land.—From the papers of Mr. Anderson. This is also called Balgonera.

18.—WHITE-BROWED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH eight or nine inches. Bill dusky; forehead to the middle of the crown dusky black; irides dusky red; tongue missile; plumage above ash-colour; over the eye a black streak, and above that a white one, both reaching much behind the eye; under parts from the chin white; on each side of the breast a transverse bar of black, not quite meeting together in the front, and behind that, before the wings, a narrow one of white, passing further behind; quills and tail black, marked with yellow, as in the New-Holland species; two of the outer tail feathers with dusky white tips; legs reddish brown.

Inhabits New South Wales, and said to be very numerous there.

19.—MOCKING HONEY-EATER.

Certhia Sannio, *Ind. Orn.* i. 296. *Gm. Lin.* i. 471.
Le Negho-barré, *Ois. dor.* ii. 98. pl. 64.
Mocking Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 735. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 237.

LENGTH seven inches and three quarters. Bill longish, bent, slender, dusky; nostrils covered with a membrane; tongue sharp, penicilliform at the tip; irides hazel; on the cheeks a narrow white spot; plumage in general olive-green, more inclining to olive beneath; quills brown, secondaries edged with olive; tail the same, somewhat forked; legs dark blue; claws black, the hind ones the longest. Some specimens appear to have a red crown, tinged with violet, which happens from the bird thrusting its head into the bosom of flowers, the farina of which adheres to the feathers, and may be rubbed off with the fingers.

Inhabits New Zealand throughout, and is called Negho-barre; has an agreeable note in general, but at times so varies and modulates the voice, as to imitate the notes of any other bird, particularly the Poë, and therefore called by the English the Mocking Bird.

20.—WHITE-FRONTED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia melanops, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvi.
Heoro-taire mellivore, *Ois. dor.* ii. 124. pl. 86.
Mellivorous Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 245.
Black-eyed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 165.

THIS bird is seven inches or more in length; bill one inch long, curved half way from the point, and black; tongue longer than the bill, and fringed at the end; plumage on the upper parts mottled brown; quills and tail dusky, feathers of the latter fringed outwardly with yellow, and even at the end; the forehead, lore, and all the under parts white; just before the eye, between that and the bill, begins a black band, which growing broader, includes the eye, after which it becomes narrow again, passes on each side of the breast, and there ends in a point; legs brown.

Inhabits New South Wales; said to be fond of honey, but will also feed on flies.

In another specimen the forehead differed in not being white, but the lore is black, passing under and a little way beyond the eye.

In a third specimen, in the collection of Mr. H. Brogden, the under wing coverts and crown are pale rufous; over the eyes a white streak, bordering the black as a narrow crescent; the tail two inches long, and the wings reach on it about one third.

A.—Length seven inches; bill one inch, slender, black; tongue longer than the bill; irides reddish; crown and nape pale brown; sides of the head and all beneath white; just beyond the base of the bill a black patch, including the eye, and continuing on each side to near the breast, where it ends in a point; at some distance beyond the eye the black is divided into two portions, by a narrow streak of white; back, wings, and tail pale greenish brown, the feathers with pale margins; tail pretty long, a little hollowed at the end, and the wings reach a trifle beyond the rump; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland, said to have a whistling note, and feeds both on insects and honey.

21.—OLIVE HONEY-EATER.

Certhia olivacea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 285. *Lin.* i. 185. *Gm. Lin.* i. 474.
Cinnyris affinis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 166 ?
——— Madagascariensis olivacea, *Bris.* iii. 625. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 8.
Soui-manga olive à gorge pourpré, *Buf.* v. 507. *Pl. enl.* 575. 1. fem.
Heoro-taire vert olive, Male, *Ois. dor.* ii. 101. pl. 68. *Id.* 102. pl. 68. fem.
Olive-Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 713.

LENGTH four inches, extent six inches and a half. Bill more than half an inch long, black; plumage above dull olive-green, inclining to brown on the forehead and crown; beneath grey brown;

round the eyes whitish; quills and tail brown, with an olive-green tinge; the two outer feathers white at the ends; legs pale brown.

Inhabits Madagascar, and Java. Individuals found in the last named place, are olive, variegated beneath with dull brownish grey; outer tail feathers white at the ends. So far the description of both agree; but Dr. Horsfield says, that the specimens found in Java are longer than those of Madagascar by three inches, and they want the white orbits. We place it in this Genus on the authority of the Oiseaux dorées, never having had the opportunity of examining the tongue.

22.—IGNOBLE HONEY-EATER.

Certhia ignobilis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 294. *Mus. Carls.* iii. t. 56.
Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* lxxxvii.
Ignoble Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 160. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 264.

SIZE of a Starling; length eight inches. Bill yellowish; plumage above sooty brown; wings brown, with black shafts; body beneath ash-colour, with elliptical white spots; tail and legs black.

The native place is omitted in the Museum Carlsonianum; but Dr. Sparrman informed me, that he believed that Count Carlson had it from New-Holland. The shape of the tongue is not mentioned.

23.—BLACK-HEADED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia atricapilla, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvii.
Soui-manga à front et joues noires, *Ois. dor.* ii. 120.
Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.
Black-headed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 167. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 262.

LENGTH six inches. Bill a trifle bent, and black; tongue longer than the bill, and bristly at the end; from the base of the upper mandible, the whole crown, and cheeks black, continuing in a broad, long patch on each side, beyond the ears; the chin, throat, sides, and rump pale cinereous green; wings and tail brown, the edges of the feathers paler; tail even; legs pale brown.

Inhabits New South Wales.

A.—Size of the last; length six inches. Bill black; tongue long and bristly at the end; top of the head, even with the eye, and as far as the nape black; from thence passing forwards on each side of the neck, about half way; the rest of the parts above greenish-olive; wings and tail darker, the latter rounded at the end, all the parts beneath white; legs black.

This seems to differ from the Black-hooded one, chiefly in the eye, not being within the black on the head, and the end of the tail being somewhat rounded. It is said to frequent the same places, and to be an active Honey-sucker, and agile Flycatcher.

24.—BLACK-EARED HONEY-EATER.

Merops auritus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiv.
Black-eared Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 153. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 181.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill brown; tongue longer than the bill, missile, and brushy at the end; plumage on the crown, neck behind, and upper parts of the body pale rufous brown; under parts from the chin to the vent, dusky, or bluish white; lower belly and thighs more inclined to dusky, and marked with streaks of black; at the back of the eye begins a black band, which passes down on each side for about three quarters of an inch; quills and outer edge of the wing black; tail even at the end, colour as the back above, and dusky beneath; the wings reach to about the middle of it; legs brown.

Inhabits New South Wales, and has the usual manners.

25.—MUSTACHOE HONEY-EATER.

Muscicapa mystacea, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* li.
Mustachoe Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 221.

LENGTH eight or nine inches. Bill slender, black; tongue fringed at the tip; general colour of the plumage pale green, but the under parts from chin to vent greenish yellow, the last most conspicuous on the chin and breast; from the gape springs a black band, which, growing broader, passes under the eye to the hind-head, where it is fringed with yellow; legs black.

Inhabits New South Wales; is a pugnacious bird, attacking others, especially the smaller Perroquets.

A.—In this the crown is olive-green; the rest of the upper parts olive-brown; from the nostrils, through the eye, a black streak, spreading in the middle, and finishing on the ears; chin, and all beneath the broad part of the black, fine yellow; under parts from the chin pale brownish yellow; quills and tail dusky, the feathers edged with olive green.

Inhabits New-Holland.

26.—STREAKED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill three-quarters of an inch long, black, a little bent, with a few bristles at the base; head, neck, back, wing coverts, and tail black; over the eye, from the nostrils, a streak of white, broader behind, and appearing fringed; chin and throat dashed with short streaks of white; all from the breast plain white, but the thighs mottled with dusky ash; second quills cinereous brown, prime ones chocolate brown; tail cuneiform, three inches long; legs stout, dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

27.—PACIFIC HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; plumage in general dusky, with a greenish hue; beneath cinereous, mottled and streaked with dusky white; quills and tail dusky, the latter even at the end, the feathers fringed with yellow on the outer webs, and the two exterior have a white spot at the tip of the inner, but the outer web is white for one-fourth from the tip; quills fringed also with yellow; legs brown.

Inhabits New South Wales.—M. de Fichtel.

28.—BUFF-WINGED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill moderately bent, and dusky; plumage above brownish ash, fore part of the neck pale; chin nearly white; breast appearing to be marked with a few short black lines, arising from each feather being pale down the middle, and black on the sides; under tail coverts barred with black; under wing coverts pale buff; across the wing, when spread, a bar of the same colour; tail even, brown, tipped with paler brown; the wings reach to the end of it; legs stout, black, toes rather long.

Inhabits New-Holland.

29.—WHITE-JAWED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill moderately curved, black; head, neck, and breast dusky black; behind the lower jaw a patch of white; crown of the head deep ash-colour, streaked with dusky; body above, wings, and tail olive-green; outer edge of the wing, and shoulder fringed with pale yellow; quills dusky, edged with greenish; inner margins of most of them pale flesh-colour; belly pale, dusky, greenish white; tail long, dusky, edged with green, all but the two middle feathers tipped with white.

Inhabits New South Wales.

30.—BARRED-TAILED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH seven inches. General colour of the plumage above brown; beneath white; breast and belly pale buff, with dusky markings; vent white; tail ash, with a broad black bar near the end; tip paler ash, but the two middle feathers are plain; four or five, at least, of the quills marked with a pale spot on the inner web.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Mr. Lambert.

31.—MURINE HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill slightly bent, black; tongue missile, divided into four threads at the ends; the head, to below the eyes, dusky mouse-colour; middle of the feathers darkest; behind each eye a white streak, tending to the hindhead; chin, and under parts whitish; neck behind, back, wings, and rump greenish olive; wings mouse-colour; under wing coverts, breast, and belly reddish white; tail even, dusky, margins of the feathers greenish; legs pale.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Mr. Lambert.

32.—HOARY HONEY-EATER.

Certhia canescens, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvii.
Heoro-taire ardoisé, *Ois. dor.* ii. 127.
Hoary Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 168. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 261.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill black; tongue bristly at the end; body slate-colour above, beneath white, inclining to purplish rose-colour on the breast; on the wing coverts a few white markings; legs brown.

Inhabits New South Wales.

33.—LUNULATED HONEY-EATER.

Turdus lunulatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xlii.
Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.
Lunulated Thrush, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 184.

SIZE of the Missel Thrush, but stouter; length twelve inches. Bill black, rather bent towards the tip, but with no notch; tongue bristly at the end, and a trifle longer than the bill; plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail brown; beneath from the chin to vent, white, every where marked with crescents of black, both above and beneath; chin rufous white; vent white; tail even, but has the appearance of being divided in the middle, the feathers brown, with darker undulations; all but the two middle feathers white at the ends, the tip of the outer one inclines to dusky within, the quills reach to one-third on the tail; legs pale brown, stout like those of a Thrush.

Inhabits New-Holland.

34.—DOUBTFUL HONEY-EATER.

Turdus dubius, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xl.
Doubtful Thrush, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 182.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch long, bluish; tongue longer than the bill, and bristly at the end; plumage above, and sides of the head, to below the eye, bluish black; beneath white; quills and tail brown; the latter even, rather long; legs dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland, and is of a dull, uninteresting appearance.

35.—YELLOW-BELLIED HONEY-EATER.

Turdus melinus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xliv.
Yellow-bellied Thrush, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 187.

SIZE of the Missel Thrush. Bill pale red; tongue bristly; head, hind part of the neck, and sides of the breast dusky black; back and wing coverts greenish brown; breast and belly olive-yellow; chin, fore part of the neck, and vent white; quills olive-brown, the lesser ones barred with black; tail olive above, and pale beneath; at the back of the neck some transverse black marks; and between that, and the sides of the breast a few sagittal ones; legs pale red.

Inhabits New South Wales; is migratory, coming in the spring for the purpose of incubation.

A.—Length nine inches. Bill nearly one long, dull yellow; tongue bristly; crown of the head, taking in the eyes and nape, black, descending in a broad irregular band of the same on each side of the breast; back, rump, and wing coverts olive-brown; chin and throat white; breast and belly dull yellow; vent white; thighs mottled with brown; outer ridge of the bend of the wing blackish, mottled with white; quills dusky black, the second quills olive brown, barred with black; tail greenish brown above, dusky white beneath; legs the colour of the bill.

Inhabits New South Wales; met with there in May. This probably differs only in sex from the last described.

36.—DIRIGANG HONEY-EATER.

Certhia leucoptera, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvi.
Le Dirgand, *Ois. Dor.* ii. 127.
Dirigang Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 166. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 260.

THIS is much larger than our Common Creeper. Bill three quarters of an inch long, and dusky; plumage above pale olive, or greenish brown; beneath white, inclining to dusky on the belly; on the forehead and crown a few short, transverse, black lines; under the eye a patch of yellow, and behind it another of a reddish colour; at the bend of the wing a few pale spots; legs grey. The female differs, in being less bright in the colour of the plumage.

Inhabits New South Wales; called there a Woodpecker,* from its being frequently seen running up the trees in the manner of that bird; is most frequently found in the thick forests, chiefly on oak trees, and is named by the natives, Dirigang.

---

* No true Woodpecker has yet been met with in New-Holland.

A.—Length about eight inches. Bill black, bent; base of the under mandible pale; plumage above, even with the eye, greenish brown; beneath white; below the ear a pale rufous spot; on the wing coverts some pale, or whitish spots; across the middle of the wings a pale bar; rump and tail ash-colour; on the outer feathers of the last a broad band of black; legs dusky; the wings reach to the rump.

Inhabits New South Wales, with the last, and like that, called a Woodpecker; native name, Der-gong; from the nearness of name and manners, as well as plumage, it most probably differs only in sex.

37.—RUFOUS-VENTED HONEY-EATER.

Sylvia rufiventris, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lix.
Rufous-vented Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 248.

THIS somewhat resembles the Blue-throated Warbler, but is larger by one-third. Bill and legs dusky; tongue bifid at the end, and feathered on the sides; the plumage above slaty grey, coming forwards on each side of the neck, forming a bar, or crescent on the breast, where it inclines to blue; within and above this, the chin and fore part of the neck are white; breast, belly, thighs, and vent rufous; tail somewhat hollowed out at the end, the feathers fringed at the tips, and of a hazel colour.

Inhabits New South Wales, but is not common.

38—GOLDEN-CROWNED HONEY-EATER.

Golden-crowned Honeysucker, *Lewin's Birds*, pl. 16.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill from gape to tip one inch and a quarter, moderately curved, and ending in a blunt point; colour buff yellow; nostrils in a long oval, near the base; tongue ciliated at the end; crown and hind part of the neck, golden yellow, the feathers short, appearing like velvet, or hair; the second quills are of the same gold-colour, as are the edges of the prime ones; under wing coverts yellow in the middle; all the rest of the bird fine full black, and the scapulars fall over each other, like silky fringe; tail two inches and a half long, rounded at the end; legs near one inch and a half long from the joint to the toes, and rather slender; toes and claws long, and black.

Inhabits New-Holland: met with near the Coal River Settlements, called there King Honeysucker, from its extracting the honey from flowers, by means of its tongue; found also on the banks of Paterson River, among the thick bushes, but is far from common.

In the Museum of the late General Davies was a fine specimen. One is also in the Linnæan Society's Collection.

39.—HOARY-HEADED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill from gape to point, one inch and a quarter, a trifle curved, the nostrils oval; the head, neck, and as far as the breast black, the feathers of the head and neck margined with white, giving at a distance, a hoary appearance, most so on the region of the ears; the rest of the upper parts, wings, and tail olive-yellow; breast, belly, thighs, and wing coverts yellow, with a rufous tinge on the under tail coverts; quills dusky on the inner webs; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers almost four inches long, the outer one less than two; in colour like the back, but somewhat darker; legs brown; the quills reach to about one-third on the tail.

A specimen of this is in the collection of Lord Stanley, without a certainty of the place it came from; but we have seen a similar one from New-Holland.—It was also in the collection of Mr. Bullock.

40.—BLACK-EYED HONEY-EATER.

Turdus melanops, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xl.
Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.
Black-eyed Thrush, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 181.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill stout, slightly curved, black; tongue longer than the bill, bristly at the end; crown of the head and sides yellow; under parts of the body the same, but less bright; forehead mottled with dusky; from the gape a black streak begins, which increasing in breadth, entirely surrounds the eye, behind which it becomes more narrow, passing half way down the neck on each side; at the bottom, just within, a spot of yellow; the nape, hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail rusty brown; the two last margined with yellow; tail moderately long, nearly even at the end, and the wings reach not far beyond the base.

A.—These birds vary, in having the whole of the cheeks, and sides of the neck black, spreading quite to the nape behind; the black also reaching much lower, but with the same patch of yellow within at the bottom; and in these the forehead, crown, and all beneath from the chin are yellow.

41.—WHITE-EARED HONEY-EATER.

Turdus leucotis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xliv.
Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.
White-eared Thrush, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 373.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill half an inch long, black; the head above the eyes, and nape fine blue grey; chin, fore part of the neck, and breast black; behind the eyes a large, longish white patch; hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail fine greenish brown; belly, thighs, and vent yellow; legs black.

Inhabits New South Wales, with the Black-eyed Species: common about Port Jackson, Sydney, and Parametta, in thick woods, at all seasons: met with also in Norfolk Island in September. Supposed by some to be the female of the last named bird.

42.—YELLOW-CROWNED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill half an inch long, and black; irides brown; plumage on the upper parts of the body mottled brown; hindhead and nape dark olive; quills edged with yellowish; crown of the head yellow; behind the ear a small whitish curved patch; chin white, the rest of the under parts pale yellow; legs grey.

The female differs only in having the colours less bright.

Inhabits New-Holland. Found throughout the year in the forests, more particularly in the neighbourhood of the Banksia trees, from the flowers of which it is furnished with honey in abundance.

43.—COACH-WHIP HONEY-EATER.

Muscicapa crepitans, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* li.
Coach-whip Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 222.

SIZE of a Thrush. Bill stout, black; irides blue; general colour of the plumage slaty black; chin and throat crossed with dusky white lines; the feathers of the crown long, and capable of being erected as a crest; tail slightly cuneiform, the ends of the outer feathers pale, nearly white; legs slender, black.

Inhabits New South Wales, called by the natives Djou; has a long, single note, not unlike the crack of a coachman's whip, hence called the Coach-whip Bird; is a lively species, and menacing in its manners, and when the crest is erected, appears a formidable enemy, which it takes the advantage of, in contending with other birds, especially Parroquets, about the right of extracting honey from flowers. I am unable to say of what form the tongue is, as I have only seen the drawings of the bird, but I suspect it from this circumstance to belong to the Honey-Eater Genus.

A.—Length eight inches. Plumage in general black; from the breast all beneath white; over the eye a white streak; across the throat streaked with white; tail cuneiform, four inches long; quills reach to near the middle of it.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden. One, in the Museum of the Linnæan Society, has a white patch in the direction of the lower mandible; and the legs are pale, not black.

44.—MARBLED HONEY-EATER.

Sylvia versicolor, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvi.
Variable Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 250.

LENGTH between six and seven inches. Bill dusky, a little bent downwards, base of the under mandible pale; tongue at least the length of the bill, probably longer, and a little hairy at the end; irides dusky; plumage above every where greenish brown, marbled and undulated with greenish, and purple tinges; beneath, from chin to vent greenish white, with the same tinges, but paler, and more faint; quills plain rufous brown; tail rounded, the largest interior feathers of a dark stone-colour, barred with white, the outer dull ferruginous, with the ends white; legs pale ash-colour, stout; the wings reach half way on the tail.

Inhabits New South Wales; is a bird of short flight; its food moths, flies, and other insects; and from the shape of the tongue, probably honey also.—In the collection of Mr. Francillon.

45.—DUSKY HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill one inch, rather bent, sharp, and black; tongue extensile, at the end four bristles; plumage above fine deep brown, almost black, beneath dusky white; on the chin bluish white; and dusky pale yellow on the vent; thighs mottled white and dusky; some of the quills, and greater coverts fringed with white; tail even, two inches long, the quills reach to about one-third of the length; legs stout, deep brown.

Inhabits New-Holland.—From the drawings of Mr. Lambert.

46.—BLACK-CHINNED HONEY-EATER.

Turdus Cochinchinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 357. *Gm. Lin.* i. 825.
Meliphaga Javensis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 152.
Le Verdin de la Cochinchine, *Buf.* iii. 409. *Pl. enl.* 643. 3. *Ois. Dor.* pl. 77. 78.
Black-chinned Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 79. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 557.

SIZE of a Sparrow. Bill and legs dusky; irides yellow; general colour of the plumage green, with an olive tinge on the head; the breast and belly pale, and inclining to blue towards the tail; throat and chin velvety black, bordered with a shade of yellow from the base of the bill, growing broad on the breast; at the gape a lilac streak; bend of the wing blue; tongue as long as the bill, ciliated at the end. This is a male.

A.—Turdus Malabaricus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 349. *Gm. Lin.* i. 837.
Le petit Merle de la Côte de Malabar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 192.
Yellow-fronted Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 60.

Length six inches. Bill eleven lines; this has the general colour of the plumage green, but no black on the throat, nor the lilac streak, but instead of these, the chin and throat are pale blue, and the place where the streak should be, is more blue; forehead, crown, and borders of the blue pale yellow; shoulders blue, but paler; the rest of the body less bright than in the former bird, and in both the tail is very short, the wings nearly reaching to the end of it. This is a female.

Inhabits Cochin China, Malabar, &c. We have thought right to place this with the Honey-Eater Genus, as the tongue is said to be ciliated at the end, but do not learn whether it is extensile. It is found in Java, where it is called Chuchach-iju.

47.—MOLUCCA HONEY-EATER.

Merops Moluccensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 276.
Le Polochion, *Buf.* vi. 477.
Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.
Molucca Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 684.

SIZE of a Cuckow; weight five ounces; length fourteen inches. Bill very pointed, two inches long, notched a little near the tip, and blackish; nostrils near the middle, pervious, and covered by a membrane at the back part; tongue as long as the bill, terminated by a pencil of hairs; eyes surrounded with a naked skin; cheeks black; hind part of the neck mixed with white; the feathers of the forehead form an angle backwards; tips of some of those on the throat silky; general colour of the plumage grey, lighter beneath; tail five inches and two-thirds long, composed of twelve feathers, all equal in length, except the outer ones which are a trifle shorter; legs dusky, the outer toe joined to the middle one at the base; hind claw larger than the others.

Inhabits Bouro, one of the Molucca Islands, and is called Polochion,* from its note imitating the sound of that word, as its common and perpetual cry when perched on the branches of high trees.

---

* This, in the language of those Islanders, signifies *kiss us*.

** *WITH CREEPER-LIKE BILLS.*

48.—GREAT HOOK-BILLED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia pacifica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 281. *Gm. Lin.* i. 470.
Le Hoho, *Ois. dor.* ii. 97. pl. 63.
Hookoo, *Cook's last Voy.* iii. 119.
Hereo-taire, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvi.
Great hook-billed Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 703. *Id. Sup.* 126. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 227.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill brown, with the base pale, one inch and three quarters long, stout at the beginning, and very much hooked; plumage above black, but the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts are fine deep yellow; under parts of the body dusky; shoulders, inner ridge of the wing, and part of the coverts yellow; bastard wing yellowish white at the end; the under wing coverts quite white; vent and thighs yellow; quills and tail black, the last rounded at the end; legs black.

Inhabits the Friendly Islands, in the South Seas; called, at Owhyhee, Hoohoo.

49.—SICKLE-BILLED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia falcata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 282. *Gm. Lin.* i. 470.
Soui-manga à bec en faucille, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 67.
Sickle-billed Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 705. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 230.

LENGTH five inches and a half. The bill one inch and three quarters, curved like a sickle, and dusky; upper part of the head, neck, and body green, with a gloss of violet on the head; beneath, as far as the breast, violet; tail the same; greater wing coverts and quills, belly, and vent, pale brown; legs brown; claws black.

50.—HOOK-BILLED GREEN HONEY-EATER.

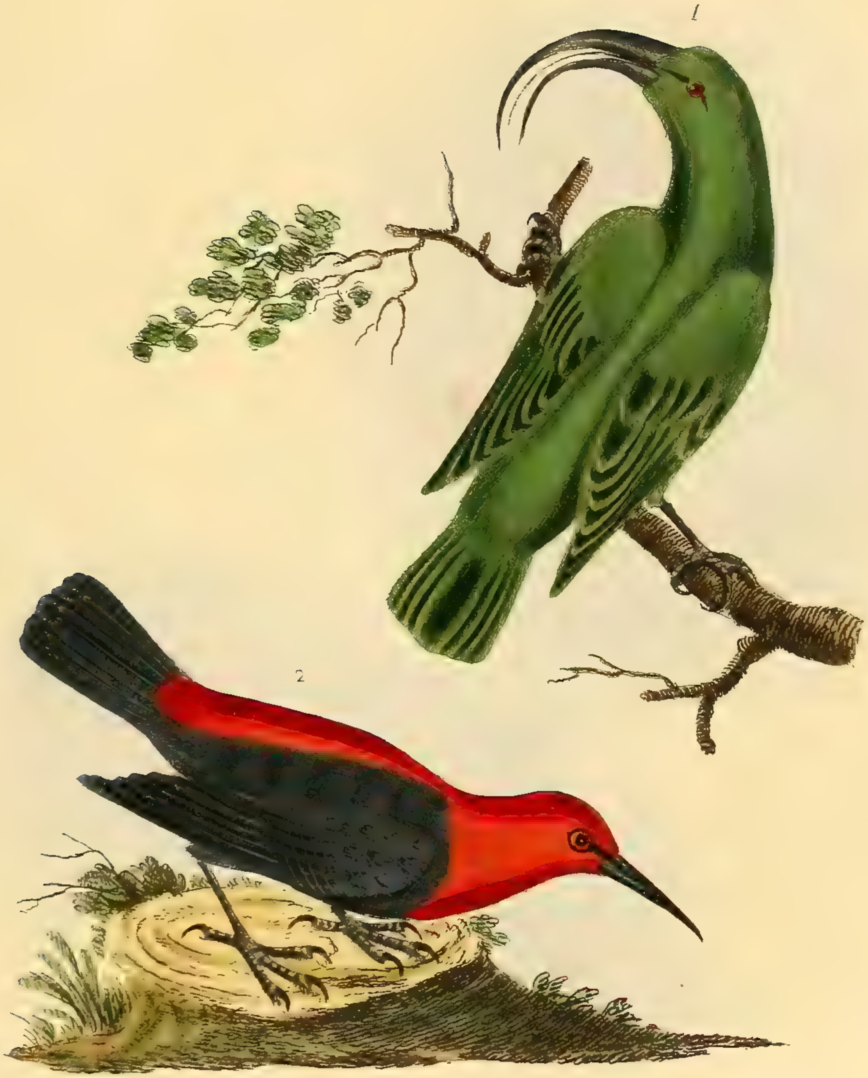
Pl. lxxi.—Fig. 1.

Certhia obscura, *Ind. Orn.* i. 281. *Gm. Lin.* i. 470.
L'Akaie aroa, *Ois. Dor.* ii. 87. pl. 53.
Heoro-taire, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvi.
Hook-billed green Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 703. pl. 33. *Id. Sup.* 126. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 227.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill one inch and three quarters long, bent quite in the shape of a semicircle; the under mandible shorter by a quarter of an inch; nostrils covered by a membrane; colour brownish black; tongue nearly as long as the bill, and fringed at the end; between the bill and eye a streak of brownish black, surrounding the latter; the plumage in general olive green, paler beneath, and somewhat inclined to yellow; quills and tail dusky, edged with yellow green; feathers just above the joint, or garter, white; legs brown; hind toe rather long.

Inhabits the Sandwich Islands, and is one of the kind whose plumage the natives make use of, in fabricating their feathered garments; these feathers being intermixed with the scarlet ones belonging to the next Species, and those of the Yellow-tufted, compose some of the most beautiful coverings of the Islanders.

Pl.LXXI.



1. Hook-billed Honey-eater. 2. Cardinal Cra

51.—HOOK-BILLED RED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia vestiaria, *Ind. Orn.* i. 282.

——— coccinea, *Gm. Lin.* i. 470. *Forst. Gott. Mag.* 1780. iv. 346. *Nat. Misc.* iii. pl. 75.

Mellisuga coccinea, *Merrem. Ic. Av.* 14. t. 4.

Polytmus, *Born. Phys.* 76. t. 2. f. 1. 2.

L'Heoro-taire, *Ois. dor.* ii. 85. pl. 52. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* lxxxvi.

Hook-billed red Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 704. *Id. Sup.* 127. *Cook's last Voy.* ii. 207. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 229. pl. 33.

LENGTH six inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, very hooked, and pale coloured; tongue bristly at the end; plumage in general fine scarlet; wings and tail black; on the coverts, next the body, a white spot, from two or three of the feathers having the outer webs of that colour; legs the colour of the bill.

Male and female much alike.

Young birds are variegated in plumage; in some the forehead is buff-coloured, and about the head buff and dusky black mixed; others have patches of buff in various parts.

Inhabits the Sandwich Islands; first met with by our people in that of Atooi; it is gregarious, and caught in snares by the natives, for the sake of the red feathers, with which they make many of their feathered dresses, helmets, and the like; these birds were not seen alive during our stay at those Islands, but brought in by the natives, fresh killed, to be purchased for a trifle. They are said to feed on the nectar of flowers, into which they thrust their long and ciliated tongue, whereby, in the manner of the Humming Bird, they are able to extract the honey readily. The general name is Eee-eve, but they are called at Atooi, by that of Heoro-taire.

52.—SLENDER-BILLED HONEY-EATER.—Pl. lxxii.

Certhia tenuirostris, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvi.
Le Cap-noir, *Ois. dor.* ii. 94. pl. 60.
Hooded Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 109.
Slender-billed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 165. pl. 129.

LENGTH about six inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, very slender, and moderately curved; tongue longer than the bill, and fringed at the end; crown of the head black, taking in the eyes on each side, and passing in a broad band quite to the breast; back, wing coverts, and rump pale slaty grey; quills and tail black, the last somewhat cuneiform; the chin very pale rufous, and from that to the breast white; the rufous colour surrounded with a crescent of black, having the horns pointing upwards; under parts from the breast, rufous; legs pale.

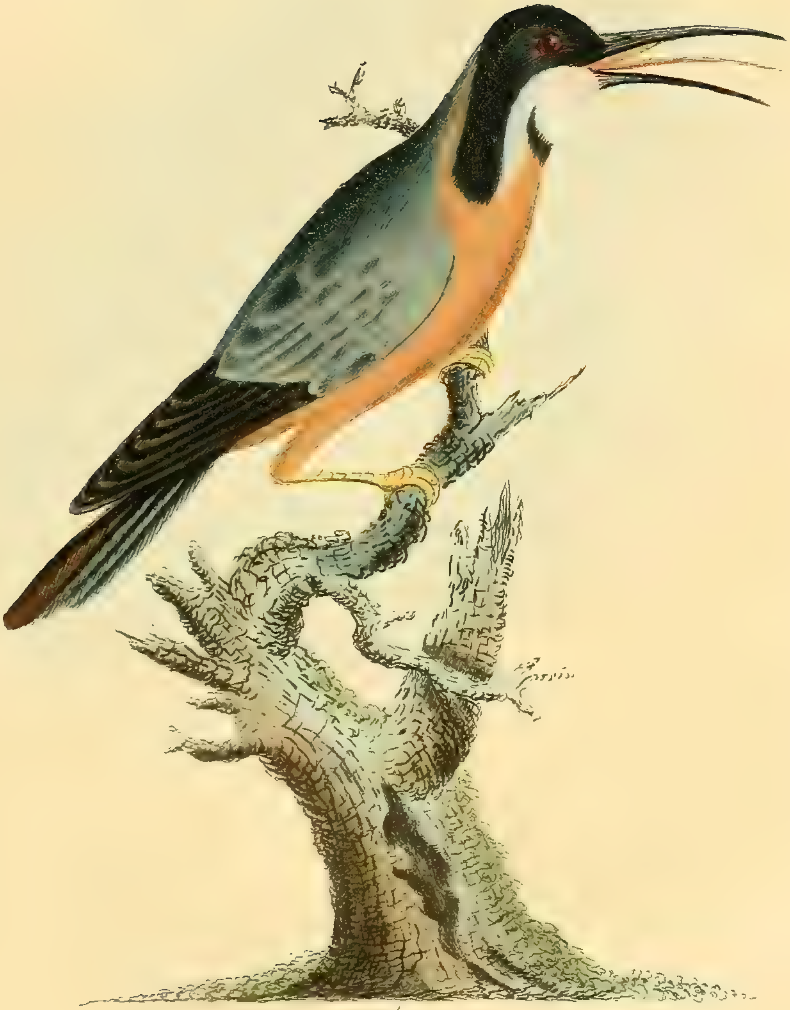
Inhabits New-Holland, and is a beautiful species.

A.—Heoro-taire à coiffe noir, *Ois. dor.* ii. 128. fem ?

SIZE of the former. The chin first rufous, then white to the breast, but the black on the sides of the neck not half so broad as in the other; above from the nape to the middle of the back fine brown; two middle tail feathers brown, the others black one-third from the base, then white to the end, but those next to the two middle wholly black.

Inhabits New-Holland: said to be the female.—In the collection of General Davies.

Pl LXXII.



Slender-billed Honey-eater.

53.—FLAPPING HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH near eight inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, slender, black; tongue bristly at the end, and very extensile; crown of the head black; nape pale brown; neck behind dark brown, coming forwards on each side above the breast; chin and throat white; across the latter a curved blackish spot; beneath from the breast pale dusky buff, clouded with darker; tail even, the four middle feathers dark brown, the others the same, half way from the base, from thence to the end white; legs black; the wings reach beyond the base of the tail.

Inhabits New South Wales; feeds on flies and honey; makes a singular noise when flying, as if the tips of the wings were beaten together, under the belly; hovers over flowers like the Humming Bird, and extracts the honey with its brushy tongue. This seems much allied to the last.

54.—YELLOW-EARED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia chrysotis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxviii.
Heoro-taire gris, *Ois. dor.* ii. 122. pl. 84.
Spot-eared Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 244.
Yellow-eared Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 169. *Lewin*, pl. 14.

LENGTH from five to six inches. Bill black, edged with grey; tongue divided into four parts at the end, each division ciliated; head, and upper parts in general, pale dirty greyish brown, beneath greyish white, with a tinge of yellow; below the ear an oval spot of fine yellow; above this a smaller one of black, through the eye; quills and tail edged with yellow; legs brown.

The female has the spots below the ears paler, and no black point; edges of the wings and tail yellowish green; end of the tail greyish white; the shape of the latter a trifle forked; the wings reach rather beyond the rump.

Inhabits New-Holland. Found about Paterson's River, and Hawksbury, among the thick bushes; fond of the berries of the white cedar, and often seen on that tree in great numbers; also catches flies, as well as collects honey from flowers, by means of its tongue; is a shy bird, said to have a shrill, though sweet kind of whistling note, and heard at a great distance.

55.—BLACK-CHEEKED HONEY-EATER.

Sylvia chrysops, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* liv.
Black-cheeked Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 248.

LARGER than a Sparrow. Bill and legs dusky; tongue bristly at the end; plumage on the upper parts reddish brown, the under dusky white; cheeks black; the eye placed in the middle; through it an irregular streak of fine yellow, passing beneath the eye, but not above it; quills margined with yellow; chin blue grey.

Inhabits New South Wales; is a lively species, supposed to live principally on honey, which is the case with those whose tongues are jagged, or fringed at the end: this seems to coincide, in many things, with the last described.

56.—TUFTED-EARED HONEY-EATER.

Muscicapa auricomis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xlix.
Heoro-taire à Oreilles jaunes, *Ois. dor.* ii. 123. pl. 25.
Tufted-eared Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 236.
Yellow-tufted Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 215. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 172.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, black; tongue bristly, and bifid at the tip; plumage above olive green; crown, and all beneath, yellow; from the gape, through the eyes, a large patch of black; at the base of which, on the ears, is a yellow tuft, consisting of feathers longer than the rest, and which may be erected at will; quills, and tail feathers edged with yellow; the last rounded, all but the two middle ones tipped with white; the wings reach about one-third on the tail.

Inhabits New-Holland, called Darwang; is a common species; named by the English, Yellow-eared Flycatcher; it feeds principally on honey, which it obtains from various flowers, by means of its long bristly tongue; makes a nest on the extreme pendent branches of trees, and low shrubs, and so escapes the plunder of the smaller quadrupeds, which are unable to reach the nest in safety. There seems much agreement in the plumage of this, and some others before described, of which, on further enquiry, it may probably prove only a Variety.

57.—YELLOW-WINGED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia pyrrhoptera, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxviii.
Heoro-taire à Ailes jaunes, *Ois. dor.* ii. 128.
Flycatching Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 262.
Yellow-winged Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 168.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; tongue bristly; head, neck, and back pale slate-colour, inclining to yellow on the rump; beneath whitish, with a few narrow lines on the breast; on the ear a yellow spot, below it a patch of black; quills dusky; the greater, from the base, to two-thirds of the length, yellow; two middle tail feathers dusky, the others yellowish.

Another of these had the plumage above pale cinereous grey, beneath yellowish white; vent spotted with ferruginous; quills as in the last, but pale ferruginous instead of yellow. This, perhaps, may differ in sex.

I have a drawing also of a third, which is like the first, but wants the yellow spot on the ears, and may probably be a young bird, if not a female.

Inhabits New South Wales, and is continually observed in the action of catching flies; supposed also to feed on honey. One of these, in the collection of Mr. Francillon, had the base of the quills high orange, instead of yellow.

58.—CHIRPING HONEY-EATER.

Certhia pipilans, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvi.
Le Verbrun, *Ois. dor.* ii. 166.
Chirping Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 166. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 261.

SIZE of the Nightingale. Bill slender, black; tongue bristly at the end; irides blue; general colour of the plumage pale green, inclining to brown on the back, and to pale yellow beneath; quills and tail dusky; thighs dusky, barred with white; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland.

59.—CARDINAL HONEY-EATER.—Pl. lxxi.—Fig. 2.

Certhia Cardinalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 299. *Gm. Lin.* i. 472.
——— Australasiæ, *Zool. Misc.* No. 2. pl. 11?
——— rubra, *Gm. Lin.* i. 419.
Heoro-taire ecarlate, *Ois. dor.* ii. 88. pl. 54.
Kuyametra, *Ois. dor.* ii. 88. pl. 58.
Cardinal Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 733. pl. 33. f. 2. Male. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 252. pl. 34.
Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.
Scarlet Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 740. Female.

SIZE of our Creeper; length three inches and a quarter. Bill half an inch long, curved, black, with a whitish base; tongue long, extensile, and ciliated for half the length; between the bill and eye a streak of black, encircling the eyelids; irides reddish chestnut; head, neck, and breast crimson; down the middle of the back, a stripe of the same to the rump, where it grows wider, and forms the coverts of the tail; the rest of the body black; wings and tail black; the last even at the end, and the wings reach to about the middle of it; legs lead-colour.

In the female, the bill is about half an inch long; general colour of the plumage scarlet, except the wings and tail, which are black; lower belly and vent white. In some birds the quills are very pale, and the belly dusky brown; and in one specimen a streak of black passed through the eye.

Inhabits the cultivated parts of the Island of Tanna, and there called Kuyametra; is said to live by sucking the nectar of flowers, and is not common.

60.—CRIMSON HONEY-EATER.

Certhia sanguinea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 290. *Gm. Lin.* i. 479.
Heoro-taire cramoisi, *Ois. dor.* ii. 100. pl. 66.
Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.
Crimson Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 739. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 231.

LENGTH five inches. Bill moderately hooked, dusky, three quarters of an inch long; plumage in general crimson, deeper above; quills black; secondaries margined with chestnut; belly dusky; the vent white; tail black, the feathers pointed at the ends, and the shafts white; legs black.

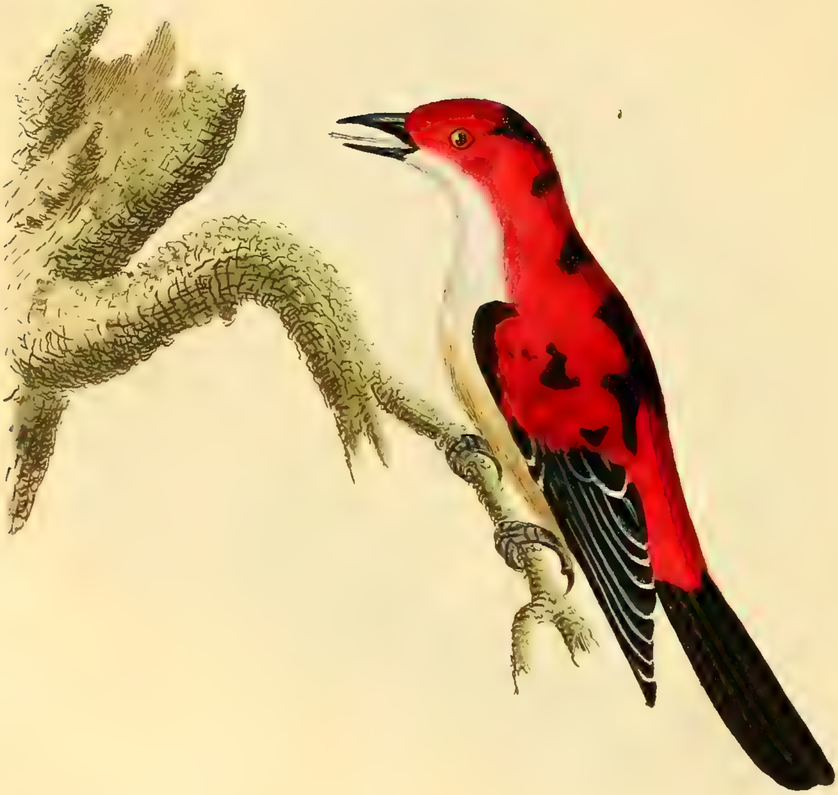
Inhabits the Sandwich Islands.

A.—Certhia virens, *Ind. Orn.* i. 290. *Gm. Lin.* i. 479.
Le vert olive, *Ois. dor.* ii. pl. 67.
Olive-green Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 740. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 232.

SIZE of the other. Between the bill and eye dusky; plumage olive green, paler beneath; the quills and tail the same, but more dusky, feathers of both edged with yellow.

This is found with the former, and has the same manners; supposed to be the female.

Pl. LXXIII.



Sanguineous Honey-eater

61.—COCHINEAL HONEY-EATER.

Certhia dibapha, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvii.
Hooro-taire rouge tacheté, *Ois. dor.* ii. 127.
Small crested Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 253. pl. 35.
Cochineal Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 167.

LENGTH about three inches and a half. Bill and legs black; tongue bristly at the end; plumage in general crimson, but the under parts, from the breast, are white; on the red of the breast six black spots; a large spot of black occupies the beginning of the back, a second below the first, and some others smaller of the same on the rump; through and round the eye a black streak, oval in shape, and pointed; wings and tail black, the last very short.

Inhabits New South Wales; only seen in the spring, and is a rare species.

62.—SANGUINEOUS HONEY-EATER.—Pl. lxxiii.

Certhia sanguinolenta, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvii.
Le Heoro-taire sanguin, *Ois. dor.* ii. 127.
Sanguineous Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 167. pl. 130. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 235.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill and legs black; tongue extensile, bristly at the end; the upper parts of the bird crimson, marked here and there with a few irregular large black spots; chin and throat white; breast and belly dirty pale brown; shoulders, and outer edge of the wing black; the quills and tail are black, edged with white.

The female brown above; beneath dusky white, or flesh-colour.

Inhabits New South Wales; common in the neighbourhood of the River Nepean, among bushes and thick woods.

63.—RED-RUMPED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia erythropygia, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxviii.
Red-rumped Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 169. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 249.

THIS is a small species, being little more than four inches in length. Bill curved as in the Creeper, black; tongue bristly at the end; plumage above pale brown, beneath dusky white; rump crimson; outer part of the quills, and tail dusky black; some of the outer feathers of the latter are nearly white at the ends; legs black.

In one specimen I observe three or four crimson spots on the chin.

Inhabits New South Wales, but is very rare.

64.—SPOTTED HONEY-EATER.

Heoro-taire moucheté, *Ois. dor.* ii. 93. pl. 59.
Small crested Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 253.

LENGTH four inches. Bill three quarters of an inch long, and black; crown of the head, including the eyes on each side, black;

the feathers rather full, appearing crested; body above rufous, growing paler, nearly white on the rump and wings, and marked with black spots, which are larger on the back and wings; beneath dusky white; quills and tail dusky, the edges of the former pale; the shape of the latter rounded, or slightly cuneiform; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland.

RED-EYED HONEY-EATER.

Le Fuscalbin, *Ois. dor.* ii. 95. pl. 61.
Lunated Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 224.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill five lines, black; tongue extensile, ciliated at the end; eyes surrounded with red feathers; head and neck black; behind the eye a broad streak of white, reaching to the hindhead; plumage above brown, beneath white; quills black.

Inhabits New-Holland.

66.—WHITE-COLLARED HONEY-EATER.

Heoro-taire à Collier blanc, *Ois. dor.* ii. 90. pl. 56,
White-collared Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 237.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill and legs dusky; tongue ending with a brush; plumage above rufous brown, beneath rufous; on the jaw, beneath the eye, a large patch of white; across the breast another; the two outer tail feathers white from the middle to the end.

Inhabits New-Holland.

67.—AGILE HONEY-EATER.

Certhia agilis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxviii.
Le Veloce, *Ois. dor.* ii. 128.
Agile Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 168. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 263.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black; tongue bristly; top of the head, nape, and hind part of the neck black; the rest of the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail brown; under white; the white and black join each other on the sides of the neck irregularly; legs blue black. Some specimens are half an inch shorter, and olive-green instead of brown.

Inhabits New South Wales, is an active species; feeds on honey and flies, in the manner of others of the Genus.

68.—CŒRULEAN HONEY-EATER.

Certhia cœrulescens, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxviii.
Heoro-taire bleu, *Ois. dor.* ii. 121. pl. 83.
Bluish-breasted Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 244.
Cœrulean Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 188.

SIZE of the White Throat; length five inches. Bill a trifle curved, but slender, as in the Warbler Genus, colour dusky; tongue bifid at the end, forming two separate brushes; plumage on the upper parts pale brown, beneath pale flesh-colour; fore part of the neck pale blue grey; quills and tail dusky, the last even; the wings reach one-third on the tail; legs dusky.

Inhabits New South Wales.

69.—BROWN HONEY-EATER.

Certhia fusca, *Ind. Orn.* i. 294. *Gm. Lin.* i. 472.
Le Heoro-taire brun, *Ois. dor.* ii. 99. pl. 65.
Brown Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 782. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 238.

LENGTH six inches. Bill one inch, a little bent, and dusky brown; in the middle a pale orange spot; plumage above brown; sides of the neck the same, edged with white; throat and breast barred brown and white; belly very pale brown; quills brown with pale edges; legs black, claws long and hooked.

Inhabits the South Seas, but the particular Island not known.

70.—BARRED-TAILED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH five inches. Bill three-quarters of an inch, dusky black; tongue longer than the bill, bifid at the end; plumage above pale brown; wings and tail rufous brown; under parts in general dull olive yellow, spotted and barred with dusky; chin and throat dusky black; bastard wing white, forming a spot; legs black.

Native place uncertain.—In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

GENUS XXXV.—CREEPER.

* *Of the Old Continent.*
1 Common Creeper
2 Wall
3 Violet-headed
4 Famous
A Var.
B Ekeberg's
5 Beautiful
6 Snuff-coloured
7 Philippine
8 Red-breasted
A Little brown and white
B Violet-throated
9 Goulparah
10 Violet
A Var.
11 Meropine
12 Carmine
13 Saccharine
14 Band-bellied
15 Splendid
16 Ceylonese
A Var.
B Var.
17 Comyns's
18 Yellow-bellied
A Var.
B Var.
19 Grey
A Jugular
20 Violet-tailed
21 Eastern
22 Leona
23 Brown and white
24 Loten's
25 Senegal
A Var.
26 Green-gold
27 Sugar
A Mahratta
28 Blue-rumped
A Scarlet
B African
C Splendid
29 Rufous-breasted
30 Red-backed
A Var.
31 Crimson-backed
32 Red and grey
33 Red-spotted
A Var.
34 Yellow
35 Orange-backed
36 Red-banded
37 Amboina
38 Polished
39 Crimson
40 Collared
A Var.
41 Violet-breasted
A Purple
B Purple Indian
42 Cape
A Var.
43 Black-tailed
44 Yellow-winged
45 Long-billed
46 Tufted
47 Red-billed
48 Chestnut-crowned
49 Black-necked
50 Glossy
51 Amethyst-throated
A Gold-fronted
52 Barred-tail
A Var.
53 Blue-faced
54 Blue-headed
55 Radiated
56 Carmelite
57 Varied
58 Violet-throated
59 Red-gilt
60 Macassar
61 Strait-billed
62 Indian
63 Band-breasted
64 Aërial
65 Cinnamon
66 Ash-bellied
A Var.
B Var.
67 Indigo
68 Yellow-rumped
69 Undulated
70 Orange-breasted
71 New Caledonian
72 Familiar
73 Chiglet
74 Javan
75 Pectoral
76 Eximious
77 Mountain
** *Of the New Continent.*
78 Green-faced
79 Red
A Var.
80 South American
81 Fulvous
82 Purple
83 Gular

- 84 Wren
- 85 Cupreous
- 86 Amethystine
- 87 Green
- 88 Blue
    - A Yellow-cheeked
- 89 Black and violet
- 90 Black-headed
    - A Black-capped
    - B Blue-headed green
    - C All green
    - D Black-fronted
- 91 Cayenne
    - A Var.
    - B Var.
    - C Var.
    - D Var.
    - E Var.
- 92 Gartered
- 93 Blue-throated
- 94 Black and blue
- 95 Peregrine
- 96 Black and yellow
    - A Yellow-bellied
    - B Bahama
    - C Bartholomew
- 97 Variegated
- 98 Bifasciated
- 99 Brazilian
- 100 Chicli
- 101 Paraguan
- 102 Gilded

BILL slender, incurvated, and sharp-pointed. Nostrils small.

Tongue pointed at the end for the most part; in some divided into two filaments.

Legs moderately stout; toes placed three before and one behind, the back toe large, claws hooked and long.

Tail consisting of twelve feathers.

This Genus has by many been confounded with the Humming Bird, but a little consideration will point out the difference, for Creepers are not confined to any climate, being found in all quarters of the globe, whilst Humming Birds are met with only in the warmer parts of America; again, the Genus here treated of has the bill pointed and sharp at the end, be the shape however different, but that of the Humming Bird is more or less blunt at the tip; besides, birds of the Creeper Genus principally feed on insects, but the food of the other consists only of the juice extracted from the nectaries of flowers; some few, indeed, of the Creepers have the tongue divided at the end, and such no doubt are capable of licking honey from flowers, though by no means like the Humming Birds, which make it their only nutriment. Nor should they be confounded with the Honey-eaters, which, although a few of them agree in some measure in respect to the tongues, yet the greater part of the latter are of superior size, and almost exclusively inhabit New-Holland. Neither do the bills of these correspond with the Creepers, all of which are more or less sharp at the point; and none of them, although the tongue be cloven into two filaments, are at all fringed on the edges, as is the case with very many of the Honey-eaters.

Much doubt has arisen throughout, concerning the identity of several species, and must, it is probable, in some measure continue; as we are well assured, that many do not gain the complete plumage till the third year's moult; and if, as they are said to be, capable of breeding in the intermediate stages, will probably long be described as distinct.

We have divided the species belonging to this Genus, into two; not on account of any disimilarity in themselves, but according to the places in which they are found, viz. those inhabiting the Old Continent, and those met with in the New.

* *OF THE OLD CONTINENT.*

1.—COMMON CREEPER.

Certhia familiaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 280. *Lin.* i. 184. *Faun. Suec.* No. 106. *Gmel. Lin.* i. 469. *Scop.* i. No. 59. *Muller* No. 104. *Brun.* No. 12. *Sepp Vog.* t. p. 59. *Gerin.* ii. t. 195. f. 1. *Borowsk.* ii. 154. *Ph. Trans.* xxvi. 124. *Schœf. El.* t. 25. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 70. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 252. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 410.
Certhius minor, *Frisch.* t. 39.
Falcinellus arboreus nostras, *Klein Av.* 106.
Ispida cauda rigida, *Kram.* 337.
Certhia, *Raii* 47. A. 5. *Will.* 100. t. 23. *Bris.* iii. 603. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 2.
Grimpereau, *Buf.* v. 481. pl. 21. 1. *Pl. enl.* 681. *Hist. Prov.* i. 484. *Ois. dor.* ii. 107. pl. 72.
Baumklette, *Naturf.* ix. s. 59.
Picchio, Piccolo, *Zinnan. Uov.* lxxv. t. 11. f. 66.
Der gemeine Baumlaufer, *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. s. 550. *Schmid Vog.* p. 59. t. 46.
Ox-eye Creeper, *Collins's Birds*, pl. iv. f. 7. male. pl. 9. f. 7. female.
Common Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 701. *Id. Sup.* 126. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 92. pl. 39. *Id. fol.* 82. t. K. *Id.* 1812. p. 345. pl. 43. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 174. *Catesb. Car. App.* 37. *Albin* iii. pl. 25. *Bewick* i. pl. p. 125. *Lewin* ii. pl. 55. *Id. Eggs* pl. 9. f. 3. *Walcot* i. t. 54. *Pult. Dorset.* p. 5. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 186. pl. 24. *Graves Br. Orn.* *Id. Ov. Brit. Pt.* i. pl. 5. *Amer. Orn.* i. pl. 1. f. 1. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS is one of the smallest of our English birds; weight five drams; it is five inches long, and six and a half broad. Bill hooked like a sickle, the upper mandible brown, the lower whitish; irides hazel; general colour of the plumage above brown, streaked with black; rump tawny; wing coverts varied brown and black; quills dusky, tipped with white; and edged and barred with tawny; breast and belly silvery white; sides over the thighs, and vent with a rufous tinge; tail long, cuneiform, of twelve stiff, and tawny feathers, the interior ends of which slope off to a point; the outer one two inches long, the two middle two inches and a half; the legs and claws grey.

The female is less bright in all its markings, only the chin silvery white, the rest of the under parts have a dusky tinge, and the vent still deeper.

The Creeper is found in most parts of Europe, and we think no where more common than in England, remaining at all seasons, though rarely seen by the less attentive observer; for when on the branch, or body of a tree, on seeing any person, the bird continually shifts to the opposite side, so as to be out of sight of any one walking round it. The facility of running on the bark in all directions is wonderful, appearing to do this with as much ease as a fly on a glass window. The food is chiefly insects, which it finds in the chinks, and among the moss: it makes the nest either in a hole, or behind the bark of some decayed tree, composed of dry grass, and the inner bark of wood, loosely put together, and lined with feathers; the eggs generally eight in number, weighing about eighteen grains; colour white, minutely dotted with bright ferruginous, and the shell rather hard. The bird has no song, but a kind of weak, monotonous note, several times repeated in a deliberate manner. Bechstein compares it to the words zich, zich, zich; and observes, that it is nearly silent except in spring and summer; is very common in Germany, especially in Thuringia; found, though rarely, in the forests of Russia and Siberia; but constant in Sweden, and extends as far as Sondmor. We have observed it in drawings from India, and is found also in America,* having been sent from thence by Mr. Abbot, of Savanna in Georgia. General Davies also met with it in Canada.

---

* Certhia rufa, little brown and varied Creeper, *Bartr. Trav.* 287?

A.—Certhia major, *Bris.* iii. 607. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 3. *Frisch* t. 39. *Gerin.* t. 196.
Grand Grimpereau, *Buf.* v. 486. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 702. A.

This merely differs in being larger, and in manners; for Klein* assures us, that it is so tame, as to be caught with the hand.

A Variety is frequent in the woods of Georgia, in America, weighing nearly an ounce; is six inches and a half long, and ten and a half broad; said to have all the manners of the European one, but cannot from the size be strictly the same.—In a drawing of this, communicated by Mr. Abbot, the rump seems much elongated, as well as the tail; yet the colours of the plumage appear quite the same, as in our European Species.

2.—WALL CREEPER.

Certhia muraria, *Ind. Orn.* i. 294. *Lin.* i. 184. *Gm. Lin.* i. 473. *Scop.* i. No. 58. *S.G. Gmel. It.* iii. t. 19. 2. *Fn. Arag.* p. 74. *Borowsk.* ii. 153. t. 23. *Spalowsck.* iii. t. 20.
Certhia muralis, *Bris.* iii. 607. t. 30. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 3. *Gerin.* ii. t. 197.
Tichodroma phœnicoptera, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 254. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 413.
Picus murarius, *Raii* p. 461. *Will.* 99. t. 23. *Kram.* 336. 6. *Johnst. Av.* 113. t. 41.
Mauerspecht, *Naturf.* ix. s. 60. *Id.* xvii. s. 40. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 555. t. 20.
Pic de Muraille, *Robert Ic.* pl. 3. 4.
Grimpereau de Muraille, *Buf.* v. 487. t. 22. *Pl. enl.* 372. *Hist. Prov.* i. 485. *Ois. dor.* ii. 109. pl. 73. *Levail. Ois. Parad.* iii. pl. 20. 21.
Wall Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 730. 32. *Id. Sup.* 129. *Edw.* pl. 361. *Will. Engl.* 143. pl. 23. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 189. pl. 25. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 289.

SIZE of a Sparrow; length six inches, eight lines; breadth ten inches and a half. Bill more than one inch and a half long, much arched at the end, not unlike that of the Hoopoe, and black; head brownish ash-colour at top; neck behind, back, and rump fine bluish ash; breast, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts the same, but darker; throat black, extending some way down the neck; lesser wing coverts rose-colour, the greater the same without, but black within; greater quills blackish, with whitish tips, the outer edges of most, except the outer ones, rose-colour; the second, third, fourth, and fifth have two spots of white on the inner web,* on the sixth one white and one fulvous spot; the rest mostly with a fulvous one; tail scarcely rounded at the end, consisting of twelve blackish feathers, two inches and a half long; the eight middle ones plain, the two outer with white ends; legs black, claws very long and hooked, especially the backward one.

---

* *Ordo Avium*, 107.

The female differs only in having the throat and fore part of the neck white, and wanting the black mark on the former.

Inhabits various parts of the Continent of Europe, but does not appear to be common any where; said to be found in many parts of Italy. Buffon does not rank it with the birds of France; yet it is said to be found especially at Auvergne, also at Lyons, though very rarely, and never seen more than two together.

I cannot learn that it was ever met with in this kingdom.— Is known in Spain, by the name of Paxaco aranero, particularly about Jacca in the province of Arragon. It probably does not inhabit Sweden, yet is sufficiently known in some parts of Germany, and I have received a specimen, killed not far from Vienna. Scopoli mentions it as a bird of Carniola; has been observed about the Caucasian Rocks in Asia, but not elsewhere in that neighbourhood; in short, it seems to be every where a scarce bird.

In manners it seems to be much like the Common Creeper, feeding on insects, particularly spiders, is probably not stationary any where; Scopoli says, that it migrates singly from Carniola at the end of autumn; in flight, it is vague, and uncertain, and climbs by leaps; frequents ruined edifices, old walls, or clefts of rocks, and making the nest in holes therein, or in the hollow of some decayed tree. Kramer, and others observe, that it has been known to form the nest in human skulls in church yards, but probably this happened rather by accident than choice.

---

* A feather marked in this manner is figured in *Edwards's Plate.*

M. Temminck forms a Genus out of this single Species, by the name of Tichodrome.

3.—VIOLET-HEADED CREEPER.

Certhia violacea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 287. *Lin.* i. 188. *Id. Mant.* 1771. p. 525. *Gm. Lin.* i. 422.
Certhia longicauda minor Cap. B. Spei, *Bris.* iii. 649. t. 33. 6. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 15.
Certhia chalybeata, *Spalowsck. Vog.* i. t. 10.
Soui-manga à longue Queue, et Capuchon violet, *Buf.* v. 517. *Ois. dor.* ii. 61. pl. 39.
Petit Grimpereau à longue Queue, du Cap, *Pl. enl.* 670. 2.
Le Sucrier orangé, *Levail. Af.* 6. 152. pl. 292. f. 1. 2.
Saffron Creeper, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 210.
Violet-headed Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 718. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 211. pl. 30,

SIZE a little bigger than the Common Creeper; length six inches. Bill near one inch, and black; head, neck, upper part of the back, scapulars, and lesser wing coverts bright violet, appearing green in some lights, but on the fore part of the neck inclining to blue; lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts olive-brown; breast, belly, and under tail coverts bright orange, paler near the vent; sides of the body orange, with a mixture of olive; greater coverts brown, edged with olive; at the setting on of the wing two yellow tufts; quills nearly the same as the greater coverts; tail blackish brown, margined with olive; shape cuneiform, the two middle feathers longer than the rest by one inch, being three inches in length; the outer only one inch and a half; legs blackish.

In one of these the lower belly, thighs, and vent nearly approached to green.—The female is smaller; plumage in general dirty olive-green, inclined to yellow beneath; tail without the two long middle feathers; bill, legs, and eyes brown. In the rainy season the male loses the elongated tail feathers, and appears in plumage much like the female; while young, both sexes have the dress of the female.

This is very common at the Cape of Good Hope, about Cape Town, and on the East Coast; most frequent on the mountains, but will come into the gardens where the plants are in flower, and especially the orange trees. The male has a weak warble, short, but agreeable: the nest is made among the shady shrubs, composed of the down of plants within, outwardly of fine moss, and lichen; the eggs five in number, bluish white, marked with fine dots of brown. These birds remain in the neighbouring parts throughout the year, but seen in different districts, according to the various times of flowering in each place.

4.—FAMOUS CREEPER.

Certhia famosa, *Ind. Orn.* i. 288. *Lin.* i. 187. *Gm. Lin.* i. 481.
——— longicauda Cap. B. Spei, *Bris.* iii. 647. t. 34. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 14. *Gerin.* ii. t. 201. 1. *Spalowsck. Vog.* i. t. 14.
Grand Soui-manga à longue Queue, *Buf.* v. 521. *Ois. dor.* ii. pl. 37.
Grimpereau à longue Queue du Cap de B. Esp. *Pl. enl.* 83. 1.
Le Sucrier malachite, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 143. pl. 289. 290.
Shining Creeper, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 19. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 212. pl. 31.
Famous Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 720. *Id. Sup.* 128.

SIZE of a Linnet in the body; total length nine inches. Bill one inch and three quarters, black; tongue the length of the bill; irides deep brown; the whole plumage green gold, glossed with copper; between the bill and eye a black stripe, like velvet; on each side, under the shoulders, a fine yellow spot, appearing when the wing is lifted up; greater wing coverts and quills blackish, edged with green; tail bright black, edged outwardly with green-gold, but the two middle feathers are two inches and a half longer than the others, and green-gold on both edges; legs black.

The female said to have the head and upper parts greenish brown, mixed with fine green; rump green; quills and tail black brown; beneath the body yellow, with a mixture of green on the breast; the tail is also said to be long as in the male, but the feathers exceed little more than two inches, and are very narrow. I suspect this to be a young male.

Among the birds brought from Abyssinia, by Mr. Salt, is one of these, met with at Mosambique; about seven inches in length, and answering in general markings; but the colour a most brilliant grass green, in some parts inclining to blue; all the under parts, quite to the vent, the same, equally brilliant, and not unaptly, as Levaillant mentions, imitating the hue of the Malachite; it has also the elongated tail feathers, and the patch of yellow under the bend of the wings.

The female has the same plumage throughout the year, but never gains the elongated middle feathers; and in the winter, the male is also destitute of them.

This species is found at all seasons about the Cape of Good Hope, particularly on the east coast, and in many of the cantons of the interior, every where so abundant, that one person may kill fifty or more in a day, for the birds are not shy; very common about Cape Town; frequents kitchen gardens, for the sake of sucking the nectar from various flowers of the Proteas, great flowering Nettle, and others; they make a hemispherical nest, composed of dry fibres mixed with moss and down within, and lay four or five greenish eggs which are hatched in eighteen days, and both sexes sit by turns. The male has an agreeable warble or whistle, to be heard at some distance; called at the Cape, Groene Suyker Voogel, or Green Sugar Bird.

A.—Certhia cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 289. *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 60. pl. 38.
Cinereous Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 721. *Id. Sup.* ii. 160.

Size of the other. Bill and tongue the same; head, neck, upper part of the back, and breast brownish ash-colour; on each side of the jaw a yellowish streak; lower part of the back, wing coverts, and rump glossy green; quills brown; belly pale yellow; down the middle of the breast and belly a mixture of glossy green; vent white; tail black, the two middle feathers two inches and a quarter longer than the rest, the others a little cuneiform; legs black.

This is the plumage of the young male, towards the end of the rainy season, when it has gained the long tailed feathers, though not so much extended beyond the others as in the adult. I have seen young birds a little differing from this, though not so materially as to merit a particular description.

B.—Trochilus Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 303. 6. *Lin. Mantis.* 1771. 525.
Great Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 282. 283.
Ekeberg's Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 170.

Size of a Swallow. General colour green-gold; quills black; wing coverts, nearest to them, margined with glossy blue; tail even at the end, except the two middle feathers, which are three times the length of the others, colour of all of them black, margined at the base with glossy green; vent black, marked with shining blue spots.

This is said to inhabit the Cape of Good Hope, for which we have the authority of M. Ekeberg. It has, however, never fallen to our lot to meet with any of the Humming-Bird Genus, which came from that place; and as it seems from the description to correspond with the Famous Creeper, we have ventured to place it as belonging to that bird.

5.—BEAUTIFUL CREEPER.

Certhia pulchella, *Ind. Orn.* i. 288. *Lin.* i. 187. *Gm Lin.* i. 481.
——— longicauda Senegalensis, *Buf.* iii. 645. t. 34. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 14. *Gerin.* ii. t. 201.
Sylvia versicolor, *Klein Av.* p. 80. 19.
Avis Amboinensis discolor, *Seba* ii. t. 7. 2.
Soui-manga vert doré changeant à longue Queue, *Buf.* v. 519. *Pl. enl.* 670. 1. *Ois. dor.* ii. 62. pl. 41.
Le Sucrier cossu, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 154. pl. 293. f. 1.
Beautiful Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 719. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 210.

LENGTH seven inches and a quarter. Bill eight lines and a half, blackish; general colour of the plumage green gold, with a gloss of copper; breast fine red; on the lower part of the belly a mixture of white; greater wing coverts and quills brown; tail blackish, edged outwardly with green gold, the feathers in general very little rounded; but the two middle ones exceed the others by two inches and a half; legs black. This, M. Levaillant observes, is equally brilliant beneath as above, particularly the red on the breast, the sides of which appear gilded; and, if exposed to the sun, seem like sparks of fire.

The female is smaller; head, neck, and upper parts olive grey brown; breast olive-brown, growing white as it approaches the vent, so that the lower belly, and under the tail are white; wings brownish black, bordered with olive-grey.

The male, at some seasons, cannot be easily distinguished from the female, more especially when young, but the belly is more yellow.

Buffon's bird, described as a female, is a young one in the second moult, and ready to take on the summer plumage; and his male not having quite finished its moult, with the lower part of the white belly and brown tail of youth remaining.

Inhabits Senegal, very common at Malemba, and sucks the honey from flowers, in the manner of the Humming-Bird; common also in the South of Africa; but not beyond the Great River, in the Caffre Country; said not to breed in the latter. M. Levaillant could not find the nest. In one of these birds I observed the throat and fore neck to look black in some lights, but found, on close inspection, that it arose from the feathers being rumpled, for in this, and many other most brilliant birds, the gilded tinge is only at the very tips of the feathers, being dusky or black the rest of the length.

6.—SNUFF-COLOURED CREEPER.

Certhia tabacina, *Ind. Orn.* i. 289.
Soui-manga Couleur de Tabac, *Ois. dor.* ii. 67.
Snuff-coloured Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 129. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 215.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill one inch and a quarter, not much bent, black-brown; head, neck, and back deep cinnamon or snuff-colour; beneath the body green; under wing coverts yellow; tail in general of a moderate length, and even at the end, except the two middle feathers, which exceed the others by two inches and a half; legs black.

A fine specimen was in the collection of the late Mr. Boddam, but without any history annexed.

In my possession is a drawing of a bird between four or five inches in length, above wholly deep cinnamon-colour, quills darkest; from the breast all beneath pale green; with this is also a nest, of a cylindrical shape, deeper than broad, composed of downy materials; this, I have scarce a doubt, is the female and nest of the above described.

Supposed to inhabit Africa.

7.—PHILIPPINE CREEPER.

Certhia Philippina, *Ind. Orn.* i. 213. *Lin.* i. 187. *Gm. Lin.* i. 482. *Bris.* iii. 613. t. 30. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 4.
Grimpereau second de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* pl. 30. B.
——— des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 576. f. 1.
Philippine Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 711.

LARGER than our Creeper; length four inches and three quarters. Bill black; tongue tubular, and forked; plumage above greenish grey brown, beneath yellowish white; quills brown, with paler edges; the two middle feathers of the tail black, with a gilded green gloss, the others blackish, more or less tipped with white, as they are more outward; legs black.

According to Linnæus, it has two very long feathers in the tail, but the figure referred to by him in Brisson is without them.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands.—Sonnerat says, particularly Luçonia. The above may be supposed to be a female, and it seems not unlike that of the Red-breasted, or following species.

8.—RED-BREASTED CREEPER.

Certhia Sperata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 283. *Lin.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 477.
——— Philippensis purpurea, *Bris.* iii. 655. t. 31. f. 2. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 16. *Gerin.* ii. t. 100. m. & fem.
Soui-manga marron pourpré â poitrine rouge, *Buf.* v. 497.
Grimpereau des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 246.
Soui-manga à Ceinture marron, *Ois. dor.* ii. 37. pl. 16. *Id. fem.* p. 38. pl. 17.
Avis Nochtototl, *Seba* i. 65. t. 42. 5 ?
Red-breasted Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 70. 6.

LENGTH four inches. Bill eight lines long and black, the base whitish; tongue longer than the bill, and forked at the end; head, throat, and neck before glossy violet; behind the neck, back, and scapulars purplish chestnut; lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts violet, with a changeable green and gold gloss; breast, and upper parts of belly bright red; lower belly, and other parts yellowish olive; lesser wing coverts violet and green gold; the middle ones brown, tipped with purplish chestnut; the greater, and quills brown, edged with rufous; tail black, with a polished steel gloss, the outer edges of the feathers violet, glossed with green-gold; legs brown.

The female has the upper parts olive-green, beneath olive-yellow; lesser wing coverts as the back, and four of the outer tail feathers tipped with grey, occupying most of the feather as it is more outward.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands. In a female, among the drawings of Sir John Anstruther, none of the tail feathers have grey tips; the bird is green above, pale yellow beneath, round the eye paler, but the eyelids are yellow.

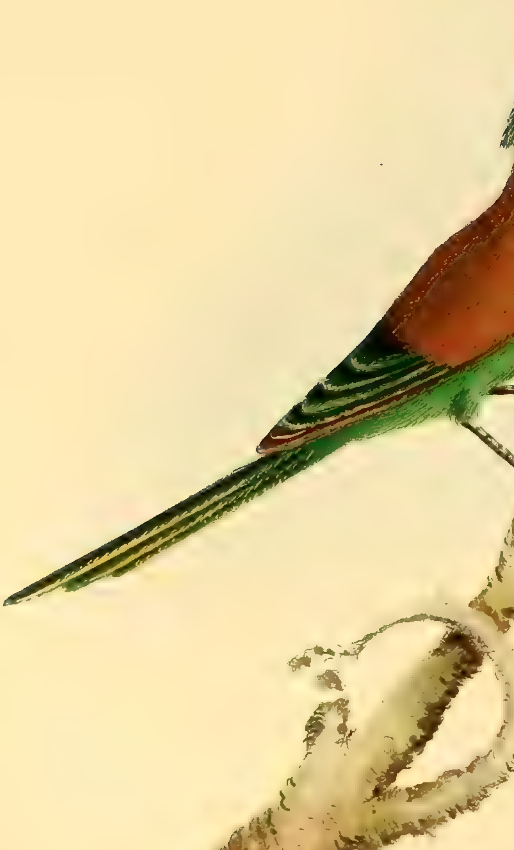
Seba's bird has a yellow bill and legs; head and neck deep gilded purple; breast, and belly pale red; back, wings, and tail greyish cinereous brown, with a reddish tinge, and fringed at the edges. He does not say from whence it came, but from the name being Mexican, we may suppose it to be a native of South America.

A.—Certhia pusilla, *Lin.* i. 185. *Gm. Lin.* i. 473. *Ind. Orn.* i. 283. 8. *β.*
———— Indica, *Bris.* iii. 621. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 7. *Gerin.* ii. t. 195.
Falcinellus colore Passeris, *Klein* 107. *Id.* 108. 14. *Seba* i. t. 42.
Soui-manga brun et blanc, *Buf.* v. 498.
Little Brown and White Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 707. A. *Edw.* pl. 26.* *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 207.

This is half an inch shorter than the last. Bill dull brown; plumage above brown, glossed with copper; from bill to eye a stripe

* A Label tied to Edwards's bird, gave it the name of Honey Thief; and that they are fond of honey is clear; for those who keep birds at the Cape of Good Hope, have many sorts in large cages, and supply them with honey and water; besides which, they catch flies, which come within reach of their confinement, and in their wild state, probably subsist on both; for on attempting to transport them, the want of flies on board a ship prevented their living more than three weeks, so necessary are insects to their existence.

Pl.LXXIV.



Goulparah Creeper.

of brown; over the eye a kind of white eyebrow; beneath the body white; quills brown, edged with glossy copper; tail blackish, the outer feather tipped with white; legs brown. Supposed to be the young imperfect bird of the red breasted.

B.—Certhia Sperata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 13. *β*. *Ind. Orn.* i. 283. 8. *γ*.
Soui-manga à gorge violette et poitrine rouge, *Buf.* v. 499. *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 54. pl. 32.
Grimpereau 3me. de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 63. t. 30. D. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 708. B.
Violet-throated Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 208.

According to Sonnerat, the head is pale green; throat glossy violet; breast vermilion-red, approaching to carmine; back and wings reddish chestnut; quills black; rump and tail like polished steel, glossed with green; under tail coverts dull green.

The young bird figured in the *Oiseaux dorées,* is brown above; throat and breast white; belly light yellow; back and tail brown, the latter paler. This last seems to coincide with Var. A.

9.—GOULPOURAH CREEPER.—Pl. lxxiv.

TOTAL length five inches and a half. Bill near one inch, dusky, slightly bent the whole length; crown, even with the eyes, green, and the feathers rather full; hind part of the neck and back light chestnut; chin, throat, and breast fine crimson; from each side of chin a line of blue, three quarters of an inch long, curving on the sides of the neck within the crimson; belly, thighs, and vent green, but less deep than on the crown; wings and tail deep green, the last full two inches long, and the middle feathers run to a point, the others gradually shorter; greater quills dull chestnut; legs dusky.

Inhabits India, shot at Goulpourah in 1796.—Sir J. Anstruther.

This said to be a male, and the following the female. These seem to be much allied to, if not a Variety of the Red-breasted Creeper.

Length four inches and a half. Bill half an inch, scarcely bent; crown, nape, back, and wing coverts dark green; all beneath fine yellow; from the gape a purplish, irregular streak, three quarters of an inch long, passing down on each side of the neck; greater wing coverts and quills chocolate-brown; tail the same, but short, scarcely three quarters of an inch, and even at the end.

Inhabits India.

In one of these, from Sumatra, the bill was brown, the under mandible paler; crown of the head silky, purplish brown; chin and throat fine scarlet; lower part of the neck behind scarlet also, but much darker; beneath each eye a fine blue streak; belly dusky brown; wings and tail much the same; legs dusky.

In another specimen the crown was deep blue black; nape brown; head, neck, back, and breast scarlet; beneath from the breast pale yellowish; wings pale brown; tail brown, the two middle feathers half as long again as the others; bill and legs dusky.

Inhabits India: named Phulchuyia.

10.—VIOLET CREEPER.

Certhia Madagascariensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 282.
——— Soui-manga, *Gm. Lin.* i. 471. *Buf.* v. 494. *Ois. dor.* ii. 39. pl. 18. *Id. à jeune Age*, 41. pl. 19.
Certhia Madagascariensis violacea, *Bris.* iii. 638. t. 32. f. 2. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 11.
Violet Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 705. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 208.

SIZE of a Wren; length four inches or more. Bill three quarters of an inch, black; tongue somewhat longer than the bill, and bifid at the end; in the male the head and neck, upper part of the back, scapulars, and wing coverts are shining green, glossed with olive; lower part of back, rump, and upper tail coverts pale yellow; on the shoulders a deep yellow spot; greater wing coverts brown, edged with olive, within whitish; tail black, edged with green, but the outer feather grey brown from the middle to the end; the next grey brown at the end only; legs black.

The female is smaller, has the upper parts olive-brown, beneath olive-yellow; wings and tail as in the male.

Inhabits Madagascar.

A.—Certhia Manillensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 471.
Soui-manga de Luçon, *Buf.* v. 496. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 706. A.

This is rather smaller, and differs in the throat and neck, the feathers having reflections of green, blue, violet, &c. in various lights; besides which, a gradation of violet-black, chestnut, brown, and yellow in bands; the rest of the under parts olive-grey; the upper part of the body deep green, with a blue and violet gloss; beneath the shoulders two yellow spots; upper wing coverts, and quills brown, with a greenish hue.

This came from Manilla.

11.—MEROPINE CREEPER.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill one inch and a half, black, curved and pointed at the end, as in the Bee-eater; tongue as long as the bill, pointed; general colour of the plumage black; crown green gold; chin and throat fine glossy blue and purple, varying in different lights; shoulders and rump glossy blue and green, varying into each other; tail even, the wings reach to about half the length; legs black.

The female pale cinereous brown above, beneath mixed pale ash, yellowish, and dusky, in curved marks like waves; vent white; bill and legs as in the other sex.

Native place uncertain.—Mr. Woodford's drawings.

12.—CARMINE CREEPER.

Le Sucrier Cardinalin, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 149. pl. 291.
Certhia Cardinalis, Cardinal Creeper, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 102.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill and legs black; eyes brown, head and all the upper parts fine glossy green gold; from the breast all the under parts full carmine-red; the two middle tail feathers elongated, exceeding the others in length by two inches.

The female a trifle smaller, and without the elongated tail feathers; the under parts yellow instead of red.

In the rainy season, or winter, the male has the tail even, as in the female, and the red belly changes more or less to yellow, so as to give the appearance of the female, excepting being larger.

At first both sexes are olive-brown, where afterwards they become green gold, and both yellow beneath; and it is only during incubation that the male is red beneath, or has the long tail feathers.

Inhabits the high mountains of the Great Namaqua Country, nest and eggs not known; lives chiefly on the Aloe dichotoma, or on a species of red lilly, growing in plenty there. Is said not to remain the whole winter; but perhaps its disappearance, at that season, may be owing to the food necessary for it being more plentiful in the neighbouring parts; and that this, as well as other birds, merely change place, from this circumstance, but do not completely migrate.

13.—SACCHARINE CREEPER.

Le Sucrier-figuier, Male, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 157. pl. 293. f. 2.

THE total length of this bird is six inches. The bill short, and brown, very little bent; tongue bifid at the end, and capable of elongation; irides chestnut; the head, neck, back, and wing coverts, fine glossy changeable green gold, with a coppery tinge on the scapulars; rump and upper tail coverts glossy violet, changeable to purple, with a gloss of polished steel in different lights; quills and tail brownish black, the two middle feathers exceed the others in length by more than two inches, and this part of a reddish gold colour; all beneath, from the breast, jonquil yellow; legs brown.

The female is a trifle smaller, and has the belly yellow like the male; head, back, and rump rufous grey, with an olive and gilded tinge; quills and tail grey brown, inclining to olive, but the latter wants the long feathers.

The male, in the rainy or winter season, loses the elongated tail feathers, and becomes like the female.

Inhabits the countries far within the Cape of Good Hope, being only found in the forests of the Great Namaquas; said to support itself on the juice of a Jasmine without scent, which grows in great abundance under the Mimosa trees, twining among the branches; the nest never met with. Supposed to be a distinct species.

14.—BAND-BELLIED CREEPER.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill seven-eighths of an inch, black; plumage above olive-brown, beneath olive-yellow, with numerous dusky bands; chin and throat dusky black; quills and tail brown; legs brown.

Inhabits Africa.—Mr. Bullock.—This seems either to be in imperfect feather, or is the female of some species already described.

15.—SPLENDID CREEPER.

Certhia Tacazza, Splendid Creeper, *Salt Abys. App.* p. lviii.

SIZE of the Violet-headed Creeper. Bill black, curved, and one inch and half long to the gape; from the forehead to the end of the tail six inches; added to which, in the male, are two elongated middle feathers, extending beyond the rest two inches; the head, neck, and breast, wing coverts, back, rump, and upper tail coverts, most brilliantly glossy, like polished metal; the head and neck have a green gold gloss, the rest with a most resplendent coppery tinge; the greater coverts, and the rest of the wing, belly, and vent, deep blue black, somewhat glossy; tail feathers much the same, but with more gloss, and rounded at the end; the two elongated ones broad at the base, and tending to a bluntish point at the end; legs black.

Two specimens were among the birds of Mr. Salt, who brought them from Abyssinia; found in the low, hot country, near the Tacasse.

16.—CEYLONESE CREEPER.

Certhia Zeylonica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 285. *Lin.* i. 188. *Gm. Lin.* i. 482.
——— Philippensis olivacea, *Bris.* iii. 623. t. 34. 4. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 7.
Soui-manga à gorge pourpré, *Buf.* v. 506.
Grimpereau premier de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* t. 30. A ?
———— olive des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 576. 4.
Soui-manga à gorge bleue, *Ois. dor.* ii. 51. pl. 29.
Ceylonese Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 712. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 203.

SIZE of a Wren ; length four inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, black, slender, incurvated, and sharp pointed ; nostrils covered with a membrane ; tongue tubular, as in the Humming-Bird ; irides dark red ; plumage on the crown dark glossy green ; lore and cheeks blackish brown ; chin and throat purple ; neck and back black, with light reddish brown edges, giving the appearance of the last colour ; rump, and upper tail coverts light purple ; breast and beneath yellow ; sides dirty white ; wing coverts partly purple, partly brown ; greater ones dusky ; quills dusky, edged ferruginous ; tail brown black, consisting of twelve feathers, the outer one pale towards the end ; legs strong, black, the middle and outer toes connected at the base, hind toe the longest.

The female is rather longer, and the bill shorter ; head, neck, and back dusky olive ; chin and throat yellowish green ; rump olive ; upper tail coverts black ; upper wing coverts dusky, mixed with olive.

A young specimen, said to be a male, had the head, upper parts of the neck, and back olive ; lore black ; chin and beneath yellow.

This is the Sukkur Khora of Hindustan, and the Mauchungee of the Bengalese ; is found in all the gardens near Calcutta, and lives by sucking the honey out of flowers ; will readily sip sugar and water, from whence it derives its Hindustan name, which signifies Sugar-eater. The Bengalese name signifies any pointed thing for extracting honey.—The above account was given to me by Dr. Buchanan, and the description probably is that of the complete bird, branching out into numerous varieties, arising from sex or age. The male differs from that of Brisson, as well as the one in *Gen. Syn.* p. 712, in not having the breast violet, and the back not being olive; but I have been informed that they vary exceedingly.

Var. 1, a male, in the collection of Sir J. Anstruther, has the crown green; sides of the head, and neck deep purple; over the eye a reddish trace; chin and throat mixed with red, and glossy; the uppermost part of the back reddish chestnut, the middle and wings brown, lower part and rump pale reddish purple, lesser wing coverts green; all beneath from the breast yellow; tail blackish brown.

Var. 2, in the same collection, was purplish brown above, head and neck mixed with glossy green; shoulders of the wings green; all beneath from the breast yellow; in this last drawing were the two sexes, which seemed chiefly to differ only in point of brightness of plumage.

The nest suspended from the extreme branch of a tree, is almost of a globular shape, with a neck above, somewhat like an alembic, and composed of fine fibres, with a round hole of entrance on one side, nearer the bottom than the middle.

A bird, sent as a female, was pale brown above, and pale yellow beneath, growing almost white at the vent; wings and tail black; shoulders blue; down the middle, from chin to breast, an irregular dusky streak. This, if not the other sex, is probably a young and immature bird.

I have likewise observed one called Sukker Khorah, in which the plumage was red brown; wings and tail deep brown; shoulders of the wings red brown; crown of the head, sides, and throat dull green, beneath from the breast yellow. This is in the same drawing with another, and called the female; the male wholly purple, glossed with green, and brilliant, with two large tufts of yellow on each side of the breast, beneath the wings.

17.—COMYNS'S CREEPER.

LENGTH, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, four inches. Bill black; head, neck, back, and wing coverts fine polished variable green; rump and upper tail coverts the same, with a polished gloss; breast, belly, and vent fine deep yellow; quills and tail dusky; the two middle feathers of the last elongated, at least two inches beyond the others; legs dusky black.

Inhabits Sierra Leona. In the collection of Mr. Comyns.—We are well aware of the great difference of plumage in the Varieties, supposed to be of the Ceylonese Species; but none of those we have yet seen exactly answer to this, nor have any of them the elongated tail feathers. It seems, however, to be a bird hanging between the Ceylonese and Yellow-bellied Species.

18.—YELLOW-BELLIED CREEPER.

Certhia lepida, *Ind. Orn.* i. 298. *Mus. Carls.* ii. t. 35.
Grimpereau de Malacca, *Ois. dor.* ii. 209. pl. 116. 1.
Soui-manga de Malacca, *Ois. dor.* ii. 62.
Yellow-bellied Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 131. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 213.

LENGTH between four and five inches. Bill black; irides red; forehead deep changeable green; behind the eye a dirty greenish band, passing half way down the sides of the neck, where it is rounded at the end; parallel to, and beneath this, a second of glossy violet, which arises at the gape, and continues to the wing; throat red brown; lesser wing coverts violet, with a metalline gloss; the others the same, inclining to red; quills dirty brown; back, rump, and tail changeable violet; breast, belly, and thighs yellow; legs brown.

Inhabits Malacca, known also in Java, by the name of Suiganti.

A.—Length four inches. Head, neck, and all above violet purple; cheeks greenish brown; chin and throat reddish; wing coverts, scapulars, and rump glossy violet purple; quills brown, edged with dusky olive; tail black, with glossy purple edges; beneath from the breast yellow.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

B.—In the same collection was one five inches long. Bill five-eighths of an inch, moderately bent, black; plumage above purple, in some lights violet; beginning of the back and the crown brighter; on the rump purplish; cheeks brownish, beneath this glossy purple; chin reddish purple, from thence all beneath yellow; wing coverts purple, the rest of the wing red brown; quills brown; tail dusky black, edged with green; legs pale brown.

C.—Also a further Variety, with the plumage above pale brown; throat as far as the breast, pale cinereous grey brown; from thence all beneath pale yellow, nearly white at the vent; quills and tail dusky black; legs black.

This was given to General Davies, as the female of the Yellow-bellied Creeper.

19.—GREY CREEPER.

Certhia currucaria, *Ind. Orn.* i. 285. *Lin.* i. 185. *Gm. Lin.* 474. *Borowsk.* ii. 154.
Certhia Philippensis grisea, *Bris.* iii. 615. t. 30. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 5.
Grimpereau gris des Philippines, *Buf.* v. 508. *Pl. enl.* 576. 2.
Soui-manga à cravate violette, *Ois. dor.* ii. 35. pl. 15.
Grey Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 714. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 221.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill three quarters of an inch long, black; tongue forked; upper parts of the body grey brown; the under yellowish white, deeper on the breast; down the middle of the neck to the breast a deep violet stripe, beginning at the chin; upper wing coverts violet, with a steely gloss; quills brown; tail one inch and a quarter long, and black, edged steely blue, and whitish at the tip; legs black.

A.—Certhia jugularis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 286. *Lin.* i. 185. *Gm. Lin.* i. 474. *Gerin.* ii. t. 199. 1.
Certhia Philippensis minor, *Bris.* iii. 616. t. 33. 5. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 5.
Petit Grimpereau des Philippines, *Buf.* v. 509. *Pl. enl.* 576. 3.
Soui-manga à cravate bleue, *Ois. dor.* ii. 53. pl. 31.

Length three inches and a half. Bill nine lines, blackish; plumage above grey-brown, beneath yellow; on the throat a large deep violet spot; quills grey brown; tail deep brown, the two outer feathers obliquely tipped with yellowish white; legs blackish.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands.—M. Audibert says, the bill is toothed, and the tongue dusky, divided into two filaments at the end; top of the head, and rump blue, and the glossy blue longitudinal band reaches as far as the breast.

Whether this is the female or young of the Grey Creeper is not certain; but from the general colours being much the same, though perhaps not so well defined, and the outer tail feathers being tipped with white, it may prove to be the female.

20.—VIOLET-TAILED CREEPER.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, curved, black; head, neck, back, and lesser wing coverts glossy green; above the breast a purple bar, very glossy; the rest of the under parts pale yellow buff; vent dusky white; on each side of the breast, at the bend of the wing, a pale yellow tuft; greater wing coverts and quills dusky brown; the rump, and upper tail coverts, fine glossy, steely purple; tail blue, margin of the feathersglossy; the wing coverts are first dusky, then blue, with the ends glossy green; feathers of the rump black, the ends steely purple; legs long, dusky.

Supposed to inhabit Abyssinia.—In the collection of Mr. Salt.

21.—EASTERN CREEPER.

LENGTH nearly four inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, bent, black; plumage in general black, with different reflections of purple and green; quills, beneath the wing, and tail dusky; under each wing a large tuft of gold yellow feathers.

The female olive-green above, yellow beneath; lower belly, thighs, and vent white; wings and tail dusky.

Inhabits India; the nest composed of fine downy materials, mixed with a few dead leaves, in shape nearly globular, about three inches in diameter, and at bottom runs to a point, at least four inches beyond it; the entrance at the top; and on one side, next to the branch to which it is attached, has a kind of hood or cover over the entrance; the eggs generally four, dirty pale ash-colour, five-eighths of an inch in length, marked with numerous, minute specks of a darker colour. This is also called Suker-kora, but whether distinct, or a Variety of the Ceylon Species, is not easily determined; as to the name, we suspect that it is generally applied to several of this kind, which extract the honey out of flowers with the tongue.—Gen. Hardwicke.

One of these, in the collection of Sir J. Anstruther, differed from the last, in having the shoulder of the wing green; vent nearly white; head and neck variable purplish green.

In the female the green does not come so low on the throat as in the male, and the under parts are paler; bend of the wing green, but less bright.

The nest is precisely of the same construction as in the last described, and by the name Sukar-corah being given to it, is no doubt the same bird, though not precisely in the same state of plumage.

In the same drawings is also another, having the forehead and crown green; over the eye a crimson streak; the rest of the neck, back, and rump, dull purple, more red on the back; breast and under parts fine yellow; bend of the wing green; wings and tail brown. This also bears the name of Sukar-corah, or Sugar-eater: to these, several other slight varieties may be added; but the above we trust is sufficient to shew, that great differences do occur, either owing to mere variety, or different stages towards perfection.

22.—LEONA CREEPER.

Leona Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 164. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 369.

LENGTH four inches. Bill three-eighths of an inch long, hooked, black; head, neck, back, and wing coverts fine gilded green; chin and throat black; across the breast a gilded purple band; from thence yellowish white, or pale yellow; vent inclining to blue; under the wings, on the sides of the breast, a tuft of yellow feathers; quills and tail dusky, the feathers of the latter edged with gilded blue green; legs black.

The female is dusky brown above, beneath brownish white, or very pale brown; bill and legs as in the other.

Inhabits Sierra Leona. The male in my collection, the female in that of Mr. H. Brogden.

23.—BROWN AND WHITE CREEPER.

Soui-manga brun et blanc, *Ois. dor.* ii. 118. pl. 81.
Certhia Zeylonica, *Gm. Lin.* i. 482. 23. β.
Brown and white Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 204.
Ceylonese Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 713. A.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill more than half an inch, bent, base white, tip black; top of the head and sides, taking in the eyes, green; chin, neck, breast, back, and wings brown; lesser wing coverts green; rump reddish purple; lower part of the breast, and belly white; tail black; legs brown.

In the British Museum. It is probably a further Variety of the Ceylonese Creeper, though M. Audibert is of opinion, that it is a distinct species.

24.—LOTEN'S CREEPER.

Certhia Lotenia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 286. *Lin.* 188. *Gm. Lin.* i. 483.
——— Madagascariensis viridis, *Bris.* iii. 641. pl. 33. 4. Male. *Id.* 5. Fem. *Id.* 8v. ii. p. 12.
L'angala-dian, *Buf.* v. 510. *Ois. dor.* ii. 19. pl. 3. *à jeune Age,* pl. 4.
Grimpereau verd de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 575. 2. 3.
Angaladian Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 194. pl. 27?
Loten's Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 715.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Bill fourteen lines, black; tongue long, compressed at the end; head, neck, and all the upper parts green gold; between the bill and eye a narrow line of velvet black; beneath from the breast black, separated from the green on the neck, by a transverse bright, violet band, one line and a half broad; the lesser wing coverts of this colour, the middle ones green gold; greater coverts very fine black, outwardly edged with green gold; quills and tail the same; legs black.

The female said to have the breast, belly, sides, and thighs, under wing and tail coverts dirty white, spotted with black; wings and tail black, but less bright; but this is probably a young bird; for M. Adanson says, both sexes are alike.

In the collection of General Davies were two birds, very similar; that said to be the male, had the head, neck, back, rump, and wing coverts green gold, with a copper or purplish gloss, especially on the back; across the breast a bright crimson band; beyond this, also the wings and tail, black.

The supposed female wholly dingy black above, including the eyes, beneath dusky white, with some obscure dusky markings on the sides of the neck and breast; bill and legs black.

The two former birds said to have come from Ceylon and Madagascar, and called Angala-dian; the two latter from Manilla; are reported to make a curious nest, like that of a Chaffinch, laying five or six eggs; this bird is sometimes chaced by a spider as large as itself, and very voracious, which seizes the whole brood, and sucks the blood of the young birds.*

25.—SENEGAL CREEPER.

Certhia Senegalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 284. *Lin.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 477. *Bris.* iii. 660. t. 34. 2. *Id.* 8*vo.* ii. p. 18. *Gerin.* ii. t. 199. f. 2. *Mus. Lev.* t. 6.
Soui-manga violet à poitrine rouge, *Buf.* v. 500. *Ois. dor.* ii. 25. pl. 8.
Senegal Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 709. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 205. pl. 29. M. & F.

LENGTH five inches. Bill ten lines long, and black; top of the head and throat green-gold, glossed with copper; the rest of the body, above and beneath, violet black; fore part of the neck and breast bright red; but only appearing so, when the plumage lies smooth; for each feather is black at the bottom, then green gold, with the end red; thighs violet brown; greater wing coverts, quills, and tail, brown;† legs blackish.

Inhabits Senegal. In the *Ois. dorées* the plumage seems to be deep brown; crown and throat green; breast varied with green and blue, violet and red.

---

* Merian mentions this of the young of the Humming Birds in general. See *Merian Surin.* pl. 18.

† In a Specimen at Mr. Francillon's the Tail is very pale brown.

A.—Length scarcely four inches. Bill strait, except near the tip, where the curvature begins; colour dusky; crown of the head fine gilded green; through the eye from the bill black, uniting with the hind part of the neck, which is also black; back deep glossy green, changing to blue on the rump; the rest of the wings and tail, lower belly, thighs, and vent dusky black; from the chin to the middle of the belly scarlet crimson, but the throat is gilded; legs dusky.

Inhabits Malacca.—From the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther; not uncommon at Mosambique.

26.—GREEN-GOLD CREEPER.

Certhia omnicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 286. *Gm. Lin.* i. 483. *Seb. Mus.* i. f. 69. 5. *Klein Ord.* 107. 8. *Buf.* v. 513.
Soui-manga à toutes couleurs, *Ois. dor.* ii. 67.
Green-gold Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 716. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 200.

ACCORDING to Seba, this is eight inches in length. Bill one inch and a half, tail two inches and a quarter; the whole plumage green, with a shade of all colours, in which the gold bears the greatest share. Seba adds, that the young falls a prey to the great spider,* but this is not peculiar to the brood of this species, for it is the case with respect to every other, whenever this insect can gain the superiority.†—M. Brisson quotes Seba for the bird, named by Linnæus as the Lotenia, yet describes one only five inches and a half long; and Linnæus quotes both Brisson and Seba, but these two cannot be the same, from the great difference in size: both this and Loten's are found at Ceylon. The nest in Seba's work is roundish, or oval at top, and placed between the forks of branches made of downy matter, and contains two young.

---

* *Aranea avicularia.*

† See *Seba* i. t. 69. and *Merian Surin.* pl. 18.

27.—SUGAR CREEPER.

Certhia Asiatica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 288.
Soui-manga azuré, *Ois. dor.* ii. 210.
Sugar Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 159. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 258.

LENGTH about four inches. Bill and legs black; general colour of the plumage deep blue; wings deep brown.

Inhabits India.—Major Roberts. I see it also in the drawings of Lord Mountnorris, and on the same paper another, a supposed female; but this differs in being wholly olive-green; wings and tail much darker than the rest.

A.—Certhia Mahrattensis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvi.
Mahratta Creeper, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* ii. 164.

Length four inches. Bill and legs black; general colour of the body violet purple; wings dusky brown; tail dusky black; the two middle feathers entirely, and the outer edges of all the others violet; on each side of the breast a yellow tuft.

Inhabits the Mahratta country, in India. A specimen in the British Museum.

28.—BLUE-RUMPED CREEPER.

Certhia Afra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 286. *Lin.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 476.
——— viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 298.
Grimpereau verd du Cap de bonne Esperance, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 208. pl. 116. 2.
Soui-manga vert à Gorge rouge, *Buf.* v. 514.
Blue-rumped Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 131.
Red-breasted Green Creeper, *Edw.* t. 347.
African Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 717. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 192.

LENGTH between four and five inches. Bill one inch, dusky; head, neck, back, and wing coverts shining green, glossed with green and copper in different lights; across the breast a bar of fine red; upper tail coverts fine blue; quills and tail dark brown, paler on the margins; inside of the wings, and beneath the tail lighter than above; belly, thighs, and under tail coverts white; legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, said to sing as well as any Nightingale, with a sweeter voice; met with by Mr. Salt, at Mosambique.

A.—Certhia scarlatina, *Mus. Carls.* t. 58. *Born. Phys.* 76. t. 2. *Ind. Orn.* i. 297. B. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 717.

This Variety does not materially differ, but the belly is ash-coloured, and not white; rump glossy violet; tongue bifid, and a tuft of fine yellow feathers under each wing.

I found two specimens of this among the birds of Mr. Salt. I have also a third in my own collection.

B.—African Creeper, *Ind. Orn.* i. 287. *γ.* *Gen. Syn.* ii. 718.

This varies in having the fore parts of the neck, from chin to breast, glossy purplish blue; and the bar on the breast deep red, inclining to purple. This was in the collection of Miss Blomefield.

C.—Soui-manga à plumes soyeuses, *Ois. dor.* ii. 119. pl. 82.
Splendid Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 191. pl. 26.

Length five inches and a half. Bill one inch and a quarter, black; head, throat, and breast green, bronzed with copper, appearing purple in some lights; lesser wing coverts, and back fine gilded green; tail coverts the same, very long, reaching almost to the end of the tail; across the breast a narrow band of vermilion, not glossy; belly, and vent dusky black; greater wing coverts, and quills brown, tinged with green; tail the same, edged with green; legs black.

Inhabits Africa.

29.—RUFOUS-BREASTED CREEPER.

LENGTH about four inches. Bill dark; crown of the head, neck behind, back, and wing coverts fine polished green; sides of the head, behind the eyes, and on the jaw, fine splendid copper; chin, neck before, and breast reddish cinnamon-colour, inclining to rufous; from thence to the vent, pale dull yellow; quills dusky; under wing coverts yellowish white; tail wanting.

Inhabits Sierra Leona.—Mr. Comyns.

30.—RED-BACKED CREEPER.

Certhia erythronotos, *Ind. Orn.* i. 290.
Grimpereau à Dos rouge de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 209, pl. 117. 1.
Soui-manga à Dos rouge, *Ois. dor.* ii 57. pl. 35.
Red-backed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 132.

THIS is only three inches in length. Bill a trifle bent, and black; irides red; top of the head, neck behind, back, and rump crimson; from the nostrils a broad black band, through the eye to the wing; throat, breast, and belly rufous white; wing coverts dark green, almost black; quills and tail dusky.

A specimen of this was brought from China, and in the possession of Sir Jos. Banks, Bart. It also inhabits India; seen in the drawings in the collection of Lady Impey, as well as in those of Sir J. Anstruther; in the latter it is named Doorgatoon loony.

A.—A Variety was four inches long; all above crimson, marked on the back with black spots in streaks; sides of the head, neck, and chin, black; throat, and all beneath white; wings and tail black; the last one inch long, and even at the end.

31.—CRIMSON-BACKED CREEPER.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Head, and beneath black; wings and tail the same; the latter two inches long, rounded; back pale crimson; quills brown; bill and legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland.

32.—RED AND GREY CREEPER.

Soui-manga rouge et gris, *Ois. dor.* ii. 58. pl. 36.
Le Figuier rouge à aisles et Queue noire, et ventre gris, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 151. pl. 136. f. 1. 2 ?

BILL and legs dusky. Head, neck, back, and breast, fine red; from belly to vent light grey; wings and tail black. This, if the same with Levaillant's bird, said to be red in the male, where it is brown in the female, and to inhabit Amboina.—One of these brought from Java, was named Sopa.

Among the drawings of Mr. Dent are two birds, four inches long, probably these; one with the head, neck, breast, and back crimson; lore black; some of the feathers on the sides, and back of the neck fringed with black, appearing like curved bars; on the back some black spots; breast alternate red and white; belly and vent pale ash-colour; wings and tail, bill and legs black.

Another, supposed to be the female, had the upper parts of the head, neck, back, and wings, pale brown; forehead and chin mottled brown and white, from thence the under parts are very pale yellow; rump and base of the tail buff-colour.

In some of the males the crimson extends quite to the belly.

33.—RED-SPOTTED CREEPER.

Certhia cruentata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 296. *Lin.* i. 187. *Gm. Lin.* i. 478.
——— Bengalensis, *Bris.* iii. 663. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 18. *Klein,* 108. 19. *Gerin.* ii. t. 198. 1.
Dicæum cruentatum, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 168.
Soui-manga rouge, noir et blanc, *Buf.* v. 514.
Black, white, and red Indian Creeper, *Edw.* t. 81.
Red-backed Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 250. pl. 35.
Red-spotted Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 736.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter. Bill scarcely half an inch, black; plumage above blue black; along this space three bright red spots, the first on the crown, reaching from one eye to the other, the second behind the neck, and the third on the middle of the back; upper tail coverts the same; all beneath white; quills and tail blue black; legs black.

Inhabits Bengal.

A.—Red-spotted Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 161.

Among the drawings in the collection of Mr. Lambert, I observe one similar, but instead of being white beneath, it is pale blue; another drawing represents one, in which the under parts are white, but the eye placed in a patch of black.

Both these last inhabit New-Holland.

34.—YELLOW CREEPER.

Dicœum flavum, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 170.—Horsfield.

LENGTH four inches. Plumage above yellow olive; beneath yellow; quills and tail feathers, except the outer margins, brown.

Inhabits Java.

35.—ORANGE-BACKED CREEPER.

Certhia cantillans, *Ind. Orn.* i. 299.
Grimpereau siffleur de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 210. pl. 117. 2.
Soui-manga de la Chine, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 63.
Orange-backed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 132. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 254.

SOMEWHAT more than three inches long. Bill black; irides red; plumage on the upper parts blue grey; throat and neck before the same, but paler; on the upper part of the back a spot of orange yellow; breast and belly orange yellow; vent pale yellow; legs black.

Inhabits China.

36.—RED-BANDED CREEPER.

Soui-manga à ceinture orangée, *Ois. dor.* ii. 56. pl. 34.

SIZE uncertain. Bill eight lines long, and black; plumage in general gilded green, glossed here and there with blue; across the breast an orange band; top of the breast changing to blue; beyond this the under parts are greenish black; on the sides of the breast two yellow tufts; quills and tail deep brown; legs black.

37.—AMBOINA CREEPER.

Certhia Amboinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 301. *Gm. Lin.* i. 480.
Polytmus Amboinensis, *Bris.* iii. 685. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 26.
Tsioei, vel Kakopit, *Seba,* ii. 62. t. 62. f. 2. *Klein,* 107. 7.
Soui-manga d'Amboine, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 67.
Amboina Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 741. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 269.

LENGTH two inches and three-quarters. Bill half an inch; plumage cinereous grey, beneath green; head and neck yellow, the feathers edged with green; breast fine red; wings black, edged with yellow; quills yellow, edged with light green; the whole bird brilliant and glossy.

Inhabits Amboina, has a tubular tongue, whereby it extracts honey out of flowers; but it is not expressed either in the engraving or description.

38.—POLISHED CREEPER.

Certhia polita, *Ind. Orn.* i. 287. *Mus. Carls.* t. 59.
Soui-manga, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.
Polished Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 159.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black; crown, shoulders, and lesser wing coverts purple, glossed with gold; throat and neck before black; beneath these violet purple; beyond this a deep purple band, separating the parts above from the belly, which is dusky brown; at the bend of the wing a tuft of yellow feathers; tail black, the feathers margined and tipped with ferruginous; legs black.

37.—CRIMSON-BELLIED CREEPER.

Certhia coccinigastra, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxv.
Crimson-bellied Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 164. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 216.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black; head, neck, and breast, most brilliant amethystine purple, mixed on the breast with vermilion red, forming a kind of band; belly black; vent and under tail coverts glossy purplish blue black; upper parts of the neck, lesser wing coverts, back, rump, upper and under tail coverts green gold, very bright and glossy; the rest of the wing, and tail greenish black; two or three of the outer feathers fringed outwardly with green gold; on each side of the neck, under the wing, a tuft of fine yellow; wings black.

Inhabits Africa; a fine specimen is in my own collection, in which the upper tail coverts, reach near three-fourths on the tail; but in one in the possession of Lord Stanley, they extend quite to the end, so as to wholly hide it; the quills reach three-fourths on the tail.

40.—COLLARED CREEPER.

Certhia chalybea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 284. *Lin.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 475. *Bris.* iii. 643. t. 32. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 13.
Soui-manga à Collier, *Ois. dor.* ii. 59. pl. 13. *Buf.* v. 502. *Pl. enl.* 246. f. 3.
Soui-manga, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.
Collared Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 709. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 196. pl. 28. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 381.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill ten lines long, and blackish; head, neck, throat, and upper parts of the body, green gold, bronzed with copper; tail coverts green gold; breast beautiful red; this colour separated from the green by a steel blue band, in some lights appearing green, and making a kind of collar; the rest of the under parts grey, with a little yellowish mixture on the lower part of the breast and sides; quills grey brown; tail glossy black; the ten middle feathers margined with green gold, the outer with grey, and all of them grey at the tips; legs black.

In the bird figured by M. Audibert are two yellow tufts under the wings.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, found in great numbers, with others of the Genus, about the Paarl mountain: has a clear, melodious note, and sings delightfully in a cage, though it is kept in confinement with difficulty, existing entirely on sugar and water,* but its principal food is collected from the various kinds of Protea.†

A.—Soui-manga à ceinture bleue, *Ois. dor.* ii. 28. pl. 10.
Certhia erythrogastra, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 837.

Length rather more than five inches. Bill one inch and half. head, neck, breast, and back, green gold; rump bright blue; across the breast a blue band; breast and belly crimson; lower belly, and thighs yellowish green; on each side of the breast a yellow tuft.

---

* *Barrow Trav.* 62.

† Chiefly the Protea mellifera.

Inhabits various parts of Africa, from Senegal to Malemba, and perhaps farther south; it seems a Variety of the Collared Species.

41.—VIOLET-BREASTED CREEPER.

Soui-manga vert et brun, *Ois. dor.* ii. 46. pl. 14.
Bifasciated Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 198.

THIS is said to be green; the breast violet blue, with a shade of dull red; belly, wings, and tail, brown.

This, too, is very common at Malemba, and supposed to be related to the Collared Species, but is without the two yellow tufts on the breast.

Audibert mentions two birds which are probably Varieties, viz.

A.—Soui-manga poupré, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 29. pl. 11.
Purple Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 201. pl. 28.

The colour of this in general is green, changing to violet. Forehead black; two bands on the breast.

B.—Purple Indian Creeper, *Edw.* 265. lower fig. *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 31. pl. xii.

This has the bill one-third shorter, and less arched in shape. M. Audibert does not think it to be the female of the other, but rather a young bird. He calls it, Soui-manga violet à ailes noirâtres, petit bande marron sur le haut de la poitrine; and says it is found in India, on the coast of Malabar.

42.—CAPE CREEPER.

Certhia Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 284. *Lin.* i. 185. *Gm. Lin.* i. 473.
——— Capitis bonæ Spei, *Bris.* iii. 618. t. 31. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 6.
Soui-manga à Collier à jeune Age, *Ois. dor.* ii. 34. pl. 14.
Cape Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 711.

SIZE of a Wren; length four inches, two lines. Bill three quarters of an inch, blackish; head, neck, and body grey-brown, paler beneath; greater wing coverts grey-brown; tail blackish, the feathers edged with grey-brown, but the outer one with whitish; legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and thought to be the female of the Collared Species. This sex is said, by some, to differ from the male, merely in having yellow spots on the sides: others give the female a red band like the male, but placed lower on the breast, and the colours in general less lively.

A.—Le Figuier crombec, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 145. pl. 135. f. 1. 2.

This seems a Variety. Bill brown, irides hazel; upper parts of the head, neck behind, wings, and tail grey-brown; under parts pale dusky rufous, deeper on the belly, and beneath the tail; legs pale rufous: some individuals have the wings and tail almost white.

M. Levaillant, supposing this a distinct species, says that both sexes are alike, except that the bill in this is rather shorter. The nest never met with. The bird is common on the river of Elephants, also on the borders of the green and great rivers, on the Mimosa trees. Its only note is Tic tic, frequently repeated. The male and female keep together for the most part. It is said that the tongue is short and cartilaginous, being neither fringed nor tubular at the end; and that it flies from branch to branch in search of insects, on which alone it feeds. He thinks it similar to the black and yellow, and yellow-rumped Creeper, and that neither of the three ought, in strictness, to rank with the Creepers. The young said to be rufous grey, under tail coverts white.*—M. Temminck is of opinion, that it differs in sex only from the Collared Creeper.

43.—BLACK-TAILED CREEPER.

Certhia melanura, *Ind. Orn.* i. 300. *Mus. Carls.* f. 5.
——— Capensis, Var. β. *Gm. Lin.* i. 473.
Soui-manga à Queue fourchue, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 64.
Black-tailed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 134. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 215.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; head and back violet; breast and belly inclining to green; wing coverts brown, margined with olive; some of the quills with greenish margins; tail pretty long, a little forked, and black; legs black; claws yellow.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

44.—YELLOW-WINGED CREEPER.

Certhia chrysoptera, *Ind. Orn.* i. 299.
Soui-manga aux ailes jaunes, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 64.
Yellow-winged Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 133. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 270.

SIZE small. Bill black; head and neck varied with dusky and gold; tongue missile; wing coverts fine yellow; quills, tail, and legs black.

---

* Soui-manga à jeune Age, *Ois. dor.* p. 34. t. 14.

Inhabits Bengal.—From the drawings of Lady Impey, and those of Sir J. Anstruther; said to extract honey from flowers with its long tongue.

45.—LONG-BILLED CREEPER.

Certhia longirostra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 299.
Cinnyris longirostra, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 167.
Soui-manga à long bec, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 65.
Long-billed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 133. *Penn. Hindoost.* ii. 264. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 270.

LENGTH five inches. Bill one inch and a half; tongue long and missile, as in the last; crown, and neck behind light green; back, wings, and tail dusky, edged with olive-green; neck before, and breast white; belly and vent pale yellow; legs bluish.

Found with the last at Bengal, where it perches on the rich flowers of various Indian plants, and darting its tongue into the calyx, extracts the sweets. Inhabits also Java, where it is called Prist andun. The Javan Species is larger, and more brightly coloured.

46.—TUFTED CREEPER.

Certhia cirrhata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 299.
Soui-manga à touffes jaunes, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 65.
Tufted Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 132. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 271.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black, incurvated; head, neck, and back deep olive, the feathers edged with dusky; greater quills brown; belly and tail black; on each side of the breast a tuft of yellow feathers.

Inhabits Bengal.

47.—RED-BILLED CREEPER.

Certhia erythrorynchos, *Ind. Orn.* i. 299.
Soui-manga à bec rouge, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 64.
Red-billed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 133. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 271.

SIZE very small, scarcely more than three inches. Bill red, tipped with black; crown of the head, part of the neck, and the back olive; breast and belly white; wings, tail, and legs dusky.

Inhabits India.

48.—CHESTNUT-CROWNED CREEPER.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill five-eighths of an inch, pale horn-colour; crown of the head pale chestnut; nape, and hind part of the neck, cinereous grey; back pale green; wings and tail the same, but darker; quills dusky, and when closed, reach rather beyond the base of the tail, which is one inch and three quarters long, and cuneiform; the outer feather measuring no more than one inch; sides of the head, including the eyes, and all the under parts from chin to vent, dusky white.

Inhabits India.—General Davies. Also in the collection of Lady Clive.

49.—BLACK-NECKED CREEPER.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill more than half an inch, moderately curved, and brown; crown, above the eyes, and nape chestnut; back, wing coverts, and rump dull pale green, the rest of the wing and tail brown, the latter cuneiform; all beneath from the chin white; from the nostrils a broad stripe of black, passing through the eye, growing narrower as it approaches the wing, and continues on each side beneath it; thighs black; legs pale brown.

Inhabits India.

50.—GLOSSY CREEPER.

Soui-manga l'Eclatant, *Ois. dor.* ii. pl. 4.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Head, throat, and upper parts violet, with a gilded gloss; breast bright red, mixed towards the lower part with violet; beginning of the belly blue; sides greenish, with two pale yellow tufts; lower belly black; upper and under tail coverts green.

Supposed to inhabit Africa, and to be a new Species.

51.—AMETHYST-THROATED CREEPER.

Soui-manga à front doré, *Ois. dor.* ii. 22. pl. 5.
Amethyst-throated Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 195.

LENGTH between five and six inches. Crown green gold; general colour of the plumage black; throat and rump gilded violet; on the lesser wing coverts, near the bend, a steel blue spot.

Inhabits various parts of Africa to the Cape of Good Hope.

A.—Soui-manga à front doré, *Ois. dor.* ii. 22. pl 6.

General colour brown; front to the middle of the crown green gold; throat as in the other, but less brilliant; no steel blue spot at the bend of the wing; and the breast appears mottled of two colours.

Found with the former, and supposed to be a mere Variety.

52.—BARRED-TAIL CREEPER.

Certhia grisea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 300.
Grimpereau gris de la Chine, *Son. Voy: Ind.* ii. 210. t. 117. 3.
Soui-manga gris de la Chine, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 64.
Barred-tail Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 133. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 216.

SIZE of a Titmouse. Bill yellow; top of the head, neck, back, and wings cinereous grey; throat, breast, and belly very pale rufous;

quills dirty brown; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers brown, with a black band at the end, and others grey, with a curved bar of black near the tips; legs yellow.

Inhabits China.—In the collection of drawings of Sir J. Anstruther is one similar; the head, including the eyes, and the back dark blue; the rest as in the above description.

A.—Length four inches and a half. Bill half an inch, slender, black; head, taking in the eyes, neck behind, and back deep blue; all beneath from the throat white, inclining to ferruginous on the sides; tail cuneiform, one inch and a half long, pale brown, the ends of the feathers dusky black, tips white; legs pale.

Inhabits India.—Sir J. Anstruther.

53.—BLUE-FACED CREEPER.

Certhia frontalis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxix.
Blue-faced Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 372. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 258.

LENGTH five inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, black; plumage in general dusky, nearly black beneath; but the crown of the head, including the eye, chestnut; back brown; quills and tail dusky black; the face all round, the bill, chin, and rump fine blue; legs dusky black.

Inhabits Africa.—Described from a preserved specimen at Mr. Bailey's, in the Haymarket, London.

54.—BLUE-HEADED CREEPER.

Soui-manga à tête bleue, *Ois. dor.* ii. 23. pl. 7.
Blue-headed Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 203.

LENGTH four inches and a half; extent of wing five inches and a quarter. Bill ten lines; head, neck, and throat violet blue, with a metallic lustre; breast and belly deep grey, paler beneath; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail olive green; the last rounded at the end, seventeen lines long; on the sides of the breast two yellow tufts of straw-coloured feathers.

Inhabits Malemba, in Africa.

55.—RADIATED CREEPER.

Soui-manga rayé, *Ois. dor.* ii. 27. pl. 9.

BILL and legs dusky; body above, wings and tail light brown; the same beneath, but the breast and belly have a mixture of yellowish white, arising from the tips of each feather being of that colour.

Inhabits Africa.

56.—CARMELITE CREEPER.

Soui-manga Carmelite, *Ois. dor.* ii. 42. pl. 20.
Carmelite Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 222.

LENGTH four inches and a half; breadth five inches and a quarter. Bill ten lines; general colour of the plumage like soot, or carmelite colour, and appearing like velvet; hind part of the neck, and beginning of the back palest; wings violet brown, changeable in different lights; beneath black; between the bill and eye a small spot; forehead, throat, and wing coverts glossy violet.

The female wants the violet on the front.

Inhabits Malemba, in Africa.

57.—VARIED CREEPER.

Soui-manga varié, *Ois. dor.* ii. 43. pl. 21.
Spotted-breasted Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 223.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Plumage above brown, beneath yellow brown; chin and throat gilded purple.

Inhabits the great forests of Africa, often approaches habitations; fond of the flower of the Congo or Angola Peas,* which are cultivated by the natives for the sake of the grain. It probably is a Variety of the Blue-headed Species.

58.—VIOLET-THROATED CREEPER.

Le Sougnimbindou, *Ois. dor.* ii. 44. pl. 22.
Superb Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 193. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 865.

LENGTH six inches. Bill thirteen lines, dusky; head below the eyes, neck behind, and back, golden green; throat fine gilded violet and purple; belly and sides deep red; across the breast a fine gilded band; quills, tail, and legs dusky.

---

* Cytisus cajan, *Lin.* Called also Pigeon Peas in the West India Islands, and cultivated by the Inhabitants, as a desirable culinary vegetable.

Inhabits Africa; said to be from Malemba: probably new, and the largest of all the African Species.

59.—RED-GILT CREEPER.

Soui-manga rouge doré, *Ois. dor.* ii.
Red-brown Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 222.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Bill eight lines long, and black; plumage in general gilded red; lesser wing coverts glossy violet; quills and tail brown; legs black.

Native place unknown.

60.—MACASSAR CREEPER.

Certhia Macassariensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 300. *Gm. Lin.* i. 480.
Polytmus Indicus, *Bris.* iii. 675. *Id. 8vo.* ii. 23.
Avis Tsioei Indica orientalis, *Seba,* i. 100. t. 63. 3. *Klein,* 107. 7.
Soui-manga de Macassar, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 66.
Macassar Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 741. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 267.

SIZE of a Wren; length four inches and a half. Bill eleven lines, whitish; plumage on the upper parts green gold, glossed with copper; beneath blackish brown; tail green gold; legs black.

Inhabits the Islands of Bally and Macassar.

61.—STRAIT-BILLED CREEPER.

Soui-manga à bec droit, *Ois. dor.* ii. 112. pl. 75.
Strait-billed Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 246.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Bill half an inch long, rather strait, dusky black; plumage above glossy green; throat olive-yellow; across the breast dusky; chin, and under parts of the body whitish; beneath the wings a yellow tuft; quills and tail deep brown.

Native place unknown.

62.—INDIAN CREEPER.

Certhia Indica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 301. *Gm. Lin.* i. 480.
Polytmus cæruleus Indicus, *Bris.* iii. 682. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 25.
Falcinellus Colubri, orientalis, *Seba,* ii. 20. t. 19. 2. *Klein,* 108. 12.
Soui-manga des Indes, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 66.
Indian Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 741. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 268.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill fifteen lines, black; plumage wholly fine glossy blue, except the throat and fore part of the neck, which are whitish; wings and tail as the rest of the body; legs black.

Inhabits the East Indies.

63.—BAND-BREASTED CREEPER.

Soui-manga de Sierra Leon, Quinticolor, *Ois. dor.* ii. 116. pl. 79.
Band-breasted Creeper, *Nat. Misc.* v. 10. *Id. Zool.* viii. 247.

LENGTH three inches and three quarters. Bill eight lines, dusky; forehead, chin, and breast, violet; throat, and rump, blue; the rest of the head, upper part of the neck, back, and tail, green; wings brown; belly rufous.

Inhabits Sierra Leona.

In the *Oiseaux dorés* ii. p. 28. pl. 26, 27, are two young birds of the Creeper Genus. The first four inches long. Bill seven lines; head, neck, and back, light brown; rump, and lesser wing coverts, green-gold; throat and breast grey, but not pure, being here and there mixed with brownish, and also with a mixture of blue on the breast and rump; side tail feathers edged with greyish white.

The other is four inches and three quarters long, and the bill longer; plumage in general brown, beneath buff; wing coverts greenish, mixed; lower part of the back and rump green, with some mixture of green on the breast.

These are supposed to be young, immature birds, but it is by no means certain to what species they belong.

64.—AERIAL CREEPER.

SIZE small; length three inches and three quarters. Bill half an inch long; tongue the same, and bifid at the end; head, neck, and cheeks, olive-grey, inclining most to olive on the wing coverts;

wings dusky; under parts of the body pale yellow; under tail coverts pale fulvous; tail even, of twelve feathers, one inch long, and the quills reach to the middle of it; legs slender, blackish. Male and female much alike.

Inhabits India; found all the year at Calcutta; known by the name of Tula Phurky, at Bengal, which signifies the small masses of cotton wool raised by the wind, when the cleansers begin their work, for the bird is so light as to resemble these.—Dr. Buchanan.

65.—CINNAMON CREEPER.

Certhia cinnamomea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 298. *Gm. Lin.* i. 480.
Le Cinnamon, *Ois. dor.* ii. 96. pl. 62.
Cinnamon Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 740. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 224.

LENGTH five inches. Bill very little bent, near three quarters of an inch in length; plumage above, wings, and tail, cinnamon-colour, the under white; tail made like that of the European Creeper; legs dusky.

In the British Museum.—In one specimen the space between the bill and eye is black.

66.—ASH-BELLIED CREEPER.

Certhia verticalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 298.
Ash-bellied Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 130. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 214.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill almost one inch, and black; tongue bifid; top of the head green, the rest of the upper parts pale olive-green, the under very pale ash-colour; quills and tail brown, edged with green; legs black.

Inhabits Africa.

A.—Length five inches and a half. Bill one inch, black; head, neck, and breast, glossy green gold, with a slight purple hue in some lights; back, wings, and tail, olive-green; belly and vent pale ash-colour; legs black.

Inhabits Africa.—Mr. Bullock. It probably differs in sex from the Ash-bellied Species.

B.—Soui-manga vert et gris, *Ois. dor.* ii. 47. pl. 25.

Length four inches. Bill ten lines, black; plumage above pale green to beneath the eye, but on the back inclining to brown; unde parts greyish white; on the head a tinge of gilded blue.

Inhabits Africa, and is probably a Variety, or young bird.

67.—INDIGO CREEPER.

Certhia Parietum, *Ind. Orn.* i. 298.
Rossignol de Muraille des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 208.
Indigo Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 130.

SIZE of the Fig-eater. Bill black; irides rufous yellow; top of the head, neck behind, back, wings, and tail, pale indigo blue; over the eye a white streak, and a second of black, passing under the eye to the hindhead; throat white; breast, belly, and vent rufous; legs rufous yellow.

Inhabits India.

68.—YELLOW-RUMPED CREEPER.

Certhia Borbonica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 296. *Gm. Lin.* i. 471.
Soui-manga de Bourbon, *Buf.* v. 516. *Pl. enl.* 681. 2. (Grimpereau.)
——— gris, *Ois. dor.* ii. pl. 28 ?
Bourbon Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 259.
Yellow-rumped Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 736.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black; plumage above greenish brown; rump yellow, inclining to olive; under parts mixed grey, tinged with yellow near the tail; sides rufous; quills blackish, with pale edges; tail the same; legs black.

Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon.

One in the *Ois. dor.* is under four inches. Bill brown; plumage grey, varying in parts to greenish slate-colour; nearly white on the throat, and inclining to rufous on the breast; back olive-yellow; lesser wing coverts and rump yellowish; tail rather forked.

Inhabits India, brought into France by the navigators sent in search after La Perouse.

69.—UNDULATED CREEPER.

Certhia undulata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 295. *Mus. Carls.* ii. t. 34.
Undulated Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 160. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 264.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill brown; plumage above sooty ash-colour, beneath undulated, blackish and white; quills soot-colour, margined with cinereous olive; tail beneath cinereous; legs black.

Native place unknown.

70.—ORANGE-BREASTED CREEPER.

Certhia aurantia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 295. *Gm. Lin.* i. 472.
Orange-breasted Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 724.

LENGTH four inches. Bill more than three quarters of an inch, curved, black; head, throat, neck behind, back, and wing coverts green; quills and tail dusky black; neck before, and upper part of the breast, high orange-red; the lower and belly pale yellow; legs dusky.

Inhabits Africa.—Mr. Smeathman.

71.—NEW-CALEDONIAN CREEPER.

Certhia incana, *Ind. Orn.* i. 296.
Greyish Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 260.
New-Caledonian Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.*. ii. 161.

SIZE very small. Colour of the plumage brownish; the neck and quills incline to hoary.

Inhabits New-Caledonia.—From the M.S. of the late Mr. Anderson.

72.—FAMILIAR CREEPER.

Prinia familiaris, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 165.

LENGTH five inches. Bill rather stout, broad at the base, gradually tapering to the point, nostrils at the base, large, in a plumage green, paler beneath; the lower half of the rump and upper tail coverts red like the head; inside of the quills and under the tail bluish green; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits the East Indies.

217.—VERNAL PARROT.

Psittacus vernalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 130. *Mus. Carls. fasc.* ii. t. 29.
Vernal Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 95.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill reddish; plumage in general pale green; wing coverts deeper; quills grass green; rump sanguineous; tail the same above, beneath blue; legs pale.

Native place uncertain.

218.—RED-RUMPED PARRAKEET.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill red; plumage in general green; head and neck inclining to brownish yellow; crown of the head pale reddish chestnut, deeper on the forehead, with a tinge of orange at the nape; breast, belly, and vent pale green; lower part of the back, and upper tail coverts, deep red or sanguineous; quills black, the outer webs green; beneath on the inner webs fine pale greenish blue; under part of the tail feathers of this last colour; quills and tail even in length; legs pale brown.

Inhabits the Island of Ceylon. In the collection of Mr. Comyns. Probably related to the Vernal, or last described; and not a little inclining to the following, to both of which it seems somewhat allied.

219–SAPPHIRE-CROWNED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Galgulus, *Ind. Orn.* i. *Lin.* i. 150. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. p. 16. *Amœn. ac.* iv. 236. *Gm. Lin.* i. 349. *Osb. It.* 101. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 95. *Spalowsck. Vog.* ii. t. 6. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 182.
Psittacula Malaccensis, *Bris.* iv. 386. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 148.
Petite Perruche de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 76. pl. 33—lower fig.
Perruche à tête bleue de Perou, *Buf.* vi. 162. *Pl. enl.* 190. 2.
Sapphire-crowned Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 312. *Edw.* pl. 293. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 550.

RATHER less than the Guinea Parrakeet; length under five inches. Bill grey; plumage green, paler beneath; top of the head blue; above the breast an oval red spot; on the neck behind, near the back, a transverse stripe of yellow; upper tail coverts red; legs grey.

Inhabits Sumatra, Java, and Luçonia: as to its being a native of Peru, as the *Pl. enl.* says, it may be justly doubted; the circumstance which gave rise to the assertion, might be from its having been brought from thence as a caged bird.—In Edwards's figure is a yellow spot in the middle of the back.

A.—Psitt. Philippensis, *Bris.* iv. 392. t. 30. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 150. *Gm. Lin.* i. 349.
Perruche des Philippiues, Coulacissi, *Buf.* vi. 169. *Pl. enl.* 520.
Philippine Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 311. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 550.

Length five inches. Bill red; plumage green, brighter beneath; forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck red; head yellow green; beneath the hind head a transverse orange band; rump and tail coverts red; greater quills blackish, with deep green edges; tail rounded, and nearly hid by the red upper coverts; legs red.

The female differs, in having no red on the throat, and fore part of the neck, nor the orange mark beneath the hind head; but instead of these, a blue-green spot on each side between the eye and bill.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands, particularly Luçonia, in the neighbourhood of Manilla, there called Coulacissi: it often sleeps suspended by one foot; and is fond of the fresh juice of the cocoa-tree called Callou.*

In the collection of the late Sir A. Lever, were two birds, probably male and female; one answers to the description above, but the yellow on the back is scarcely visible: tail green; the upper coverts crimson, and as long as the tail itself: the other bird mostly green; on the throat a yellow spot; the tail and its coverts as in the former; bill and legs pale. Osbeck† met with this species at Java, where it is called Parkiki. When in a cage it whistles very seldom, and commonly grows quite sullen; will feed on boiled rice, one having been fed with it in the passage from Java to Gottenburgh. Toreen saw some at Queda,‡ with a blue spot on the head; but the general colour was green, and the throat and upper side of the tail appeared red; bill black. He adds, we observed, that "their nests were "remarkable for their exceeding fine texture, but did not see the "birds; if they had a different construction, the monkies would be "very mischievous to them, but now before they can get to the "opening, the lowest part breaks in pieces, and the visitor falls to "ground without any danger to the young birds."‖ The one found in Java, said to be only four inches and a half long; the wing beneath blue, excepting an exterior margin of black, the outer larger half of the quills being black, the interior blue; hence, the extremity of the wings is also black.§ It is called in Java Silindit and Silinditun.

---

* This is a whitish liquor that flows from the ends of the branches when the fruit is fresh cut off. The Indians fasten a hollow cane to that part of the branch, that they may collect this liquor, which is very agreeable before it runs into fermentation, tasting much like cider. *Hist. des Ois.*

† *Voy.* vol. i. 155. ‡ In the Straits of Malacca. ‖ I suspect that these nests were not those of the Parrot Genus, but rather of one of the Gros-beak kind. § *Lin. Trans.*

220.—CHESTNUT-CROWNED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Anaca, *Ind. Orn.* i. 131. *Gm. Lin.* i. 349.
——— Brasiliensis fuscus, *Bris.* iv. 403. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 153.
Anaca, *Raii,* 358. *Will.* 78. *Id. Engl.* 107. ch. 4. No. 8.
Chestnut-crowned Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 314. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 554.

SIZE of a Lark. Bill and orbits brown; crown of the head chestnut; throat cinereous; neck behind, back, rump, sides, thighs, scapulars, upper wing and tail coverts green; on the last a pale brown spot; foreparts of the neck, breast, belly, and under tail coverts rufous brown; edge of the wing red; quills green, with sea-green ends; secondaries green; tail light brown; legs blackish.

Inhabits Brazil and Guiana, at the last rather common.

A.—In the British Museum is a specimen, with a deep chestnut spot on the back; no red on the edge of the wing; tail itself green, the upper coverts only being brown, and the under pale brown.

221.—PURPLE-TAILED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus purpuratus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 132. *Gm. Lin.* i. 350.
——— porphyurus, *Nat. Misc.* i. pl. 16.
Purple-tailed Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 315. *Id. Sup.* ii. 95. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 547.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill pale yellow; crown ash-colour; behind the neck the same, but paler; middle of the back and wings green; beneath the body paler; lower part of the back and rump deep blue; edge of the wing, and tip of the bastard wing blue; scapulars brown; sides over the thighs yellowish; the two middle tail feathers green tipped with black; the others deep purplish crimson fringed with black; the ends of all of them nearly square; the coverts very long, so as to hide the purple tail feathers, when much closed; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits Cayenne—several brought from thence differed in size; some had the purple tail feathers green for one-fourth from the tip, and the two middle ones dashed with purple down the shafts.

222.—GREY-HEADED PARROT.

Psittacus canus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 132. *Gm. Lin.* i. 350.
——— Madagascariensis, *Bris.* iv. 394. t. 30. f. 2. *Id.* 8*vo.* ii. 151.
Perruche à tête grise de Madag. *Buf.* vi. 171. *Pl. enl.* 791. 2.
Grey-headed Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 315. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 550. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 425.

SIZE of a House-Sparrow. Length five inches three-quarters; bill grey; plumage green, beneath yellow-green; head, throat, and forepart of the neck grey, inclining to green; tail rounded, with a bar of black near the end; legs hoary. The female has a plain green head, otherwise like the male.

Inhabits Madagascar, and probably the Isle of Mauritius.*

A.—Length four inches and a half. Bill small, the upper mandible crimson, the lower black; plumage dusky green, brighter on the wing coverts, beneath paler; quills darker, approaching to olive; tail much rounded, and crossed with a dusky black bar near the end; or what appears as such, from each feather having a black crescent, forming a bar when the tail is spread; from the base to the black bar the feathers incline to yellow; legs pale ash-colour.

A drawing of this is among others in the collection of Mr. Dent, probably taken from a small specimen of the female. In the collection of Mr. Bullock is a fine and perfect specimen.

---

* If the same with that mentioned by M. St. Pierre, who says, a Green Parrakeet "with a grey head, as large as a Sparrow, and not to be tamed.—See *Voyage to the Mauritius*, English Edition, 1775.

223.—BLACK-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus melanopterus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 132. *Gm. Lin.* i. 350. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 132.
Peruche à ailes varieés de Batavie, *Buf.* vi. 172. *Pl. enl.* 791.
Petite Perruche de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 78. t. 41.
Perruche Javane, *Levail.* i. p. 131. pl. 69.
Black-winged Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 316. *Brown Ill.* pl. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 548. pl. 83.

LENGTH six inches. Bill brown; front and hindpart of the head, yellowish green; crown, cheeks, breast, belly and thighs, pale bluish green; back, wing coverts, and quills black; second quills pale yellow, tipped with blue; tail coverts dark green; upper part of the tail fine lilac, the two middle feathers plain, the others marked with a bar of black near the end; the tips of all the feathers like wedges, or lozenge-shaped; under tail coverts as long as the tail; legs dusky.

M. Sonnerat says, that the irides are reddish yellow, as well as the bill; but in his engraving of the bird, he makes all the tail feathers crosed with a black bar, which is not the fact.

Inhabits Batavia and Luzonia.

224.—COLLARED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus torquatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 133. *Gm. Lin.* i. 351.
Petite Perruche à Collier, *Son. Voy.* 77. t. 39. *Buf.* vi. 173.
Collared Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 317. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 551.

SIZE of the Guinea Parrakeet. Bill and irides blackish grey; plumage green, paler beneath, and tinged with yellow; at the back of the head a broad band of light yellow, striped transversely with black; tail short, ending in a point; that and the wings equal in length; legs dark grey.

The female differs in having the hindhead sky-blue, instead yellow, but transversely marked with black, as in the male.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands, particularly Luzonia.

M. Sonnerat* remarks, that it is only kept for its plumage, as it never learns to talk.

225.—LUZONIAN PARRAKEET.

Psitt. minor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 133. *Gm. Lin.* i. 351.
Petite Perruche de Luzon à Ailes noires, *Buf.* vi. 174. *Son. Voy.* 77. t. 40.
Luzonian Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 318. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 553.

SMALLER than the last. Bill and irides yellow; general colour of the plumage green; belly light yellowish green; top of the head bright red; breast blue; greater quills black; upper tail coverts red; legs yellow.

In the female the feathers surrounding the upper part of the bill are red, and a spot of yellow on the upper part of the neck; breast red, otherwise like the male.

Inhabits the Isle of Luzonia—like the Sapphire-crowned, said to be fond of the juice which oozes from the branches of the cocoa-tree, when fresh cut; it likewise sleeps on the perch, suspended by one foot, with the head downwards; but whether there may be any relation between the two species is not certain.

226.—BLUE-FACED PARRAKEET.

LENGTH five inches. Bill and legs pale red; plumage green; face, including the eyes and chin, pale blue; beneath this the throat is crimson red; greater quills pale blue; secondaries the same, but crimson more than half way from the base, forming a spot on the wing; tail green, a little rounded, the end for more than one-third yellow.

---

* *Voy. à la Nouvelle Guinée*, p. 77.

A second of these had the whole face, chin, and throat blue; under the eye, on each jaw, a pale blue patch; wings and tail as in the other, but the yellow at the end of the latter occupies less space, and the interior webs of some of the inner feathers are pale blue.

In a third, the whole front is crimson; nape and neck behind pale blue; the patch on the jaws red; tail wholly green, the end not yellow.

From the drawings of Mr. Woodford.

227.—BLUE-BACKED PARROT.

LENGTH five inches. Bill pale; plumage green; the greater wing coverts deep blue, forming an oblique large spot on the wing; the lower half of the back, for an inch or more, deep blue; several of the middle feathers margined with orange; feathers of the rump dusky, with green margins; upper tail coverts orange; legs dusky.

Inhabits Brazil; brought from thence by Governor King, and communicated by General Davies. It seems to approach in general markings to the Passerine, or following species, but differs in being larger, and having the space round the eye wholly covered with feathers; independent of the situation of the blue, which, instead of being on the rump, is only a large patch on the back below the middle.

88.—BLUE CREEPER.

Certhia cœrulea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 292. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. p. 22. *Gm. Lin.* i. 474. *Scop.* i. No. 61. *Bris.* iii. 626. t. 31. 4. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 8. *Gerin.* ii. t. 196. 2. *Borowsk.* ii. 155. 4. *Mus. Carls.* t. 82.
Varieté de Guit-guit noir et bleu, *Buf.* v. 531.
Avis Hoitzillin, Papilio vocata, *Seba*, i. t. 61. 5. the bird. *Id.* p. 106. pl. 68. f. 2. the nest. *Klein*, 107. 6. & 108. 13.
Guit-guit noir et bleu, ou le bicolor, *Ois. dor.* ii. 74. pl. 44. *Id. fem.* pl. 45.
Guit-guit, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.
Certhia of Guiana, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 164?
Blue Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 725. *Id. Sup.* 128. *Edw. pl.* 21. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 219. pl. 32.

LENGTH four inches. Bill three-quarters of an inch long, black; the head most elegant blue; on each side a stripe of black like velvet, in which the eye is placed; chin and throat marked with black in the same manner; the rest of the body violet blue;* wing coverts, quills, and tail black; legs yellow, claws black.

The female is a trifle smaller. Bill seven lines long; plumage above brown, beneath yellowish; over the eye a white streak; throat and breast yellowish grey; lower belly, and under tail coverts, pale rufous; legs brown.

One of these, in the collection of the late Mr. Jones, of Chelsea, was five inches long, and had both the bill and legs red. One from Berbice was called Jauraszini.

A.—Certhia Surinamensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 295.
———— ochrochlora, *Gm. Lin.* i. 472.
Jeune Guit-guit noir et bleu, *Ois. dor.* ii. 76. pl. 46.
Yellow-cheeked Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 734. *Gen. Birds*, 60. pl. 3. f. 3.

Length three inches and three quarters. Bill eight lines; top of the head green; edges of the quills and tail feathers the same; throat dirty yellow; under parts greenish, streaked with white.

---

* The feathers are first brown, then green, and only blue at the tips.

The Yellow-cheeked has the head, back, wings, and tail green; cheeks and throat deep yellow; breast and sides yellowish green, with bluish spots; belly yellow. Both these, according to the *Ois. dorés*, are young birds of the Blue Creeper.

The above inhabits Cayenne.—Seba says, the nest is made with great art; outwardly composed of dry stalks of grass, and such like, within of very downy materials, in shape of a retort, suspended from a weak twig, at the end of a branch of a tree, the opening, or mouth downwards, facing the ground; the neck a foot in length, but the real nest is quite at top, so that the bird has to ascend up this funnel-like opening, to get at its place of abode; thus secure from every harm, neither monkey, snake, nor lizard dare to venture to the end of the branch, as it would not support their weight.

I have mentioned Mr. Bancroft's bird with hesitation, as I am not clear of its being the same. He describes it as having an arched, slender, triangular bill, with a pointed tongue; plumage blue; wings and tail black; the latter of an unusual length; his bird may, therefore, possibly be distinct.

89.—BLACK AND VIOLET CREEPER.

Certhia Brasiliana, *Ind. Orn.* i. 293. *Gm. Lin.* i. 474.
Certhia Brasiliensis violacea, *Bris.* iii. 661. t. 32. 4. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 19.
Guit-guit noir et violet, *Buf.* v. 541.
Soui-manga violet, *Ois. dor.* ii. 65.
Le Sucrier velours, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 160. pl. 294.—male and female.
Black and Violet Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 730. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 257.

SIZE of the Crested Wren; length three inches and one-third. Bill seven lines, black; crown of the head fine green gold; sides of it, neck behind, back and scapulars fine velvet black; lower part of the back, rump, lesser wing and upper tail coverts violet, with a gloss of polished steel; throat and forepart of the neck bright violet; breast purplish chestnut; from this to the vent black; thighs chestnut brown; quills and tail black, the feathers of the latter edged with violet.

Inhabits Brazil.

We are scarcely satisfied in having added Levaillant's bird to our synonyms, for the one figured in his plate is more than five inches long. The female is said to be a trifle smaller; general colour of the plumage pale brown above, inclining to rufous on the crown and hind part of the neck; chin and throat black, ending in a narrow streak on the breast; sides of the breast, and beginning of the belly whitish, with numerous dusky spots, as big as mustard seed; lower belly, thighs, and vent, very pale brown, nearly white.

M. Levaillant found this in Africa, in the Hottniqua country, in the rainy season, and therefore in the winter dress; but Brisson and others rank it with the Brasilian species; however the fact may be, the bird which Brisson describes, is considerably smaller, not being three inches and a half in length, and said to have been sent from Brazil. We therefore have reason to suspect that the two birds in question may be different species.

90.—BLACK-HEADED CREEPER.

Certhia Spiza, *Ind. Orn.* i. 292. *Lin.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 476.
Merops Spiza, *Merrem, Ic. Av.* p. 17. 2. Var.
Certhia Americana viridis atricapilla, *Bris.* iii. 634. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 10.
Avicula Americana altera, *Seba,* ii. t. 3. f. 4. *Klein, Av.* 79. 18.
Guit-guit, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.
Guit-guit vert et bleu à tête noire, *Buf.* v. 534. *Ois. dor.* ii. 77. pl. 47.
Black-capped Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 240.
Black-headed Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 736.

SIZE of a Chaffinch; length five inches and a quarter. Bill three quarters of an inch, whitish; head and throat velvet black;

neck behind, and the rest of the upper parts, fine green; fore part of the neck, and beneath the body, blue; tail deep green.

Inhabits America.

A.—Certhia Brasiliensis viridis atricapilla, *Bris.* iii. 633. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 10. *Gerin.* ii. t. 60.
Merops Spiza, *Merrem, Ic. Av.* 16. t. 5.
Sylvia viridis capite nigro, *Klein,* p. 80. 22.
Guit-guit vert et bleu à tête noire, *Buf.* v. 535. *Pl. enl.* 578. 2.
Guit-guit vert, le jeune, *Ois. dor.* ii. 79. pl. 49.
Green black-capped Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 25. *Bancr. Guian.* 182.
Black-capped Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 727. 28. A.

Length five inches and a quarter. Bill five lines long, black, beneath white, base yellowish; tongue forked; head black, descending just below the eyes on each side, and to the nape behind; throat not black; plumage in general green; quills blackish, edged with green; tail the same, but the two middle feathers are green, with a black stripe down the shafts; legs lead-colour.

This is probably a male bird, and young; that figured in *Ois. dor.* 49, is light green above, yellowish green beneath; front black, and some black spots beneath the eyes, with several apple-green markings on other parts. I observe in Mr. Mc. Leay's collection that this, the black and blue, and some others are called Jauraszini, so we may suppose this to be a name common to several of the Creeper kind; in Brasil it is called Cai.

B.—Certhia Brasiliensis viridis, *Bris.* iii. 631. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 9.
Sylvia viridis capite cyaneo, *Klein,* p. 80. 23.
Guit-guit vert et bleu à gorge blanche, *Buf.* v. 536. *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 83.
Grimpereau vert du Bresil, *Pl. enl.* 578. 1.
Blue-headed green Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 25. 2.
——————— Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 727. 28. B.

This differs in having the top of the head, and the wing coverts blue; throat white; the rest of the plumage as in the others, except that the green is paler; legs yellowish; claws black.

C.—Certhia Spiza, *Ind. Orn.* i. 293. δ.
Merops Spiza, *Merrem. Ic.* p. 18. Var. 4ta.
Guit-guit tout vert, *Buf.* v. 527. *Ois. dor.* ii. 78. pl. 48.
Grimpereau vert de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 682. 1.
All-green Creeper, *Edw.* pl. 348. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 728.

Bill longer, and more bent than those above, dusky, base pale ash; plumage wholly green, paler beneath.

The whole of the above, with their variations, inhabit Cayenne, Surinam, and Brasil. The last described said to be the female, the others the male, in a more or less complete state of plumage.

In Mr. Mc. Leay's collection is an All-green Creeper, four inches and three quarters long, having the chin and throat marked with obscure pale streaks, otherwise not differing: it came from Berbice, under the name of Jauraszini groen, mit bimiti Bec.

D.—Certhia nigrifrons, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxix.
Black-fronted Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 169. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 259.

In this bird the forehead and cheeks are black, body green above, and yellow beneath; tail cuneiform.

In the Museum of the late Sir A. Lever. Probably a further Variety.

91.—CAYENNE CREEPER.

Certhia Cayana, *Ind. Orn.* i. 293. *Lin.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 475. *Bris.* iii. 636. t. 33. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 11.
Certhia corpore supino viridi, &c. *N. Com. Petr.* ii. 430. t. 14?
Guit-guit vert tacheté, *Buf.* v. 538.
Grimpereau verd tacheté de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 682. 2.
Guit-guit, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.
Cayenne Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 728. *Id. Sup.* p. 128. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 256.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill three quarters of an inch, black, slightly curved at the end; plumage above palish green; scapulars, wing and tail coverts, the same; throat rufous; between the nostrils and eye a very small spot of rufous; along the lower jaw, on each side, a narrow band of blue; cheeks white, the feathers margined on both sides with green; and within with grey brown; tail a trifle forked, the two middle feathers wholly green; the others blackish, edged with green; legs grey.

The female has the colours more dull, and the green on the upper parts paler. This sex has neither the rufous spot on the throat, nor between the nostrils and eye; and the whole plumage scarcely tinged with blue.

A.—Buffon mentions one, having two green lines diverging from the upper mandible. Such an one I have also seen from Cayenne, where the others inhabit.

B.—Length five inches. General colour of plumage palish green; paler beneath, streaked with white on the chin, throat and breast; over the eye a pale streak, and beneath it a black one; quills and tail dark green, the feathers with pale edges.

C.—Another, rather smaller; plumage in general green; sides of the head, chin, and throat, as far as the breast, dashed with green streaks; quills and tail darker. Both these last, probably young females, were in the Leverian Museum.

D.—One in the collection of General Davies, had the chin and throat rufous cream-colour, pale round the eye; sides of the neck, breast, and belly streaked green and white. This may likely be a young male.

E.—A further Variety in Mr. Bullock's Museum had the under mandible pale, plumage above fine green and glossy, beneath plain pale green; chin and throat pale yellow, somewhat rufous; quills and tail dusky.

92.—GARTERED CREEPER.

Certhia armillata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 298. *Mus. Carls.* ii. t. 36.
Guit-guit, *Tem. Man. Ed.* 2. *Anal.* lxxxiv.
Gartered Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 162. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 217.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black; plumage above emerald green, beneath greenish white; vent yellowish; wings black; shoulders glossy blue; beneath the wings yellow, the feathers margined outwardly and tipped with black; quills black, the inner margins yellow; rump speckled with sapphire blue; lower parts of the thighs surrounded with the same at the joint, as a garter.

Inhabits Surinam. Varies in having here and there a feather more or less blue; in some a band of black from the bill passes through the eye, and close to it a line of yellow; this is supposed to be a young bird, not complete in the plumage; probably of the Cayenne species.

93.—BLUE-THROATED CREEPER.

Certhia cyanogastra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 295.
Certhia flavipes, *Gm. Lin.* i. 472.
Guit-guit, *Tem. Man. Ed.* 2. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.
Blue-throated Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 734. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 257.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill black; top of the head and sides, including the eye, neck behind, and back, green; throat and breast deep blue; belly blue, but paler; on each side of neck, between the blue and green, yellowish white; quills and tail black; legs yellow, claws black.

Inhabits Cayenne.—In the collection of the late Dutchess Dowager of Portland.

94.—BLACK AND BLUE CREEPER.

Certhia cyanea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 291. *Lin.* i. 188. *Gm. Lin.* i. 483. *Spalowsck. Vog.* i. t. 9.
Certhia Brasiliensis cœrulea, *Bris.* iii. 628. t. 31. 5. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 9.
Guira-cœreba, *Raii*, p. 83. 11. *Will.* 239. *Id. Engl.* 239.
Le Guit-guit noir et bleu, *Buf.* v. 529. *Klein, Av.* 108. 11. *Seba*, i. t. 60. f. 5. *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 69. pl. 41. *Id.* p. 73. pl. 43. le jeune. *Id.* 72. pl. 42. le jeune en mue.
Petit pic du Bresil, *Robert, Ic.* pl. 20.
Der blaue Baumlaufer, *Schmid. Vog.* p. 59. t. 47.
Grimpereau du Bresil, *Pl. enl.* 82. 2.
Cyanean Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 217. pl. 32. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 281.
Black and Blue Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 724. *Id. Sup.* ii. 128. *Edw.* t. 264.

LARGER than our Creeper; length four inches and a quarter. Bill eight lines and a half, black; tongue the length of the bill, and ciliated; top of the head beryl blue; the rest of the head, throat, neck before, breast, belly, sides, thighs, lower part of the back, rump, upper wing and tail coverts, elegant blue; on each side of the head a black stripe, in which is the eye; neck behind, and upper part of the back velvet black; upper wing and under tail coverts also black; under wing coverts brimstone colour; quills black on the outsides and tips, within brimstone; tail black; legs red.—The female has the under part of the wings yellowish grey.

Inhabits Brazil and Cayenne, at the former called Cai.

The young bird is generally green, wings and tail blue; throat dirty white; head and under parts green, mixed in streaks with whitish; bill, legs, wings, and tail dusky; quills fringed yellow. It is also supposed, that the incomplete young bird, or in a moulting state, mixed blue and green irregularly, may be my Cayenne Creeper.

A specimen, in the collection of the late Mr. Green, of Lambeth, was in colour dirty green; but the yellow markings of the wings the same as in the complete bird. Whether a female or young one was not certain.

In the *Ois. dor.* is a bird similar to the other, green brown above, and yellow beneath; it wants the white stripe over the eyes, but the lore and round the eye black; as are the bill and legs; the head inclines to grey:* whether this belongs to the others, I am unable to determine, for it is larger, being more than six inches in length.

The above birds inhabit Martinico, Cayenne, St. Domingo, and similar places; some Varieties have the head blackish, with two stripes of white over the eye; back, wing coverts, and throat cinereous grey; and the sizes also differ much. Those with darker, or dusky heads, are supposed to be males, the others females, and both sexes, in the intermediate stages towards perfection, occasion the several Varieties.

Sloane says, his bird had a short song, but very agreeable; that of Buffon only a weak cry, zi, zi, like a Humming Bird. Said to feed on the sweet, viscous juice, found in the sugar cane, but it is not certain that they draw from thence their whole nourishment; they are observed to insinuate the bill into any crevice or crack of the stalk, and draw out the juice; but it is probable, that they also feed on insects, as the rest of the Creeper family are known to do.—One from Berbice, in Mr. Mc. Leay's collection, called Jauraszini mit paarl farb bouven kop, though called a female, has the wings beneath brimstone as in the male.

---

* Guit-guit à tête grise, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 80. pl. 50.

95.—PEREGRINE CREEPER.

Certhia peregrina, *Ind. Orn.* i. 227.
Peregrine Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 162. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 263.

SIZE small. General colour of the plumage olive; wings and tail dusky; across the wings a pale bar; under parts, as far as the belly, yellow; tail a trifle forked; the inner webs of the two outer feathers white.

The female differs from the male in being paler.

Native place uncertain.—In the collection of Mr. Parkinson.

96.—BLACK AND YELLOW CREEPER.

Certhia flaveola, *Ind. Orn.* i. 297. *Lin.* i. 187. *Gm. Lin.* i. 479. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 70.
Certhia, seu Sacchivora Jamaicensis, *Bris.* vi. app. 117. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 19. *Gerin.* ii. t. 224.
Le Sucrier, *Buf.* v. 542.
Guit-guit, *Tem. Man. Ed.* 2. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.
Black and Yellow Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 737. *Edw.* pl. 122. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 248.

SIZE of a Wren. Bill black; head, neck, and upper parts, black; on each side of the head a stripe of white, from the base of the bill, over the eyes to the hindhead; breast and under parts, edge, of the wings, and rump, fine yellow; lower belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, pale yellow; under wing coverts white; quills black, the greater ones white at the base; tail black, all the feathers, except the two middle, with white tips; legs blackish.

Inhabits Jamaica, and St. Domingo. In one from the last place I observed, that only the two outer feathers had white tips.

A.—Certhia Martinicana, *Bris.* iii. 611. t. 34. 5. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 4. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. 155.
Luscinia, seu Philomela e fusco et luteo varia, *Sloane*, 307. 37. t. 255. 3. *Klein*, 74. 10.
Guit-guit sucrier, *Ois. dor.* ii. 81. pl. 51.
Bahama Creeper, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 175.
Yellow-bellied Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 737. *Edw.* pl. 362. 2. female.

Size of the former. Bill dusky; over the eye a yellow stripe; upper parts brownish ash colour, except the tip of the tail, and bottom of the greater quills, which are white; under part of the body yellow, changing to white at the vent; upper tail coverts yellowish; legs dusky.

B.—Certhia Bahamensis, *Lin.* i. 187. 18. *β*. *Bris.* iii. 620. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 6.
Luscinia pectore flavo, *Klein*, 74. 9.
Bahama Titmouse, *Cat. Car.* i. pl. 59.
——— Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 739.

Length four inches and three quarters. Bill one inch, black; plumage above brown, beneath yellow; ridge of the wing yellow; throat paler; the lower part of the belly, vent, and under tail coverts, brown; over the eye to the hindhead a white stripe; wings and tail brown, the feathers edged with white; legs brown.

Inhabits the Bahama Islands.—One of these in the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, from Berbice, was named Inqua Itikin.

C.—Certhia Bartholemica, *Mus. Carls. Fasc.* iii. No. 57.

Length five inches. Bill black; tongue longer than the bill, and forked; plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, brown; over the eye a pale yellow streak; under parts pale yellow, towards the vent whitish; rump pale; all the tail feathers tipped with pale yellow.

Inhabits the Island of St. Bartholomew, one of the Caribbee Islands.

I have also met with another, which appears a further Variety; general colour pale brown above, mottled with grey on the fore parts of the head and throat; under parts yellowish white; rump and base of the tail to the middle yellow; the two middle feathers from thence black to the ends, the others black with yellow tips.

In my drawings I find one which is grey brown above, over the eye a white line; chin and throat pale ash, beneath from thence, rump, and base of the tail, yellow; the rest brown.

97.—VARIEGATED CREEPER.

Certhia variegata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 293. *Gm. Lin.* i. 475.
——— Americana varia, *Bris.* iii. 665. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 19.
Sylvia variis coloribus picta, *Seba,* ii. t. 3. f. 3. *Klein,* p. 79. 17.
Guit-guit varié, *Buf.* v. 540. *Ois. dor.* ii. 84.
Variegated Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 729.

LENGTH five inches. Bill three quarters of an inch; top of the head bright red; cheeks and under the eyes blue and white mixed; hindhead fine blue; hind part of the neck, back, and rump undulated with blue, black, yellow, and white; scapulars, upper wing, and tail coverts, quills and tail the same; all the under parts of the body yellow, with a mixture of saffron-colour.

Inhabits America.

98.—BIFASCIATED CREEPER.

Certhia Afra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 237. δ.
Trochilus varius, *Gm. Lin.* i. 492. *Maert. Phys. Arb.* i. p. 75.
Certhia bifasciata, *Spalowsk. Vog.* iii. t. 22.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill black; plumage green gold, beneath brownish white; across the breast two bands, one of blue green, the other red; upper tail coverts blue green; tail one inch and a half long, greenish brown; all but the two middle feathers white at the tips.

Said to inhabit South America.—In Spalowski's figure the crimson band is crossed in the middle by a blue one.

99.—BRASILIAN CREEPER.

SIZE of the Climbing Oriole, and not unlike it as to colour. The bill is black, very long, strong, and much curved, in length full three inches; colour of the plumage brown, with a greenish gloss; the head darkest, and marked with spots of white in streaks; tail rounded, but the feathers not pointed at the ends, nor sharp, as in the Climbing Oriole.

Inhabits Brasil.—A specimen of the above brought from Rio Janeiro; in Mr. Bullock's Museum.

100.—CHICLI CREEPER

Le Chicli, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 236, 237.

LENGTH six inches; extent of wing seven. Bill strait, slender, a trifle bent at the point, dusky, pale beneath; irides rufous grey; forehead brown; top of the head, the tail, and bend of the wing, fine red, the two latter more dull; upper part of the body rufous brown; throat black, the feathers tipped with white; sides of the head and neck before whitish brown, breast and belly whitish; sides light fulvous.

101.—PARAGUAN CREEPER.

Le Pic-Grimpereau à Aisles et Queue rouges, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 246.

LENGTH five inches; breadth six inches and a half. Bill much compressed, and bent the whole length, black; beneath white; plumage in general above glossy brown; from the nostrils a whitish streak, passing over the eye; sides of the head streaked whitish, and pale brown; lesser wing coverts, above and beneath, and tail fine red; greater coverts only edged with red, the rest of the coverts dusky brown; quills brown, edged with reddish; all the under parts mixed brown and whitish, and glossy; tail pointed at the end, somewhat concave, and cuneiform, the outer feathers sixteen lines shorter than the two middle; the outer toe joined to the middle at the base.

Inhabits Paraguay.—One found in a deep Wood on the trunk of a tree, in the act of feeeding on a worm.

102.—GILDED CREEPER.

Le Pic-Grimpereau doré, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii. No. 247.

LENGTH six inches; extent nine. Bill dusky, somewhat compressed, and bent at the point; irides brown; plumage above gilded red, crown dotted black; over the eye to the hindhead a gilded fillet; under the eye another dusky band, parallel to the former, beneath the ear; sides of the head, throat, neck before, wings, and tail, pale gold colour; tail somewhat cuneiform, the feathers pointed at the ends; the outer feathers five lines shorter than the middle; legs yellowish green, all the toes separated.

Inhabits Paraguay.—Two specimens of this bird were seen in the great woods, leaping from branch to branch in search of worms, but did not climb.—It comes near to the Creeper Genus, but the toes being separate, it does not strictly belong to it.

GENUS XXXVI.—HUMMING BIRD.

* *With curved Bills.*

- 1 Paradise Humming Bird
- 2 Fire-tailed
- 3 Topaz
- 4 Supercilious
- 5 Buff-striped
- 6 Blue-tailed
- 7 Long-tailed
- 8 Black-capped
- 9 Lesser Fork-tailed
  - A White-legged ditto
  - B Var.
- 10 Scissars-tailed
- 11 Cayenne forked-tailed
- 12 Blue forked-tailed
- 13 Chili
- 14 Garnet-throated
  - A Grenat
  - B Green-winged
- 15 Red-breasted
- 16 Black-breasted
  - A Mango Var.
  - B Var.
- 17 Green-gold
- 18 Violet-tailed
- 19 Grey-necked
- 20 Fervid
- 21 Wedge-tailed
- 22 Green-throated
- 23 St. Domingo
- 24 Aurulent
- 25 Violet
- 26 White-tailed
- 27 Rufous-throated
- 28 Bright-throated
- 29 Black-streaked
- 30 Spotted-necked
- 31 Mango
  - A Purple-tailed
- 32 Negro
- 33 Black-bellied
  - A Var.
  - B Var.
- 34 Wave-breasted
- 35 Rufous-bellied
  - A Var.
  - B Var.
- 36 Ash-bellied
- 37 Harlequin
- 38 Crimson-headed blue
- 39 Admirable
- 40 Yellow-fronted
- 41 Purple-crowned
- 42 Orange-headed
- 43 Blue-throated
- 44 Little
- 45 Streaked-necked

* * *With strait Bills.*

- 46 Broad-shafted
- 47 Curve-winged
- 48 Satin-tailed
- 49 White-bellied
- 50 Spotted-necked
  - A Var.
  - B Var.
  - C Var.
- 51 Green and blue
  - A Var.
- 52 Sapphire
  - A Orange-faced
  - B Sapphire-throated
- 53 Sapphire and Emerald
- 54 Dusky-crowned
- 55 Ruby-necked
- 56 Ruby-crested
- 57 Brown-crowned
  - A Grey-brown
  - B Var.
- 58 Gold-throated
  - A Patch-necked
  - B Green-breasted
  - C Var.
- 59 Grey-bellied
- 60 Little-brown
- 61 Tobago
  - A Var.
- 62 Guiana
- 63 Black and blue
- 64 Carbuncle
- 65 Aurora
- 66 Racket-tailed
- 67 Fan-tailed
- 68 Crested-green
- 69 Crested-brown
- 70 Violet-eared
  - A Var.
- 71 Ruby-throated
  - A Var.
  - B Var.
  - C Var.
- 72 Red-throated
  - A Var.
  - B Var.
  - C Var.
- 73 Tufted-necked
- 74 Rufous-crested
- 75 Ruff-necked
- 76 Cayenne
- 77 Black
- 78 Blue-fronted
- 79 White-fronted
- 80 Long-billed
  - A Var.
- 81 Bronze-crowned
- 82 Emerald
- 83 All-green

A Var.
B Var.
C Gilt-throated
84 Amethystine
85 Blue-headed
86 Gilt-tailed
87 Curve-billed
88 Blue-necked
89 Yellow-throated
90 Least
91 Banded
92 Scalloped
93 White-templed
94 White-collared
95 White-vented

IN this Genus the bill is slender and weak, incurvated in some, in others straight. Nostrils minute.

Tongue very long, formed of two conjoined cylindrical tubes—missile.

Toes placed three forwards, and one backwards.

Tail consisting of ten feathers. Legs weak.

The following are divided into two families, the one with curved, the other with straight bills; which separation appears to be far better than making two Genera, as some authors have done; especially as they have precisely the same organs, and mode of providing themselves with food, as well as general manners. The use of the bill, in most birds, is to collect the food; but in the Humming-Bird it seems to serve rarely for any other purpose than as a case of defence for the tongue, as it is by means of the latter that the bird obtains nourishment; the honey, on which it feeds, being in a liquid state, and which it readily draws up from the flowers by this organ, as easily as a common fly, by its trunk; or, what is more similar, the tongue or trunk of a hawk moth; for this, too, is composed of a double tube, and is bifid at the end. The difference is merely, that in the Humming-Bird the tongue is elongated, or contracted in a strait direction, defended by the bill; in the hawk moth coiled up in a spiral manner, like the hair spring of a watch, and in this situation guarded by a lateral valve on each side. We wish not to enter into further particulars here, as such disquisitions, if carried to a proper length, would be more fit for an anatomical, than any other, description of the subject in question.

The above are divided according to the present idea we have formed of them, aided by the authors referred to, but by no means vouching for being correct; and we shall feel ourselves thankful to any future naturalist, who may concur with us in the opinion we have formed, of the true and respective alliance these birds bear to each other, from his own observation.

* *WITH CURVED BILLS.*

1.—PARADISE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Paradiseus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 301. *Lin.* i. 189. *Gm. Lin.* i. 484. *Borowsk.* ii. 158.
Polytmus Mexicanus longicaudus ruber cristatus, *Bris.* iii. 692. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 28.
Mellivora avis cristata, *Seba,* i. 97. t. 61. f. 4. *Klein,* 107. 5.
Le Colibri huppé, *Ois. dor.* i. p. 125. *Buf.* vi. p. 54.
Paradise Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 745. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 276.

THE length of this bird is eight inches and a half. Bill thirteen and a half lines long, crooked, and black; tongue bifid; plumage in general elegant red; the feathers on the top of the head narrow, and long, forming a crest; some of them measuring three quarters of an inch; wing coverts and quills blue; tail red, the two middle feathers much exceed the others in length; legs black.

Inhabits Mexico. Seba compares his bird to one figured in *Sloane's Jamaica,* which is not crested, but with a ring round the neck.

2.—FIRE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Bar-tailed Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 291. pl. 39.*

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill seven-eighths of an inch long, scarcely curved, black; head, neck, and wings black brown, with a greenish tinge; throat vivid, emerald green; body beneath soot-coloured; belly marbled with ash-colour; quills black, the outer one white on the edge; the same on the outer part of the wing the whole length; the rump tinged with purple; upper tail coverts deep crimson; tail much forked, the feathers growing broader towards the ends; tips rounded, and indented, colour fine gilded copper, bright as fire in some lights, and margined all round with purplish brown black; shafts black; the outer feather three inches and three quarters long; the next one inch and one-eighth shorter; the third inward seven-eighths shorter than the adjoining; these six are all which remain of the tail, for no doubt it originally consisted of a greater number; legs dusky.

In Mr. Bullock's Museum, said to have come from Peru.

3.—TOPAZ HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Pella, *Ind. Orn.* i. 302. *Lin.* i. 189. *Gm. Lin.* i. 485.
Polytmus Surinamensis longicaudus ruber, *Bris.* iii. 690. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 27. *Gerin.* iv. t. 305. 2.
Falcinellus gutture viridi, *Klein*, 108. 15.
Certhia Surinamensis, *Spalowsk. Vog.* i. t. 13.
Colibri topaze, *Buf.* vi. 46. *Pl. enl.* 599. 1. *Ois. dor.* i. 15. pl. 2 & 3.
Der topaz kehlige Kolibri, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 61. t. 48.
Grand Colibri, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 195. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.
Long-tailed Red Humming-Bird, *Edw.* pl. 32.
Topaz Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 746. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 513. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 274. pl. 37.

NEARLY the size of a Wren; Length six inches, the two middle tail feathers included. Bill fourteen inches long, bent, black; head and neck behind black, and passing forwards to the breast, forms there a black crescent; chin, and fore part of the neck above the crescent, the colour of Topaz, or polished gold; appearing greenish in different lights. In some the breast is rose-colour, in others the same as the back, but paler, and continues to the vent; back, and wing coverts rufous, or orange red; thighs white; quills dull purple; rump, and upper tail coverts green gold; tail one inch and three quarters long, and rufous red, but the two middle feathers are green gold, nearly a quarter of an inch broad at the beginning, but taper off to a blunt point, and not longer than the rest; the two next very narrow, entirely hid by the former, as far as they reach, but extend beyond the rest at least two inches and a quarter, each curving inwards, and these are dusky purple; the remaining six pale rufous, rather paler at the ends; legs white.

The female is deep green, paler beneath, bronzed with gold and copper; chin reddish, but not gilt as in the other sex, and the tail feathers are all equal in length; thighs white.

Two Varieties are mentioned; in the first are several white feathers, interspersed here and there beneath the body, and seen in both sexes.

The other with a bright green throat, but no topaz-like gilded reflection; breast and belly fine gilded red; under tail coverts gold green; plumage in general very brilliant.

Inhabits Surinam, and other parts of South America. Sonnini observes, that it frequents the borders of rivers, as the Swallow, perching on the dry branches, and always crosses the wings when sitting.*

---

* *Ois. dor.* i. p. 128.

4.—SUPERCILIOUS HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus superciliosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 302. *Lin.* i. 189. *Gm. Lin.* i. 485.
Polytmus Cayanensis longicaudus, *Bris.* iii. 686. t. 35. 5. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 26.
Le Brin blanc, *Buf.* vi. 49. *Ois. dor.* ii. 37. pl. 17, 18, 19.
Colibri à longue Queue de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 600. 3.
Supercilious Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 747. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 234.

LENGTH near six inches. Bill much bent, one inch and a half long, and black; plumage above brown, with a gilded gloss; over each eye a whitish stripe; wing coverts brown; quills violet brown; under parts of the body rufous white; the two middle feathers exceed the others in length by above an inch, and the elongated part white; the others rounded in shape, or cuneiform; the outmost feather being very short; the two centre ones, from the base to the middle gilded brown, from thence to the end white; the others have the lower half gilded brown, then black, with brown ends, edged with white; legs and claws brown.

In the female the long tail feathers are wanting, and all the feathers are tipped with white; through the eye a white streak; all the under parts cinereous grey.

The young male is smaller, the lower half of the under mandible white; general colour of the plumage like that of the adult, but less brilliant; the tips of the feathers white for a greater depth than in the female at any age; legs white; no spot of white on the lower belly.—In one specimen I observed the bill to be near two inches in length.

In the collection of General Davies was one five inches long. Bill one inch, pale horn-colour; plumage green; beneath gilded green-gold; behind the eye a streak of white; and above it, beginning a little behind the former, a second of the same; wings brown black; the middle tail feathers deep green, the extreme tips pale dun; the two next green, with one-fourth of the end dun; the other feathers chiefly of the last colour, but the greater part of the inner web from the base green. This is probably a Variety of the female.

In a bird, which I think may probably be a young male, the bill is near two inches long, pretty much curved; general colour of the plumage pale brown, wings darker; the two middle feathers of the tail one inch and a half longer than the rest; beneath the eye a pale streak.

In another, supposed a female, the bill was one inch and a half long, rather more straight than in the other, being only curved from the middle; above green gold, also the wing coverts; wings and tail dusky, beneath white, clouded before, chiefly down the middle, with dusky spots, and much clouded also on the sides, under the wings, with the same; legs pale. I have seen this in collections, and there named Long-billed Humming-Bird. One such was in Mr. Bullock's Museum.

5.—BUFF-STRIPED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH full six inches. Bill bent, one inch and a quarter, dusky, the under mandible pale; general colour of the plumage olive, or dusky green above; beneath cinereous green, but pale, and marked with obscure dusky streaks, growing almost white towards the vent; over the eye a buff-coloured stripe, beneath it a second, beginning at the nostrils, and passing down on each side of the neck; chin and throat of the same colour; quills dusky; tail rounded at the end, dull olive green; the two middle feathers exceeding the others by full one inch and a half, and the elongated parts narrow, and white; legs dusky.

Said to inhabit Cayenne. Described from a specimen in the possession of Mr. Thompson. Although I have described this as distinct, I will not affirm, that it is not a Variety of the male of the Supercilious Species, to which it has resemblance in size and shape.

6.--BLUE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cyanurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 303. *Gm. Lin.* i. 485.
Polytmus Mexicanus longicaudus, *Bris.* iii. 688. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 27.
Yayauquitotl, *Seba*, i. 84. t. 51. 7. *Klein*, 107. 4.
Le Brin bleu, *Buf.* vi. 51. *Ois. dor.* i. 125.
Blue-tailed Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 749. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 278.

THIS is probably the largest species known; length eight inches and a quarter. Bill one inch and a quarter, bent and yellowish; fore part of the head, about the eyes, throat, and neck before blue; upper parts from nape to rump green; deeper on the back; from the breast to vent cinereous grey; the two middle feathers of the tail fine blue, and longer than the rest by two inches and one-third; the others fine green, lessening by degrees to the outmost, which are very short; legs yellow.

Inhabits Mexico.

7.—LONG-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus forficatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 303. *Lin.* i. 190. *Gm. Lin.* i. 486. *Borowsk* ii. 157. t. 24. A. *Gerin.* iv. t. 403. 2?
Falcinellus vertice caudaque cyaneis, *Klein, Av.* 108.
Mellisuga Jamaicensis caudâ bifurcâ, *Bris.* iii. 728. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 39.
Oiseau-mouche à longue queue, or, vert, and bleu, *Buf.* vi. 38.
Long-tailed Green Humming-Bird, *Edw. pl.* 33. *Brown Jam.* 475.
Fork-tailed Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 750. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 222. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 279. pl. 38.

LENGTH seven inches two lines. Bill black, slightly bent, and three quarters of an inch long; top of the head blue; the rest of the plumage splendid green; bottom of the belly, under tail coverts, and sides at the base, white; thighs brown; quills violet brown, but the three nearest the body green gold; tail the same with a blue gloss, the shape forked, but not regularly; the two outer feathers are three inches longer than the rest, the two middle ones only ten lines long, the intermediate ones lessening by degrees; legs black.

Inhabits Jamaica; the long tailed feathers in this and the last are supported at the base, both above and beneath, with one of a stiffer texture.

8.—BLACK-CAPPED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Polytmus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 302. *Lin.* i. 189. *Gm. Lin.* i. 486. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 71.
Falcinellus cauda septem unciarum, *Klein*, 108. 17.
Mellisuga Jamaicensis atricapilla caudâ bifurcâ, *Bris.* iii. 729. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 40. *Gerin.* iv. t. 306. 2. *Spalowsk. Vog.* i. t. 16.
Oiseau-mouche à longue Queue noire, *Buf.* vi. 39.
Long-tailed black-capped Humming-Bird, *Edw.* pl. 34. *Alb.* iii. pl. 49, *Gent. Mag*, xx. pl. in p. 121. *Bancr. Guian.* 169.
Black-capped Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 748. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 281.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill ten lines long, little bent, yellow, tip black; irides yellow; top of the head and nape black; plumage on the upper parts yellowish green, the under glossy bluish green; edge of the wing white; wing coverts violet-brown; quills the same, the margin of the first white; tail blackish, the feathers very unequal in length, the two outer ones being fourteen lines long; the two next from seven to eight inches; the inner web undulated on the margin; the next to these only one inch; and the two middle ones no more than half an inch, making the tail appear extremely forked; legs black.

The female of the same size, and the bill the same; base of the under mandible white half way; crown dusky brown; upper parts of the plumage as in the male; beneath, from chin to vent, white;

on the sides of the neck the green and white are intermixed irregularly; tail green, without the long feathers, and the tips of all, but the two middle, white for almost half the length.

Inhabits Jamaica, Guiana, and other southern parts of America. According to Albin, the nest is made of cotton.

In Mr. Woodford's drawings is one, with the forehead, between the bill and eye, and the chin, dusky black, mixed with green; body in general dull green; neck behind and shoulders inclined to brown; quills and tail black; the tail two inches long, hollowed out in the middle, with two long feathers exceeding the rest by three inches; bill, from the gape, one inch and a quarter; legs black.

9.—LESSER FORKED-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus furcatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 304. *Gm. Lin.* i. 486.
Mellisuga Jamaicensis violacea caudâ bifurcâ, *Bris.* iii. 732. t. 37. 6. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 40.
Oiseau-mouche violet à Queue fourchue, *Buf.* vi. 37. *Pl. enl.* 599. 2d Var. *Ois. dor.* i. 71. pl. 34.
Lesser Fork-tailed Humming Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 751.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black, but little curved; top of the head and neck gilded green; back and neck glossy violet blue; throat and lower part of the back gilded green; lesser wing coverts violet, the greater green gold; quills and tail black; the two outer feathers of the latter longer than the others, making it appear forked; but these are only one inch and a half in length, and the two middle no more than eight lines; legs blackish.

Inhabits Jamaica, Brazil, and Cayenne.

A.—Polytmus elegans, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 72.
Hausse-col vert à Queue fourchue, *Ois. dor.* i. p. 32. pl. 14.
White-legged fork-tailed Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 311. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 397.

This is green above; throat, sides of the neck, and body, very bright fine green; on the breast a velvet black spot, extending on the belly; tail blackish green, and forked; bill shorter than in the Violet-tailed, two-thirds of the under part white; legs white.

From St. Domingo.

B.—In the Leverian Museum a further Variety, having the nape and neck behind very dark green, with a broad zone of fine red purple, encircling the beginning of the back, and the breast; quills brown; belly and tail black, the latter glossed with blue, and forked; the outer feather one inch and a half long; the two middle ones only three quarters of an inch.

10.—SCISSARS-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Le Bec-fleurs à Queue en ciseaux, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 299.
Scissars-tailed Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 280.

LENGTH five inches and one-third. Bill black; general colour of the plumage glossy green; crown brown; chin, throat, and fore part of the neck white, with a speck of black on each feather; the lower part of the neck and breast glossy blue; tail blue, glossed with green.

Inhabits Paraguay. One similar in General Davies's collection, with the crown, nape, and neck behind, greenish brown; back, breast, and belly, blue; tail dull violet, forked.

11.—CAYENNE FORK-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus forcipatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 304.
——— macrourus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 487.
Mellisuga Cayanensis caudâ bifurcâ, *Raii,* 83. 3. *Id.* 187. 41. *Will.* 166. *Id. Engl.* 231. 3. *Sloan. Jam.* 309. 41.
Oiseau-mouche à longue Queue d'acier bruni, *Buf.* vi. 36.
——— à Queue fourchue de Cayenne, *Ois. dor.* i. 113.
Cayenne Fork-tailed Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 751. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 310.

LENGTH six inches. Bill eleven lines, black, very little bent; general colour of the plumage glossy green gold; on the lower part of the belly a white spot; tail forked, the two outer feathers three inches and three quarters long, the middle ones only one inch and three quarters; colour blue black, with a polished steel gloss; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne. Some authors have ranked this and the last with the Straight-billed division, and we have seen some specimens, the bills of which were nearly so, but in most of them that part has curvature sufficient to place them in the present section.

12.—BLUE FORKED-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH full six inches. Bill as in the last described; plumage in general fine green, brilliant on the crown, appearing in the manner of the Crested Species; throat blue; quills brown; tail greatly forked, the longest or exterior feather four inches, the next two and a half, the inner scarcely one inch, the outmost of the most brilliant fiery violet-blue imaginable, the others much the same, but more or less inclining to green towards the base.

A fine specimen of the above in the Museum of Mr. Bullock.

13.—CHILI HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus galeritus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 304. *Molin. Chil.* 219. *Id. Fr. Ed.* 227. 2.
Colibri du Chili, *Ois. dor.* i. 125.
Chili Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 170.

RATHER less than a Wren. Bill somewhat bent; general colour of the plumage green gold; on the head a small crest, streaked with gold and purple; neck and back green; quills and tail brown, varied with gold; all the under parts of the body fire-colour, and changeable in different reflections of light.

Inhabits Chili.

14.—GARNET-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.—Pl. lxxv.

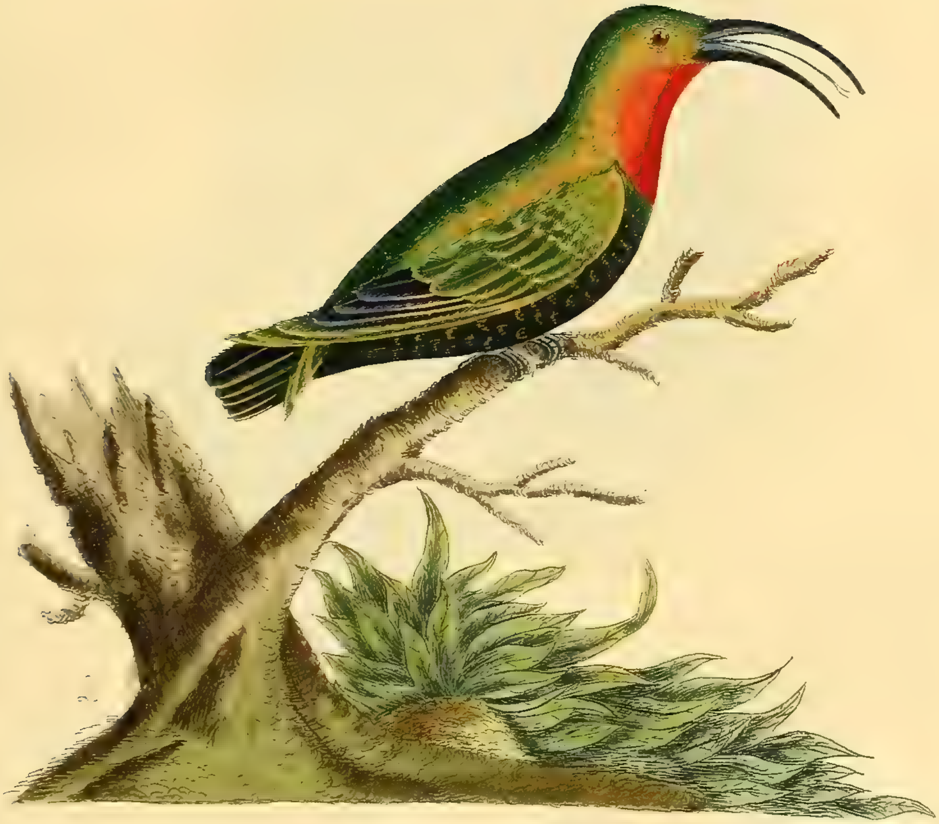
Trochilus granatinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 305.
——— auratus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 487.
Colibri à gorge grenat, *Ois. dor.* i. 125.
Garnet-throated Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 752. pl. 34.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill one inch long, bent, black; head, neck, back, and tail, very dark green, appearing blackish in some lights, and glossy in others; upper wing and tail coverts glossy green; chin, throat, and breast, deep garnet colour, in some views appearing very glossy; belly, thighs, and vent, black, with a greenish gloss; legs black.

A.—Le Grenat, *Buf.* vi. 48. *Ois. dor.* i. 17. pl. 4. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 753. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 289.

Length five inches. Bill ten lines long, or more; upper part of the head, back, and under parts of the body velvety black; wings

Pl. LXXV.



Garnet-throated Humming-Bird.

and tail the same, glossed with green; cheeks beneath the eyes, sides, and lower part of the neck, and breast, fine bright garnet-colour.

B.—Certhia prasinoptera, *Ind. Orn.* i. 300. *Mus. Carls.* t. 81.
Soui-manga prasinoptere, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 65.
Green-winged Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 163.

Bill black; the top of the head, nape, back, lower part of the breast, and sides, black; throat, fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breast purple; wings glossy changeable green; the tail greenish brown; legs black.

Inhabits Surinam, and is probably a further Variety of the Garnet-throated.

15—RED-BREASTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus jugularis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 305. *Lin.* i. 190. *Gm. Lin.* i. 489.
Colibri à gorge carmin, *Buf.* vi. 56. *Ois. dor.* i. 126.
Colibri, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.
Red-breasted Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 753. *Edw.* pl. 266. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 288. pl. 39.

LENGTH four inches. Bill thirteen lines long, pretty much curved, black; top of the head, neck behind, belly, thighs, and tail dusky brown, or black, the feathers a little fringed with blue; sides of the head, throat, and breast fine red, or carmine, as bright as a ruby; wings fine dark green, with a polished gold gloss, within green; rump and upper tail coverts fine blue; legs short, and blackish.

Inhabits Surinam.

16.—BLACK-BREASTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus pectoralis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 306.
——— gramineus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 488. *Vieill. Am.* ii. 73.
Hausse-col vert, *Buf.* vi. 58. *Ois. dor.* i. 23. pl. 9.
Black-breasted Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 756. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 298.

LENGTH about six inches. Bill sixteen lines; fore part and sides of the neck, and lower part of the throat, emerald green; chin, under the bill, bronzed; breast velvet black, with an obscure tinge of blue; upper parts of the body and sides green gold; the belly white;* tail purplish blue, with a steely brown gloss, and does not reach beyond the end of the wings when closed.

The female has the same distribution of colours, except that the green on the fore part of the neck is divided by two white dashes, and the black on the breast neither so broad nor so dark-coloured.

A.—Le Plastron violet, *Ois. dor.* i. 124. pl. 70.
Le Bec-fleurs bleu en dessous, *Voy. d'Azara,* iv. No. 296?
Mango Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 135.

In this the upper parts of the body are brownish green; throat and fore part of the neck green; the breast and belly violet; and the vent white.

In the collection of General Davies.

B.—Length five inches. Bill black; all above the plumage is fine gilded green, beneath the same, but deeper; feathers of the breast blue at the ends, the very tips only being glossy green; belly the colour of the back; sides over the thighs, and vent white; tail even, one inch and a half long, the two outer feathers fine glossy red purple, the ends violet, or steel blue; the others steel blue; the coverts reach half way on the tail; quills dusky, as long as the tail; legs black.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

---

* I do not see any white on the belly in the *Ois. dorés.*

17.—GREEN-GOLD HUMMING-BIRD.

Polytmus viridis, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 71.
Colibri vert, *Ois. dor.* i. 34. pl. 15.
Green-gold Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 305.

SIZE of the Mango Species; length four inches and a half. Plumage in general green-gold; quills dusky; tail steely blue; all but the two middle feathers white just at the tip.

Inhabits the Islands of America.

18.—VIOLET-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus nitidus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 305.
——— albus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 488.
Colibri à Queue violette, *Buf.* vi. 55. *Pl. enl.* 671. 2. *Ois. dor.* i. 27. pl. 11.
Violet-tailed Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 754. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 301.

LENGTH six inches. Bill sixteen lines, bent; sides of the throat white, in the middle brown, mixed with green; breast and belly white; plumage, on the upper parts of the body, fine variable gilded green; quills violet brown; tail a trifle rounded at the end; the four middle feathers deep violet, glossed with gilded yellow; the others are also violet, but have the tips and inner margins white;* legs dusky.

Inhabits Cayenne.

---

* In my copy of the *Pl. enl.* the three outer feathers have the base half rufous; from thence to the end steel blue, obliquely marked with white at the tips.

19.—GREY-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus margaritaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 308. *Gm. Lin.* i. 490.
Le Plastron blanc, *Buf.* vi. 61. *Ois. dor.* i. 35. pl. 16.
Colibri de St. Domingue, *Pl. enl.* 680. 1.
Grey-necked Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 761.

LENGTH four inches. Bill one inch; body above green gold; beneath, from the throat to the lower part of the belly, pearly grey; tail steel black blue near the base, then purplish brown, afterwards crossed with a glossy black brown band, and finally white at the tip.

Inhabits St. Domingo. I have met with a specimen which appears to vary in two particulars, viz. having a narrow stripe of shining green down the middle of the neck, from the chin to the breast, and the tail not tipped with white. This is supposed, by some, to be a young bird of the Black-breasted Species,* but by others of the Gold-green.

20.—FERVID HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH five inches. Bill full one inch and a half long, and much curved downwards; colour dusky, the under mandible pale; plumage above dull green gold; on the jaw an obscure pale streak; chin and throat pale rufous; belly dusky white, with a greenish mixture; vent rufous white; quills dusky; the two middle tail feathers glossy greenish brown, the others fine rufous half way from the base, then greenish black; the tips of all of them white; legs pale; claws black.

---

* See *Voy. d'Azara,* iv. p. 92.

Inhabits the warmer parts of America with the others. A fine specimen in the Museum of Mr. Bullock. This bird has the shape of the bill, much resembling that of the Grey-necked, and notwithstanding it appears to differ in many particulars, it may perhaps be allied to that species.

21.—WEDGE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH four inches. Bill one inch, curved, dusky, under mandible pale; plumage above glossy brown, in some lights appearing gilded; beneath from the chin fine rufous, paler on the belly; chin dusky; over the eyes a rufous streak; vent and under tail coverts white; quills dusky; tail greatly cuneiform, the outer feathers very short; the two middle ones one inch and a half long, brownish bronze, with white ends, the others much the same, the ends also white, and the two exterior rufous at the tips; legs pale.

In the collection of Mr. Bullock; it was entitled Queue de Paon.

22.—GREEN-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus gularis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 306.
——— maculatus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 488.
Colibri à cravate verte, *Buf.* vi. 56. *Ois. dor.* i. 25. pl. 10.
——— à gorge verte de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 671. 1.
Green-throated Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 755.

LENGTH about five inches. Bill one inch; plumage on the upper parts and tail deep gilded green; on the throat a dash of very bright emerald-green, growing broader on the fore part of the neck; on the breast a black spot; sides of the throat, and neck rufous, mixed with white; the belly plain white; tail dark green above, with some violet, white, and polished brown spots; which are also seen in the Violet-tailed Species. Hence Buffon has supposed it allied thereto; but the tail in the last named, is even at the end, whereas in the present described it is very much rounded, or slightly cuneiform; nor in the figure of it in the *Pl. en.* is there any variation of colour in the tail feathers above, except in having the tips paler within.*

Buffon mentions another in the cabinet of M. Mauduit, with the upper parts light green-gold, on a blackish grey ground; all the fore parts of the body rufous, appearing to him as a female of this species. A slight Variety in Mr. Francillon's collection had the belly greyish white, mottled with dusky.

23.—SAINT DOMINGO HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Dominicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 309. *Lin.* i. 191. *Gm. Lin.* i. 489.
Polytmus Dominicensis, *Bris.* iii. 672. t. 35. 4. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 22.
Vert perlé, *Buf.* vi. 62. *Ois. dor.* i. 128.
Saint Domingo Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 762.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill one inch, brown; upper parts in general light gold green, mixing on the sides with the pearly grey beneath, the under parts being wholly of that colour; wings violet-brown; the two middle tail feathers dusky, with a copper gloss, the side ones steel black at the base, purplish chestnut in the middle, and white at the tips; shape even at the end; legs brown.

Inhabits St. Domingo.

---

* Compare *Pl. enl.* 671. fig. 1 & 2.

M. Vieillot esteems the five last described as one and the same bird, at different periods of age, and the Black-breasted as the complete, and adult. To this we may assent, in all, except the Green-throated, in which the tail, as it appears in the *Pl. enl.* is slightly cuneiform; but in all the others even at the end.

24.—AURULENT HUMMING-BIRD.

Polytmus aurulentus, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 72.
Hausse-col doré, *Ois. dor.* i. 29. pl. 12. Male. pl. 13. female.
Aurulent Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 306.

THE bill in this is about one inch long. Plumage above dull green gold, upper tail coverts green; throat fine green gold, appearing in some lights glossed with blue on the sides; breast black, changing to brownish on the belly; sides of the body mixed green and gold; the two middle tail feathers greenish brown, the others violet, with blue ends.

The female has the head brown, the rest of the upper parts, and two middle tail feathers green brown, the others dull rufous half way, the rest violet black, tipped with white; beneath from the chin dirty grey, more obsolete on the belly.

Inhabits Port Rico.

25.—VIOLET HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus violaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 306. *Gm. Lin.* i. 488.
Polytmus Cayanensis violaceus, *Bris.* iii. 683. t. 35. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 25.
Colibri violet, *Buf.* vi. 57. *Pl. enl.* 600. 2. *Ois. dor.* i. 126.
Violet Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 756. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 290.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill nearly one inch, black, less curved than in the last; head, neck, back, breast, and belly violet purple; glossy on the throat and breast, but elsewhere verging to velvet black; wings and tail gold green, with a changeable gloss of black on the latter; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne.

26.—WHITE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus leucurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 307. *Lin.* i. 190. *Gm. Lin.* i. 487.
Polytmus Surinamensis, *Bris.* iii. 674. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 22.
Colibri à Collier rouge, *Buf.* vi. 59. *Pl. enl.* 600. 4. *Ois. dor.* i. 128.
White-tailed Humming-bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 757. *Edw.* pl. 256. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 293.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill thirteen lines long, curved, black, paler at the base; plumage on the upper parts of the body green gold, with a copper gloss; beneath greyish white; on the breast a crescent of red; wings dark purple; the two middle tail feathers green gold; the eight others white; legs black.

Inhabits Surinam.—Linnæus's bird had the two outmost tail feathers black at the tips.

27.—RUFOUS-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH near five inches. Bill black, an inch and a quarter long, the under mandible white, with a dusky point; plumage above dull green gold, the same on the lower part of the neck and breast; chin dusky; across the throat a large, pale, rufous patch, extending a little on each side of the neck; breast as the chin; belly and vent ash-colour; quills dusky black; the tail in this specimen wanting, except one of the outmost feathers, which is dusky within, and white on the outer web, with two or three obsolete dusky spots.

In the collection of Lord Stanley.

28.—BRIGHT-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Vert doré à Queue blanche et verte, *Ois. dor.* i. 83. pl. 41.
Bright-throated Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 287.

LENGTH near four inches and a half. Bill black above, white beneath; over the eye a white line; top of the head greenish brown; the rest of the upper parts glossy green; throat and breast gilded yellow green; upper part of the belly green gold, lower glossy brilliant grey green; under tail coverts white at the base, and gilt at the tips; tail rounded at the end; mixed green and white on the margins, but the two middle feathers wholly green; legs yellowish.

29.—BLACK-STREAKED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill one inch and a quarter long, from the gape, black; plumage above, wings, and tail coverts fine glossy green; sides of the breast, belly, and under wing coverts the same; under parts from the chin to vent dusky white; under tail coverts pale ash, fringed with white; down the middle, from the chin to vent, a narrow streak of black, broadest on the throat, and in some lights appears tinged with green, the feathers being margined at the tips with that colour; tail a trifle rounded, one inch long, the two middle feathers deep glossy green throughout, all the others fine chestnut purple, varying with different lights, for three-fourths of the length, the rest steel black, more or less tipped with white, most so on the outmost feather; legs black.

In the collection of Lord Stanley. I have observed another specimen, not unlike the above, with the throat and fore part of the neck white; down the middle a black stripe from chin to the breast only.

30.—SPOTTED-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus punctulatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 306. *Gm. Lin.* 488.
Polytmus punctulatus, *Bris.* iii. 669. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 21.
Le Bec-fleurs peint, *Voy. d'Azara,* iv. No. 298.
Zitzil, ou Colibri piqueté, *Buf.* vi. 50. *Ois. dor.* i. 21. pl. 7.
Hoizit-ziltototl, *Fern. Mex.* 705.
Punctulated Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 303.
Spotted Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 755.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black, thirteen lines and a half long; plumage in general green gold; but the throat, neck before, and wing coverts are marked with small white spots; quills violet-brown; tail greenish brown, tipped with white.

Inhabits Mexico. That in the *Ois. dor.* is no more than four inches long, and has only the throat and belly dotted with white.

31.—MANGO HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Mango, *Ind. Orn.* i. 307. *Lin.* i. 191. *Gm. Lin.* i. 491. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 71.
Polytmus Jamaicensis, *Bris.* iii. 679. t. 35. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 24.
Guainumbi minor rostro nigro, *Raii,* 83. 5. *Will.* 167. 5. *Id. Eng.* 235. 5.
Colibri du Mexique, *Pl. enl.* 680. f. 2. female. *Id.* f. 3. male.
Plastron noir, *Buf.* vi. 59. *Ois. dor.* i. p. 20. pl. 7.
Mango Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 758. *Alb.* iii. pl. 49. b. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 294.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill one inch, slightly curved, blackish; head and upper parts green gold, glossed with copper; throat and under parts bright velvet black, separated from the green gold on the upper parts by a stripe of very shining blue, which arises at the corners of the mouth, and extends on each side of the neck and breast; thighs brown; vent white; under tail coverts violet brown; quills and greater wing coverts the same; the two middle tail feathers black, with a violet gilded gloss; the rest purplish chestnut, margined with steely black all round; legs black.

The female has the upper parts of the body and wings as the other sex, also the chin and throat, but the breast and belly are black; tail the same, but the outer feathers with brown ends, the two middle ones wholly green, like the upper parts of the body.

Inhabits Mexico, Brasil, and Saint Domingo. Albin adds, Jamaica; builds the nest in the Physic Nut Tree,* composed of cotton, and lays two white eggs, as large as peas.

A.—Trochilus Mango, *Ind. Orn.* i. 307. 20. β.
Largest, or blackest Humming-Bird, *Raii,* 187. 43. *Sloan. Jam.* 308. 40.
Purple-tailed Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 296. pl. 40. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 333.
Mango Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 759. 18. A.

LENGTH four inches. Bill one inch, somewhat curved, and black; upper part of the body greenish black, the ends of the feathers margined with copper, not very brilliant, only appearing glossy in certain lights; the general hue being dusky black; chin, fore part of the neck, and breast, purple and glossy; down the middle of the whole way from the chin a stripe of black; belly dusky; on each side of the vent a small white tuft; the two middle feathers of the tail and its coverts gilded greenish black, the others purple, glossed with copper, margined at the tips with black; legs black.

Inhabits Jamaica, from whence I have received several specimens, as well as seen them in other collections, and have supposed the two last described to be Varieties of each other, nor has any one spoken positively to their being distinct.

The circumstance of keeping Humming-Birds alive in their own climate, by means of sugar and water, is well authenticated, and the following fact is also well attested. A young Gentleman, a few days before he sailed from Jamaica for England, met with a female Humming-Bird sitting on the nest and eggs, and cutting off the twig, he brought all together on board. The bird became sufficiently tame, so as to suffer herself to be fed with honey and water during the passage, and hatched two young ones. The mother, however, did not long survive, but the young were brought to England, and continued for some time in the possession of Lady Hamond. The late Sir H. Englefield, Bart. and Hans Sloane Stanley, Esq. both witnesses of the circumstance, informed me, that these little creatures readily took honey from the lips of Lady H. with their bills; one of them did not live long, but the other survived at least two months from the time of their arrival. I am not positive of its being the precise species I have arranged it under, but am inclined to think so, from the description of the parent bird, and especially as it is the most common one found in that Island.

---

* Jatropha gossypifolia, & curcas, *Lin.*

32.—NEGRO HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus ater, *Maxim. Trav.* i. p. 322.

LENGTH five inches. Bill slightly curved; body nearly black, only in some places of a shining grey and copper-colour; sides under the wings, rump, and tail, white; on the last a border of a violet-colour, the middle feathers varying with dark green, and steel blue.

Inhabits Brazil; described as above by Prince Maximilian, who esteems it a species not before described.

33.—BLACK-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus holosericeus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 305. *Lin.* i. 191. *Gm. Lin.* i. 491. *Borowsk.* ii. 158. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 71.
Mellivora Mexicana, *Gerin.* iv. t. 404.
Polytmus Mexicanus, *Bris.* iii. 676. t. 35. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 22.
Avis auricoma Mexicana, *Seba*, i. t. 99. 4 ? *Klein*, 107. iii. 3. *Id.* 108. 18.
Colibri vert et noir, *Buf.* vi. 53. *Ois. dor.* i. 19. pl. 6.
Black-bellied Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 754. *Edw.* pl. 36. *Bancr. Guian.* 169. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 307.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill one inch or more; head, neck, back, and wing coverts, gilded green; breast, belly,sides, and thighs, shining black, with a reddish tinge; across the breast a band of blue; on the lower belly another of white, but smaller; tail even at the end, deep black, with a polished steel gloss; legs black.

Edwards has figured another in the same plate, which he supposed to be the female, and differed only in wanting the white mark on the belly, but there is a spot of white on each side of it.

Inhabits Mexico and Guiana.

A.—Colibri à ventre noir, *Ois. dor.* i. *Sup.* 119. pl. 65.

Length three inches and three quarters. Bill one inch, black; head, and upper parts of the body gilded green; neck, breast, and belly, purplish black; lower belly white; wings and tail black.

This is thought to be the female of some species unknown, but appears to have some relation to the Black-bellied one.

B.—In Mr. Bullock's Museum is a fine specimen, which may be referred to the above; length four inches and a half. Bill curved, black, and one inch long; head, neck, body above, and wing coverts, fine gilded green; on the breast a large glossy blue patch; belly black, in some lights with a dark green gloss; vent white; under tail coverts long, deep glossy green, with blue ends; quills dusky; tail rounded, the feathers remarkably broad, and roundish at the ends; the two middle ones sensibly hollowed out at the tips; legs black.

34.—WAVE-BREASTED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill nearly one inch, black, the upper mandible curved at the tip; plumage above green gold, beneath mixed white and glossy green in waves; middle of the belly white; under tail coverts purplish steel-colour, with white tips; the tail even at the end, the two middle feathers glossy green, and broader than in most of the Genus, the rest purplish steel black; the exterior from the base to the middle white on the outer web, the end also white, continuing as a fringe wholly round the tip; ends of the feathers square or very little pointed; quills dusky purple; legs dark, covered with down.

In the Museum of Mr. Bullock; it appears in imperfect feather, and has the size, shape of bill, and colour of the upper parts of the plumage, not unlike the Black-bellied Species, of which it may be probably the female, if not the young bird.

35.—RUFOUS-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Brasiliensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 308.
——— hirsutus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 490.
Polytmus Brasiliensis, *Bris.* iii. 670. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 21.
Guainumbi minor rostro incurvo, *Raii,* 83. *Will.* 166. 4. *Id. Engl.* 234. 4. *Marcgr. Bras.* 197.
Colibri à ventre roussatre, *Buf.* vi. 63.
——— à pieds vetus, *Ois. dor.* i. pl. 20. *Id. Sup.* 122. pl. 68. jeune.
Rufous-bellied Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 760. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 302.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill one inch and a half long, under mandible yellow at the base, and black at the tip; upper part of the body green gold, glossed with copper, beneath rufous white; quills violet brown; tail blackish, with a cast of green, and tipped white; legs covered with feathers to the toes, yellowish white; toes black.

Inhabits Brazil.—The young bird has a dusky crown, the rest of the upper parts of the plumage green gold; from chin to vent dull rufous; quills dusky; tail blue, fringed at the end with white; legs downy, white.

A.—Colibri à pieds vetus, *Ois. dor.* i. pl. 20. 2d fig.

In this all the under parts are pale rufous yellow; two-thirds of the tail ferruginous, then black, with the tips white; exterior feather brown.

B.—Trochilus Brasiliensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 308. 23. β.
Rufous-bellied Humming-bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 761. 21. A.

Length three inches and a half. Bill one inch and a half long, black, yellowish beneath; plumage above green gold, beneath rufous, towards the vent very pale; from the base of the bill a yellowish white stripe, passing under the eye, and growing broader, expands into a roundish spot over the ears; the two middle tail feathers dusky, the rest dusky at the base, the end half rufous; all of them tipped with white; legs yellowish, claws black.

In the collection of General Davies.

In Mr. Bullock's Museum is one, probably a young bird. In this the chin, throat, and as far as the breast, are pale cinnamon; the rest of the body beneath dark coloured; the two middle tail feathers longer than the rest.

36.—ASH-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cinereus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 308. *Gm. Lin.* i. 490.
Colibri à ventre cendré, *Ois. dor.* i. 18. pl. 5.
Ash-bellied Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 759. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 297.

LENGTH six inches. Bill thirteen lines long, a little bent, and black; under mandible yellow almost to the tip; plumage on the body above fine glossy green, beneath ash-colour; quills dusky; tail rounded at the end, the two middle feathers green; the next on each side black; the three outer ones steel black at the base, the end half white, deepest on the outer feather; legs black.

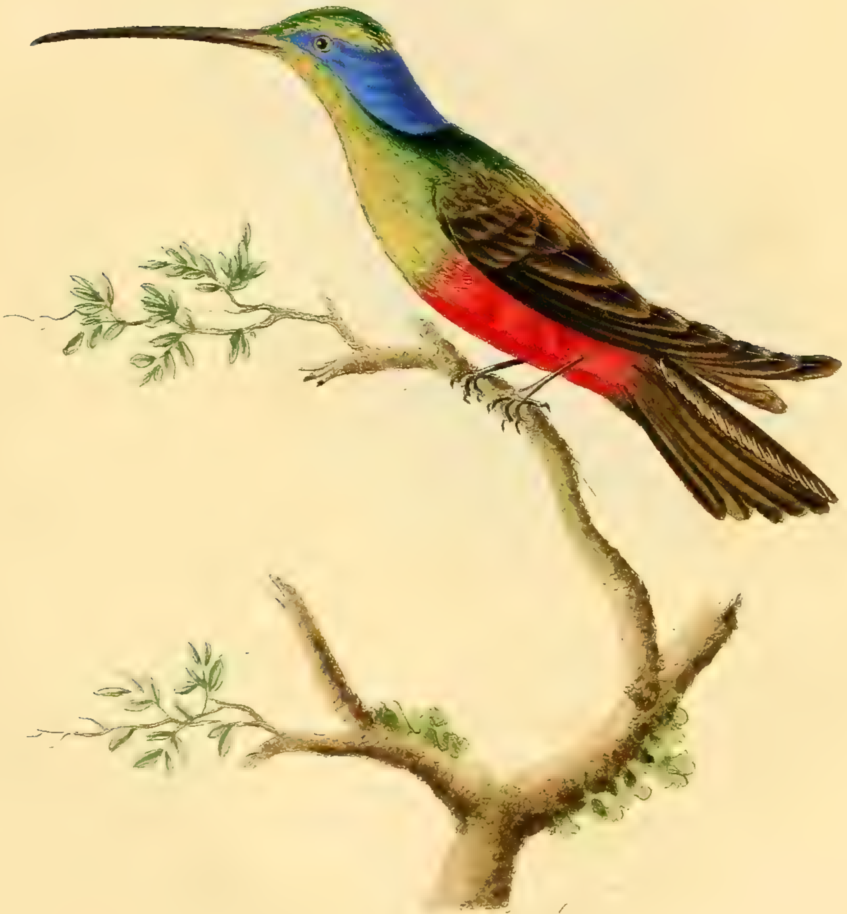
From South America.—Sir Joseph Banks.

37.—HARLEQUIN HUMMING-BIRD.—Pl. lxxvi.

Trochilus multicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 308. *Gm. Lin.* i. 490.
L'Arlequin, *Ois. dor.* i. 69. pl. 123.
Harlequin Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 760. *Id. Sup.* 135. pl. 111. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 81. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 311.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill bent, one inch and a quarter in length, and brown; crown of the head, chin, breast, and

Pl. LXXVI.



Harlequin Humming-Bird.

middle of the back green; from the bill, through the eye, a fine blue stripe, passing almost to the nape; the lower part of this edged with black; upper parts of the body and wings brown; belly and vent the colour of cinnabar, but not glossy, like the rest of the plumage; tail even at the end, and brown; legs pale brown.

A specimen of this is in the British Museum, but without any history annexed.* Among the drawings of General Davies is one, measuring five inches. The colours of the plumage much the same, except that beneath the black, at the back of the neck, is a narrow band of blue green; the wing coverts, and upper part of the back, incline to green, and under part of the tail to purple.

In the *Ois. dor.* the figure is without the black under the blue nape, and the tail seems longer than in my figure.

38.—CRIMSON-HEADED BLUE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cyaneus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 309.
——— venustissimus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 490.
Polytmus Mexicanus cyaneus, *Bris.* iii. 681. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 24.
Avic. Mexicana cyaneo colore venustissima, *Seba,* i. 102. t. 65. 3. *Klein,* 107. iii. 2.
Colibri bleu, *Buf.* vi. 61. *Ois. dor.* i. 125. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 292.
Crimson-headed blue Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 762.

HALF as large as a Wren. Head, throat, and under part of the body, to the middle of the belly, like crimson velvet, with different glosses, as they are exposed to different lights; back blue; wings black.

---

* It has been suggested to me, that this is no other than a bird made up by the ingenuity of some whimsical person, who has fabricated it from the feathers of others; but which, by every attention paid to it, I cannot detect; yet should it prove to be so, it is not the only deception among the many thousands of Natural History Curiosities in the place, where it is yet to be seen: for instance,—The Papilio Ecclipsis, first figured in the 10th plate of the first Decade of *Petiver's Gazophylaceum,* was taken by him from a specimen in the

Inhabits Mexico; the above description from Du Tertre. Seba's account merely says, that it has a long bill, issuing from a small head, and bent as in the Humming-Bird.* The bill, however, appears pointed in the figure.

39.—ADMIRABLE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Thaumantias, *Ind. Orn.* i. 309. *Lin.* i. 190. *Gm. Lin.* i. 489.
Guainumbi minor toto corpore aureo, *Raii*, 83. 6. *Will.* p. 167. *Marcg. Bras.* 197.
Polytmus, *Bris.* iii. 667. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 20.
Mellisuga Ronckje dicta, *Seba*, i. 95. t. 59. 5. *Klein*, 106. III.
Le petit Colibri, *Buf.* vi. 64. *Pl. enl.* 600. 1.
Admirable Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 763. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 285.

THIS is only two inches and ten lines in length. Bill eleven lines long, black, beneath white; colour of the plumage wholly greenish violet, except the wings, which are brown; on the lower part of the belly a spot of white; tail thirteen lines long, the two middle feathers bright green gold, glossed with copper; the others the same, edged with white; the outer one entirely white on the outer web; legs black.

Inhabits Brazil, and other parts of South America.

British Museum; from Petiver it was received by Linnæus into the *Syst. Naturæ;* (*a*) and again, is to be found in the *Amœn. Acad.* V. vi. p. 406. and from these authorities adopted by Fabricius, (*b*) who, on the alleged authority of De Geer, says, it came from America.—But it so happens, that on careful inspection, it proves to be no other than the Papilio Rhamni, or Brimstone Butterfly, found every where in Europe, having the large additional blue-black spots artfully *painted* upon the wings, insomuch as to deceive, upon a cursory view, most people.

(*a*) *Syst. Nat.* Tom. i. p. 765. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 2273. (*b*) *Fab. Sp. Ins.* T. ii. p. 50.

---

* Minusculo è capitello rostrum porrigitur longum, incurvum, quali Mellivoræ gaudent.

40.—YELLOW-FRONTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus flavifrons, *Ind. Orn.* i. 309. *Gm. Lin.* i. 489.
Colibri à front jaune, *Ois. dor.* i. p. 127.
Yellow-fronted Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 763. *Gen. of Birds.* 62. pl. 8. f. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 312.

FOREHEAD yellow; body and wing coverts green; primaries and tail black.

Inhabits America.

41.—PURPLE-CROWNED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus torquatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 309.
——— purpuratus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 487.
Colibri pourpré à Collier bleu, *Ois. dor.* i. p. 127.
Purple-crowned Honey-Sucker, *Gen. of Birds,* 63. t. 8. f. 2.
——— Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 764. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 313.

CROWN purple; throat green; round the whole of the lower part of the neck a collar of rich deep blue; back green; wings and tail deep purple; the last forked.

Inhabits South America.

42.—ORANGE-HEADED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus aurantius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 310. *Gm. Lin.* 489.
Colibri à tête orangé, *Ois. dor.* i. 127.
Orange-headed Honey-Sucker, *Gen. Birds,* 63. t. 8. f. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 313.

HEAD orange; throat and breast yellow; back and belly deep brown; wings purple; tail bright ferruginous.

The three last copied from Mr. Pennant's Genera of Birds.

43.—BLUE-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus gularis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 310. *Mill. Illustr.* t. 20. A. *Gm. Lin.* i. 491.
Grimpereau jaunâtre, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 58.

SIZE not said; probably about three inches. General colour yellowish; throat and rump blue; belly white; wings and tail black.

Inhabits America.

44.—LITTLE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus exilis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 310. *Gm. Lin.* i. 484.
Petit Colibri de la Guiane, *Ois. dor.* i. 125.
Humming-Bird of a black colour, *Bancr. Guian.* 166.
Little Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 764. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 315.

THIS, according to Bancroft, is only one inch and a half in length, and weighs frequently less than 50 grains. Bill black, a little bent at the end, and half an inch long; body greenish brown, with a red, shining, inimitable gloss; the head is crested with a small tuft, which is green at the bottom, but of a sparkling gold-colour at top; quills and tail fine black.

Inhabits Guiana; the velocity of its flying said to be so great, that the eye can scarcely keep pace with its motion.

45.—STREAKED-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH four inches. Bill half an inch long, black; plumage above green-gold, below dusky white, inclining more to dusky on the belly; on the sides of the neck a broad, triangular, streak of black, beginning in a point on the side of the chin, and ending in another point on the side of the breast; also two or three spots of black on the sides of the belly, before the thighs; the quills and tail dusky; legs black.

From the drawings of Mr. Woodford.

* *WITH STRAIT BILLS.*

46.—BROAD-SHAFTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus latipennis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 310.
——— campylopterus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 499.
Oiseau-mouche à larges tuyaux, *Buf.* vi. 35. *Pl. enl.* 672. 2. *Ois. dor.* i. 51. pl. 21.
Le Bec-fleurs blanc en dessous, *Voy. d'Azara,* iv. No. 297 ?
Broad-shafted Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 765.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill one inch long, black; plumage above glossy green, beneath pale ash-colour; quills dusky; three of the outer ones broad in the shafts, and bent in the middle, giving that part the appearance of a sabre; the tail even at the end, scarcely one inch and a quarter long; the two middle feathers are green; the others steely black; the outer one white from the middle to the end; the next the same for about one quarter of the length from the tip; quills long in proportion, and reach almost to the end of the tail; legs dusky.

In the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, who received it from Berbice, by the name of Kama-bimiti.

One, supposed to be a young bird, had the green on the upper surface inclining to brown; all beneath ash-colour; the outer tail feather white for one-third of the length from the tip; three of the quills broad, and bent as in the former.

In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden, of Clapham.

In the possession of Gen. Davies was a bird, answering in colour to the above, but the quills formed as in others of the Genus, being neither broad, nor curved; the two outer tail feathers white half way from the end. This may probably be a female.

M. d'Azara also mentions one, which coincides much in colour of plumage; but he is silent in respect to the broad and curved shafts of the outer three quills, which is a strong characteristic of the species.

47.—CURVE-WINGED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH five inches and a half. The bill, from gape to tip, almost one inch and a quarter, dusky; general colour of the plumage fine glossy green; chin and throat deep blue, but not glossy; quills and tail dusky; base of the greater quills darker, the three outer ones shaped as in the Broad-shafted; tail nearly even at the end, one inch and a half in length; the three outer feathers wholly white; wings shorter, and do not quite reach one-third on the tail; the legs are dusky.

Inhabits Cayenne; in the collection of General Davies.

In another, seemingly allied to the last, the upper parts are dull brownish green; all beneath ash-colour; the quills dusky brown, without any violet tinge; the two middle tail feathers green; the others dusky half way from the base, the rest of the length white; the two outer wholly white.

In the collection of Mr. Thompson.

The whole of the above described seem to vary too much from each other to form merely one species; we have therefore ventured to suppose them different. In the Broad-shafted one the tail is shorter in proportion, and the quills reach to the end of it; but in the Curve-winged, the tail is so long, and the quills so short, as only to reach to about one-third: independent of two or three of the outer tail feathers being white, the whole of their length; which, in the Broad-shafted, are only so for half way from the tip; also in the Curved-winged, supposed to be a complete bird, the chin and throat are of a fine blue colour.

In the elegant Museum of Mr. Bullock, I observed two Humming-Birds, with the shafts of the three outer quills broad. In the first, which is five inches long, the bill is a trifle bent; plumage in general green; from the chin to the breast fine, deep, glossy blue; shafts of the three outer quills broad, flattened, and bent; the two middle tail feathers green; the others rufous, with the ends steel-coloured.

The other with the bill more strait, one inch long; the plumage green, beneath ash grey; the two middle tail feathers are green; the others deep blue, with a gloss of steel; the three outmost with greyish white ends, the exterior having most white: in this the shafts of the quills are more broad, and stouter than in others of the Genus, but neither flattened, curved, nor bent; probably a female.

48.—SATIN-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH full five inches. Bill one inch long, and black; the general colour of the plumage black, with a greenish gloss on the wing, rump, and tail coverts; sides over the thighs, and vent white, communicating with each other; under tail coverts black; the quills dusky black; the two middle tail feathers black; the four others, on each side, pure satin white, with the ends violet black; in shape the tail is hollowed out in the middle, as in the White-bellied Species, and the wings, when closed, reach rather beyond the end of it; the legs black.

Inhabits South America.—A fine specimen in the collection of Mr. Bullock.

49.—WHITE-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus mellivorus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 310. *Lin.* i. 193. *Gm. Lin.* i. 499. *Borowsk.* ii. 159.
Mellisuga Surinamensis torquata, *Bris.* iii. 713. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 35. *Gerin.* iv. t. 406. 1.
Oiseau-mouche à Collier, dit la Jacobine, *Buf.* vi. 34. *Pl. enl.* 640. 2. *Ois. dor.* i. 55. pl. 23.
White-collared Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 320.
White-bellied Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 765. *Edw.* pl. 38. 1.

LENGTH four inches two lines. Bill ten lines long, and black; head, throat, and neck blue, glossed with rich gold-colour; back, rump, scapulars, upper tail, and lesser wing coverts, green gold, glossed with copper; at the back of the neck a large spot of white; breast, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, white; greater wing coverts and quills violet brown; the tail a trifle forked, the two middle feathers like the back, the others white, margined deeply at the ends with black, which colour also slightly fringes the outer web, except in the exterior feather, which is only margined at the end, but deeper than the rest; shins a little feathered; toes black.

Inhabits Surinam.—In a specimen in my possession the tail appears to have twelve feathers. Brisson says, there are ten in number, and that the two middle ones were green gold and others white; but there are ten white feathers, besides the appearance of two green gold ones in the middle, which on examination prove to be merely the elongated coverts, and equal the rest in length; the quills extend beyond the end of the tail; the bill is rather bent at the tip, and more pointed than in many others of the Genus. One in Mr. Mc. Leay's collection had the name Bimiti added to it, and had a small rufous whisker on each jaw.

One, supposed to be the male, was in general glossy bluish black, instead of coppery gilded colour; but answering in other respects; and in the collection of Mr. Leadbeater is a specimen of what appears to be a young bird. In this the gilded green has a brownish mixture; the same white spot at the back of the neck; tail white, the ends of all but the outmost feather, more or less steel black; throat and breast waved with dusky; lower belly and vent dull white.

50.—SPOTTED-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus fimbriatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 312. *Gm. Lin.* i. 493.
Mellisuga Cayanensis gutture nævio, *Bris.* iii. 706. t. 36. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 33.
Oiseau-mouche à gorge tachetée, *Buf.* vi. 31. *Pl. enl.* 276. 2. *Ois. dor.* i. 53. pl. 22.
Spotted-necked Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 772.

LENGTH near four inches. Bill eleven lines, black, but the lower mandible is whitish, for the greater part of the length; plumage in general green gold, glossed with copper; feathers of the breast fringed with white; belly, under tail coverts, and thighs grey; all the tail feathers steel black, but the two middle ones have a copper gloss, and the rest tipped with grey; legs black.

Said in the *Ois. dor.* to be either the young or female of the last.

A.—Size of the other. Plumage above green-gold, glossed with copper; throat and fore part of the neck green-gold, the feathers margined with grey; breast, belly, vent, and under tail coverts white; vent downy; quills blue black; tail greenish black, not tipped with white.

One of these was in the Museum of Sir A. Lever; there is also a corresponding one in my own collection.

B.—Jacobine varié. *Ois. dor.* i. 56. pl. 34. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 321.

Bill black. Plumage above green-gold, mixed with blue towards the rump; chin and throat grey, blue, and white mixed; lesser wing coverts green and blue; belly and vent white; tail green-gold; all but the two middle feathers white at the ends, and rather shorter than the middle ones.

Probably a farther Variety.

C.—Length three inches and three quarters. Bill seven-eighths of an inch, strait, pale at the base beneath; plumage glossy green above; feathers of the chin and throat green at the ends, on a dusky white ground; breast and belly white and downy; quills dusky purple; tail steel blue, a little cuneiform the wings rather exceed it; legs pale.—In Mr. Mc. Leay's collection.

51.—GREEN AND BLUE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Ourissia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 311. *Lin.* i. 191. *Gm. Lin.* i. 494.
Mellisuga Surinamensis pectore cœruleo, *Bris.* iii. 711. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 34.
Emeraude Amethyste, *Buf.* vi. 27. *Ois. dor.* i. 114.
Oiseau-mouche à poitrine bleue, *Pl. enl.* 227. 3.
Green and blue Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 766. *Edw.* t. 35. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 322.

LENGTH scarcely four inches. Bill ten lines and a half long, and black; head, neck, lower part of the back, rump, scapulars, and lesser wing coverts, green gold, glossed with copper; upper part of the back blue; breast and upper part of the belly the same, with a bright gold cast; lower belly and sides, thighs and under tail coverts dull brown; greater wing coverts, quills, and tail brown; the two middle feathers not quite so long as the rest; legs black.

Inhabits Surinam.

A.—Trochilus Ourissia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 311. 35. β. *Gm. Lin.* i. 494. 13. β.
Gen. Syn. ii. 767. A.

Length three inches and three quarters. Bill three quarters of an inch, strait, dusky, base beneath white; head, neck, and upper parts of the body green; on the chin a pale orange spot; breast and belly blue; quills and tail dusky; legs black.

From the collection of the late Duchess Dowager of Portland. This is not improbably a young bird, and we are in doubt if not belonging to the following, rather than to the one last described.

52.—SAPPHIRE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Sapphirinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 313. *Gm. Lin.*i. i. 496.
Le Sapphir, *Buf.* vi p. 26. *Ois. dor.* i. 73. pl. 35. *Id.* 105. pl. 57.
Sapphire Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 775. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 324.

ABOUT four inches long. Bill three quarters of an inch, white, with the tip black; fore part of the neck and breast rich sapphirine blue, with a violet gloss; body in general deep green gold; throat rufous; lower belly white; under tail coverts rufous, the upper bright gilded brown; tail gilded rufous, bordered with brown, the two middle feathers first rufous, then dusky, with the tips inclining to ash-colour; wings brown; legs black.

M. Audibert says, that a complete male has the head, neck, throat, and breast glossy blue, changing to violet and brown in different lights; nape, hind neck, and rump gilded copper; on the lower part of the breast, belly, and under tail coverts a polished gloss;

sides, back, and vent, white; quills and tail black; length three inches and three quarters.

One from Berbice, in the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay.

A.—Le jeune Sapphir, *Ois. dor.* i. 106. pl. 58.
Trochilus fulvifrons, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxxix.
Orange-faced Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 172.

Length three inches and a quarter. Bill three quarters of an inch, whitish, strait except at the tip, where it is slightly bent; the head feathers a little elongated behind; general colour of the plumage dusky, inclining here and there to blue; belly wholly dusky; between the bill and eye an orange spot; chin orange; the outer margin of the wing the same the whole length; tail blue above, and orange beneath; legs black.

B.—Le Sapphir, *Buf.* vi. 26. Var. *Ind. Orn.* i. 314. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 775. 39. A.
Oiseau-mouche à Gosier bleu, *Ois. dor.* i. 82. pl. 40. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 326.

In this the breast only is sapphire-colour, the rest of the body being very bright glossy green; belly white; bill the same: the bird rather smaller; tail rounded, glossy blue black. This, probably, is the female bird.

Inhabits Guiana. Other Varieties occur, but as they do not deviate much from what is said above, are not worth mentioning. Probably allied to the following.

53.—SAPPHIRE AND EMERALD HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus bicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 314. *Gm. Lin.* i. 496.
Le Saphir emeraude, *Ois. dor.* i. 75. pl. 36. *Buf.* vi. 26.
Colibri, No. 2. *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 195 ?
Le plus beau des Bec-fleurs, *Voy. d'Azara,* iv. No. 493.
Brilliant Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 327.
Sapphire and Emerald Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 775. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 325.

THIS bird is about the middle size, and the plumage composed of two colours, the sapphire and emerald, both perfectly vivid and glossy; the sapphire occupies the head and throat, blending with the emerald, which covers the breast, stomach, round the neck, and back, glossed with gold-colour, giving it a beautiful appearance.

Inhabits Guadaloupe. Fermin's bird is green gold above; throat emerald green; breast blue, glossed with gold; and very brilliant.

One in Mr. Bullock's collection, answered to the above description: in this the quills and tail were both of a brilliant steel blue, the last most vivid, and in shape a trifle hollowed out at the end.

54.—DUSKY-CROWNED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus obscurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 314. *Gm. Lin.* i. 495.
Oiseau-mouche à tête obscur, *Ois. dor.* i. 115.
Dusky-crowned Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 776.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, dusky; top of the head, including the eyes, dusky; chin and throat glossy green; neck behind, and upper part of the back deep blue; breast, belly, and wing coverts purplish blue; middle of the back greenish; the lower part, rump, tail, and quills, dusky purple; legs black.

In the British Museum.

55.—RUBY-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Moschitus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 316. *Lin.* i. 192. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. 24. *Gm. Lin.* i. 494. *Spalowsk.* i. t. 18 ?

Guainumbi major, *Raii,* 83. 8. *Will.* 167. *Id. Engl.* 232. 8.

Mellisuga Brasiliensis gutture topazino, *Bris.* iii. 69. t. 37. 1.

——— Thaumantias dicta, *Seba,* i. 61. t. 37. 4. *Klein,* 105. II.

Rubis topaze, *Buf.* vi. 19. *Pl. enl.* 227. 2. *Ois. dor.* i. 62. pl. 29. 30. *Id.* 103. pl. 55. female. pl. 66. young bird. *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 196. (Colibri)

Colibri, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.

Trochilus with a ferruginous tail, *Bancr. Guian.* 168.

Ruby-headed Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 329. pl. 42. f. 2.

Ruby-necked Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 779.

LENGTH three inches and one-third. Bill blackish; top of the head, and neck behind, bright as a ruby, and like it in colour; upper parts of the body brown, with a faint mixture of green gold; throat, and fore part of the neck, the colour of the most brilliant topaz; belly, sides, and thighs brown; on the lower part of the belly, and on each side, a spot of white; the tail rufous purple, and inclining to violet at the end; legs blackish.

The female has only a dash of the gold, or topaz, on the breast, and part of the neck, the rest of the under parts greyish white.

The young bird is brown, slightly glossed on the crown; throat and breast dusky white, with here and there a mixture of gold.

In very young birds the throat is spotted with brown; the under parts cinereous; side tail feathers fringed with green, and the ends tipped black and white.

Inhabits Brazil, Guiana, Surinam, and others parts of South America.

56.—RUBY-CRESTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus elatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 316. *Lin.* i. 192. *Gm. Lin.* i. 499.
Mellisuga Americana gutture topazino, *Bris.* iii. 697. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 30.
Florisuga, aut mellifera, *Seba*, i. t. 68. f. 7. 8.—the birds with their nests.
Regulus Indicus, *Frisch*, t. 24.
Oiseau-mouche à gorge topaze, *Pl. enl.* 640. 1.
Ruby-crested Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 780. *Edw.* pl. 344. up. fig. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 330. pl. 42. fig. 1.

BILL black; head crested, of a flame-colour, with the lustre of a ruby; throat like burnished gold, glossed with emerald; body and wing coverts dull brownish olive; quills purplish; tail cinnamon-colour, tipped with black; lower belly, and under tail coverts, cinnamon; across the middle of the belly a white line; and the bright spot on the throat divided from the neck and breast by a dusky line; legs black.

Inhabits Guiana, and Terra firma, also Cayenne, and Tobago. This has probably some relation to the last, if not differing from it in age, or sex.

57.—BROWN-CROWNED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus hypophæus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 314.
——— striatus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 495.
Brown-crowned Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 776. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 333.

LENGTH three inches. Bill black, three quarters of an inch long; on the middle of the crown a spot of brown, reaching to the base of the bill; plumage above glossy brown, beneath dirty white; belly white; down the middle of the throat, and neck as far as the belly, a green gold stripe; quills black; tail cinnamon-coloured at the base, and dusky at the end; legs black.

In the collection of Miss Blomefield, supposed to come from Surinam.

A.—Oiseau-mouche brun gris, *Ois. dor.* i. 61. pl. 28?

Nearly four inches long. Crown brown; down the middle of the throat a streak of brown, but not glossy; tail rufous for two-thirds of the length, ends dusky black, tips of all the feathers margined with white above, but on the under side deeply tipped with the same; the two middle feathers wholly blue-black, glossed with rufous in some lights; whether this is the female of the Brown-crowned, or young of the Ruby-necked Species is not certain.

B.—This has the crown greenish brown, with a rufous streak over each eye, the streak down the middle of the throat dusky, and much broader than in the first; rump and under tail coverts pale rufous.

The whole of the above came from Tobago, and the two latter, if not females, may be in their progressive stages towards the adult state.

58.—GOLD-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus leucogaster, *Ind. Orn.* i. 315. *Gm. Lin.* i. 495.
Mellisuga Cayanensis ventre albo, *Bris.* iii. 707. t. 36. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 33.
Guainumbi prima Species, *Raii,* 82. 1. *Id.* 187. 42. *Will.* 166. *Id. Engl.* 231.
Oiseau-mouche à cravate dorée, *Buf.* vi. 25. *Pl. enl.* 672. 3.
Oiseau-mouche à gorge et ventre blanc, *Ois. dor.* i. 86. pl. 43.
Larger Humming-Bird, *Sloan. Jam.* 308. t. 264. 2.
Gold-throated Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 777. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 332.

LENGTH three inches and three quarters. Bill black, beneath to the tip white; plumage above gilded green, with a copper gloss, beneath white; thighs brown; wings and tail dusky black, the latter with a polished steel gloss; legs and claws black.

According to Marcgrave, there is a dash of gold down the throat, not seen in *Pl. enlum.*

A.—Trochilus maculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 320.
Oiseau-mouche à poitrine verte, *Ois. dor.* i. 87. pl. 44?
Patch-necked Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 135.

Bill black; crown of the head, taking in the eyes, hind part of the neck, body above, wings, and tail deep brown; irides, fore part of the neck, and all beneath white; sides of the neck marked with dusky spots, besides which is a glossy patch of crimson as large as a tare; legs black.

From the collection of drawings of Sir A. Lever.

B.—Oiseau-mouche à poitrine verte, *Ois. dor.* i. 87. pl. 44.

Length almost three inches and three quarters. Bill ten lines, yellow brown, with a black point; under mandible white; crown brown, a little gilded; the rest of the upper parts glossy green brown; throat and breast fine gold green; lower part of the breast divided by a narrow white streak, which grows broader on the belly; under tail coverts gilded grey; the two middle tail feathers green bronze; the sides terminated by a rufous border; legs brown.

This is found at Cayenne, and supposed to be either a Variety, or young bird.

C.—Length three inches and three quarters. Bill three quarters of an inch, black, the under mandible pale; plumage above gilded green; beneath the chin amethystine blue; the rest of the neck before to the breast, most vivid emerald, with a slight gloss of blue in some lights; belly the same, but more green; across, between the legs, white; vent glossy green; quills and tail steely blue, the latter much darker, in shape a trifle hollowed out at the end, scarcely to be called forked; the wings reach a trifle beyond the end of it; legs brown.

Inhabits Berbice.—In the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, and has simply the name Bimiti applied to it, as well as several others in the same collection.

59.—GREY-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Pegasus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 315. *Lin.* i. 192. *Gm. Lin.* i. 495.
Mellisuga Cayanensis ventre griseo, *Bris.* iii. 709. t. 36. 4. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 34.
Grey-bellied Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 778. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 332 ?

THIS is green gold above, and grey beneath. Bill seven lines and a half long, black; the tail has the lower half like the back, the end half purple black; side feathers grey at the tips; legs feathered to the toes with grey brown; toes black.

Inhabits Cayenne.—Buffon supposes it to be the female of the last species; but in the opinion of Brisson and Linnæus it is distinct.

In the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, is one greatly similar; length three inches and three quarters. Bill nine lines; four of the middle tail feathers are shorter than the others, but the two middlemost are shortest of any; the three outer are first green, then steel blue, of which the two outmost are tipped with dull white, the third only pale at the tip; legs feathered to the toes.

Inhabits Berbice; received from thence by the common name of Bimiti.

60.—LITTLE BROWN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus ruber, *Ind. Orn.* i. 315. *Lin.* i. 195. *Gm. Lin.* i. 490.
Mellisuga Surinamensis, *Bris.* iii. 741. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 30. *Klein,* 106. VI? *Gerin.* 168.
Oiseau-mouche pourpré, *Buf.* vi. 24. *Ois. dor.* i. 117.
Little Brown Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 778. *Edw.* i. pl. 31. *Bancr. Guian.* 168. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 351.

LENGTH about three inches and a quarter. The bill ten lines, black, beneath flesh-coloured, with a black tip; plumage above dull brown, mixed with yellow brown; beneath pale chestnut, with some blackish spots on the breast; on each side of the head, beneath the eyes, a longitudinal band of dull brown; the two middle tail feathers brown; the others violet brown; legs black.

Inhabits Surinam and Guiana, and, contrary to all others of the Genus, is without any gloss on the plumage.

61.—TOBAGO HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Maugæus, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 73.
Oiseau-mouche Maugé, *Ois. dor.* i. 77. pl. 37. male. 38. female.

LENGTH three inches seven lines. Bill black above, yellow beneath; the plumage above gilded green, beneath the same, but brighter, with reflections of blue and violet; lower belly white; the quills and tail velvet black; the latter glossed with violet, and forked; the outer feathers fourteen lines long; the middle ones very short; the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle; legs black.

The female is green above, beneath white, mixed with green on the breast; quills and tail dusky black; the latter forked, the feathers fringed with gold, and tipped with white.

Inhabits Porto Rico.

A.—Trochilus Tobagensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 316. *Gm. Lin.* i. 498.
Oiseau-mouche de Tobago, *Ois. dor.* i. 114.
Tobago Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 781. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 350.

Length four inches. The bill dusky, beneath yellow; head, neck, back to the middle, and beneath to the belly, glossy green; the rest of the back, rump, and wing coverts, copper green; across the lower belly a white bar; thighs white; vent pale brown; quills and tail blue black, the last somewhat forked; legs black.

I received this from Tobago. M. Audibert thinks it the former, or a Variety of the last.

62.—GUIANA HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Guianensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 317. *Gm. Lin.* i. 498.
Oiseau-mouche de la Guiane, *Ois. dor.* i. 116.
Small green and crimson Humming-Bird, *Bancr. Guian.* 168.
Guiana Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 781.

THIS is little more than two inches long. Bill black, long, and slender; feathers of the neck, back, and upper edges of the wings, beautiful pea green; top of the head crested with a small variable, crimson tuft; the breast also is crimson; the long feathers of the wings and tail green, crimson, and dark purple; the head small; eyes small, round, black, and shining.

This, according to Mr. Bancroft, is most frequent in Guiana, and peculiar to it.

63.—BLACK AND BLUE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Bancrofti, *Ind. Orn.* i. 317.
——— cyanomelas, *Gm. Lin.* i. 498.
Le Noir bleu, *Ois. dor.* i. 116.
Black and blue Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 782.

THIS is said to be twice the size of Mr. Bancroft's Black Species. The large feathers of the wings and tail, of a beautiful shining black; those of the throat and breast reflecting a variety of shades, in different lights; the colour of the body is not mentioned, but we may suppose it to be black and blue, from the title, though in what proportion we are at a loss to guess.

This Species is common to many places in Terra Firma, and the Caribbee Islands.

64.—CARBUNCLE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus carbunculus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 317. *Gm. Lin.* i. 498.
L'Escarboucle, *Buf.* vi. 28.
Carbuncle Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 782. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 333.

THIS is somewhat above the middle size. Bill covered with feathers as far as the middle; base above, and beneath, top of the head and neck, deep dull red; throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, deep ruby or carbuncle; the rest of the body velvet black; wings brown; tail deep, gilded, rufous colour.

Inhabits Cayenne, and is said to be rare.

65.—AURORA HUMMING-BIRD.

L'Escarboucle, *Ois. dor.* i. 102. pl. 54.

BILL black, seven lines long; head red, the colour of an amaranthus; back and rump green brown; throat aurora red, changing to red; breast and belly brown black; under tail coverts white; lesser wing coverts green gold; quills purple brown; tail rufous, with violet brown ends; wings and tail even; legs black.

This seems not unlike the Ruby-necked Species, but the tail is rounded at the end, whereas, in the other, it is excavated in the middle.

66.—RACKET-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus platurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 317.
——— longicaudus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 498.
Oiseau-mouche à raquettes, *Buf.* vi. 23. *Ois. dor.* i. 98. pl. 52.
Racket-tailed Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 782. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 316.

LENGTH two inches and a half. Body above green gold; the throat rich emerald green; wings and tail brown; the shafts of all the tail feathers very broad, and rufous white: but what most characterises this bird, is having two feathers reaching at least ten lines beyond the rest of the tail; the elongated parts without webs, but at the ends expanded into a fan-shaped tuft, having the appearance of a racket.

Described from the Cabinet of M. Mauduit; native place not known, probably South America.

One similar, in a collection for sale, had the head and neck deep green; round the breast glossy; lower part of the back white; across the breast pale green, the feathers with pale edges. Buffon says it is the two middle tail feathers which are elongated, but in the one we have seen they appear to be the two outer.

67.—FAN-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill strait, about half an inch long; plumage in general green; throat and breast the same, but exceedingly vivid; tail forked, the outer feathers on each side two inches and three quarters long, broad at the base, lessening by degrees for one inch and a half, then without any web for three quarters of an inch, and finally expanding into a large fan, nearly round in shape, and more than half an inch in diameter; the rest of the feathers sharp at the ends; the legs are greatly feathered with white down.

In Mr. Bullock's Museum.

68.—CRESTED GREEN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cristatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 317. *Lin.* i. 192. *Gm. Lin.* i. 498. *Borowsk.* ii. 158. t. 24. B. *Spalowsk. Vog.* ii. t. 24. *Gerin.* iv. t. 402. 2.
Mellisuga cristata, *Bris.* iii. t. 37. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 35. *Klein,* 106. iv.
Oiseau-mouche huppé, *Buf.* vi. 22. *Pl. enl.* 227. 1. *Ois. dor.* i. 91. pl. 47. Male.
Crested green Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 783. *Edw.* pl. 37. Bird & Nest. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 352. pl. 44.

LENGTH three inches. Bill seven lines long, black; under the bill a dirty white spot; top of the head green, ending in a blue crest, both shining with the lustre of polished metal;* upper parts of the body dark gilded green; the under dirty grey; tail violet black, except the two middle feathers, which are like the back, and all of them most glossy on the under side; legs covered to the toes with brown feathers; toes black.

The female is smaller, and without the polished crest; plumage on the upper parts, and wing coverts green gold; beneath very pale ash-colour; quills and tail as in the male, but the three outer feathers of the latter marked with dusky white at the ends.

The nest is made of a silky, or cotton-like substance, with pieces of dead, filmy, or leafy matter, and about one inch and a half in diameter: the eggs two in number, and white.

This species is not unfrequent in various collections, and varies in respect to the crest: in some it is wholly metalline, glossy green; in others the green ending in as fine a blue: whether these differences are owing to age, or mere variety, is not said by any author.

One in my collection is without the white spot under the bill, from chin to the breast ash-colour; and from thence to vent deep dusky; in other respects like the male.

69.—CRESTED BROWN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus pileatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 318.
——— puniceus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 497.
Oiseau-mouche à huppe bleue, *Ois. dor.* i. 112. pl. 63.
Crested brown Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 784. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 354.

SIZE of the last. General colour dusky pale brown; quills and tail darkest; the crest as in the other, but wholly bright glossy blue, more elongated and pointed. Described from a specimen in the British Museum, but no history annexed: it seems to be somewhat allied to the last species.

---

* In many the Crest is wholly metalline polished Green.

70.—VIOLET-EARED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus auritus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 311. *Gm. Lin.* i. 493.
Mellisuga Cayanensis major, *Bris.* iii. 722. t. 37. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 38.
Oiseau-mouche à oreilles, *Buf.* vi. 32. *Ois. dor.* i. 57. pl. xxv. xxvi.
Violet-eared Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 767. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 977.

LENGTH four inches seven lines. Bill eleven lines, black; the upper parts of the head, neck, and body green gold; beneath white; on each side of the head a band of black, from the base of the bill, passing under the eyes, and finishing behind them; behind this band, beneath the ears, a very splendid violet spot; thighs brown; four of the middle tail feathers deep blue black, the others white, and even in length, and cuneiform; wings and tail even in length; legs feathered to the toes, which are blackish; the violet spot behind the ears is composed of two tufts of feathers, and double the length of the others, being most soft, and downy, the webs very loose, and composed of five or six feathers.

The female has not these tufts, nor is the black streak under the eye so distinct as in the male.

Inhabits Cayenne.

A.—Length five inches. Bill strait, dusky; base of the under mandible white; the feathers of the crown a little elongated; loose, and green; from the corner of the mouth a purplish streak passes under the eye, after which it spreads into a broad patch, and finishes on the ears; beneath this is another patch of greenish blue, reaching to about the middle of the neck on each side; the rest of the plumage on the upper parts of the neck, back, and wing coverts green; quills dusky; all the under parts from chin to vent white; legs dusky. This latter I found in the British Museum.

Among the drawings of Mr. Woodford are two birds, much corresponding with the above. Bill dusky, under mandible white; plumage above green gold, beneath white; through the eye a black streak, and beneath this on the ears a blue spot; tail pretty long, and cuneiform, outer feather white.

The other the same above, but the under parts marked with dusky spots; tail much elongated, and cuneiform; base green; the two middle feathers black, the rest white, marked with a black bar about the middle of its length; legs in both dusky, not in the least covered with feathers.

71.—RUBY-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus rubineus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 312.
Mellisuga Brasiliensis gutture rubro, *Bris.* iii. 720. t. 37. 4. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 37.
Le grand Rubis, *Ois. dor.* i. 60. pl. 27.
Le Rubis Emeraude, *Buf.* vi. 31. *Ois. dor.* i. 114.
Oiseau-mouche à gorge rouge, *Pl. enl.* 276. 4.
Ruby-throated Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 768. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 340. 341.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill eleven lines long, and black; plumage green gold, glossed with copper on the upper parts; throat the colour of a glowing ruby, changing to green and gold in different aspects; greater wing coverts and quills rufous, with violet brown margins; the tail is also rufous, the feathers with gilded greenish brown margins; the middle ones rather shorter than the others; legs black.

Inhabits Brazil and Guiana.

A.—Length three inches and three quarters. Bill three quarters of an inch, dusky; feathers of the crown long, and tending backwards, colour a deep red purple; shoulders, and lesser wing coverts the same; body deep reddish brown; throat wholly of a fine ruby glowing colour; tail cinnamon, all the feathers tipped with dusky black; legs black.

From South America. Described from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Thompson.

B.—General colour green, crown full of feathers, of a dull dusky brown; chin and throat most splendid glowing ruby colour; wings dusky; tail ferruginous; bill and legs black.

From the drawings of General Davies.

C.—In the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay is one five inches long; general colours the same; over the thighs a white tuft; and at the inner bend of the wing some rufous feathers, which hide part of the lesser coverts; quills violet, and as long as the tail; the two middle feathers of which are dark glossy green, with steel black ends, and shorter than the next, which are wholly steel black; the rest on each side cuneiform, the outmost steel black at the base, the rest of the length rufous; the next rufous for one-third, and the third only rufous at the tip. This was named Hadalli Bimiti.

72.—RED-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Colubris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 312. *Lin.* i. 191. *Gm. Lin.* i. 492. *Klein*, 105. 1. *Bartr. Trav.* 287. *Gerin.* vi. t. 304. 1. 2. M. & F. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 74. *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 10. f. 3. 4. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 66.

Mellisuga pectore rubro, *Klein*, 106. V.

——— Carolinensis gutture rubro, *Bris.* iii. 716. t. 36. f. 6. *Male.* f. 5. *female. Id.* 8vo. ii. 36.

Tomineo virescens, gutture flammeo, *Petio. Gaz.* t. 3. f. 8.

Guainumbi, *Raii*, 82. 1. *Will.* p. 65. *Id. Engl.* 230.

Le Rubis, *Buf.* vi. 13. *Ois. dor.* i. 67. pl. 31. male. *Id.* pl. 32. female.

American Tomineius, or Humming-Bird, *Ph. Trans.* xvii. 760. & 815. *Cat. Car.* i. t. 65. *Kalm. Tr.* i. 216. *Burnab. Tr.* 17. note*

Red-throated Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 769. *Edw.* pl. 38. m. & fem. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 176. *Gent. Mag.* xx. pl. p. 175. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 66. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. 454. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 335.

LENGTH three inches and one-third; breadth three inches and three quarters. Bill three quarters of an inch; upper parts of the body green gold, with a changeable copper gloss; the under grey; throat and fore part of the neck, of a ruby colour; in some lights as bright as fire, and viewed side-ways appears mixed with gold, but beneath of a dull garnet; the two middle feathers of the tail like the upper part of the body, the others purplish brown; the tail a trifle forked.

The female, according to Mr. Abbot, is gilded green above, white beneath; wings and tail as in the male.

These birds do not get their full plumage till the second year: the young cock has here and there a feather on the throat like the adult, which appears brown; but, if turned to the light, has the beautiful red; with the outer tail feather tipped with white; and these have been mistaken for females.—Mr. A. is clear in this matter; it is more than probable, that the reputed females of some other species are likewise young males.

This species is common in Carolina, and advances also to the more northward parts: we hear of it in Canada, as far as the Bay of Gaspe, and it is found to breed both at Halifax and Quebec. It comes into Georgia, about the 23d of March, and the female is always more scarce than the male, which sits on the extremity of the dead twig of a tree in the spring mornings, and not far from the blossoms which it sucks, often darting with great swiftness to them, especially of the Trumpet flower, Buck's Eye, &c. Mr. Abbot also adds, that it does not get the adult plumage till the second year, and that in the intermediate state the plumage varies so much, as to pass, with the unexperienced, for a different bird. The young males have here and there a feather on the throat like the adult, which appears brown, but if turned to the light shews a beautiful red, and the outer tail feather tipped with white; in this state they have been mistaken for females, and indeed the same circumstance, no doubt, has attended the reputed hens of other species.

These birds subsist entirely on the nectar, or sweet juice of flowers, and they frequent those most, which have a long tube, especially the Touch me not Balsam,* and crimson-flowered Monarda, likewise the various Convolvuli. They never settle on the flower, while extracting the Juice, but flutter continually, like bees, moving their wings quick, and making a murmuring, or humming noise, whence their name;† during this they are inattentive to what passes, and will suffer any one to come within a foot or two of the place where they are, but on being approached nearer, fly off like an arrow from a bow; are often observed to meet and contend with each other for the right to a flower, while on the wing,‡ and in this state often come into rooms, where the windows are open, and after fighting a little go out again;* when they come to a flower which is on the point of withering, or contains little or no nectar, they pluck it off as it were in anger, by which the ground is often strewed with them. The female frequently builds the nest on the middle of a branch of a tree, and it being so small, can rarely be seen unless the spectator can view it from above, and for this reason, the nests are not more frequently met with, though now and then the bird will attach the nest to some low bush, or a tobacco stalk; and I have once seen it fixed to the side of a Pod of Okra.† The nest is composed of fine cotton, or soft down, mostly collected from the leaves of the great Mullein‡ or silk Grass, § varying the texture by sometimes using flax, hemp, hair, &c. the outside, for the most part, composed of green moss, or lichen, growing on the bark of the peach trees, &c. the eggs are oblong, white, and two in number, of the size of a pea, not bigger at one end than the other; as they neither feed on insects nor fruit, they cannot long be kept in confinement, though they have been preserved alive for several weeks together, by feeding them with sugar dissolved in water. This account of the manners will, we presume, suit most, if not all birds of the Genus, for as their tongues are made for suction, it is by this method alone that they can gain nourishment; no wonder, therefore, that they can scarcely be kept alive by human artifice. ||

---

* Balsamum Noli me tangere.

† Whoever has seen in England the method by which the Hawk-moth takes in its nourishment, will have a just idea of that of the Humming-bird, particularly that species called Sphinx Stellatarum, or Humming-bird Moth.

‡ Often flying to a vast height perpendicularly, shrieking out at the same time with all their might.

---

* They are often caught in this manner, as they first make to the cieling, as most of the Moth tribe are seen to do.

† Hibiscus esculentus. ‡ Verbascum. § Periploca.

|| I have been informed by General Davies, that he kept these birds alive for three months, by the following method. He made an exact imitation of some of the tubular flowers with paper, fastened round a tobacco pipe, and painted of a proper colour; these were placed in the cage where these little creatures were confined; and the bottoms of the tubes filled with a mixture of brown sugar and water, as often as emptied, and he had the pleasure of seeing them perform every action; for they soon grew familiar, and took the nourishment in the same manner as when ranging at large, though close under his eye. Don Pedro Melo, Governor of Paraguay, kept some Humming-Birds, in a similar way, for four months, when they perished by neglect.—*Voy. d'Azara.* Dr. Burnaby also mentions their being kept alive for two months; the food given to them either honey or sugar, mixed with water.—*Burnab. Trav.* p. 17. Note*.

A.—Trochilus Tomineo, *Lin.* i. 191. *Mus. Adolp. Fr.* ii. p. 23. *Gm. Lin.* i. 492. 12. *β*. *Clus. Exot.* 96.

The body of this is said to be brown, the belly white, and with very little gloss; quills rusty brown; tail feathers brown, towards the base ferruginous, with the tips of all but the two middle ones white; it varies also in being grey beneath, instead of white.

This probably is the young female.

B.—Oiseau-mouche à gosier doré, *Ois. dor.* i. 89. pl. 46.

Length three inches and a half. Bill eight lines, black; plumage above gilded green, most so on the wing coverts; sides of the head, and all beneath dirty white, with some gilded reflections of red; tail tipped with white.

From Surinam, and is probably a Variety of the female.

C.—Rubis male jeune âge, *Ois. dor.* i. p. 70. pl. 33.

In this the chin is streaked with fine short black lines; below the ears a crimson patch or two; tail as in the female. Probably a young male in the first feathers.

Many more Varieties might be mentioned, but the above are no doubt sufficient.

Oiseau-mouche à cou moucheté, *Ois. dor.* pl. 33, seemed to M. Audibert to be a young bird: it differed chiefly in the fore part of the neck being spotted.

73.—TUFTED-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.—Pl. lxxvii.

Trochilus ornatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 318. *Mus. Lev.* p. 130. tab. 7.
——— auratus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 497.
Der Kolibri mit dem Halsschmuch, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 61. t. 49.
Le Hupe-col, *Buf.* vi. 18. *Pl. enl.* 640. 3. *Ois. dor.* i. 94. pl. 49. 50. 51.
Tufted-necked Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 784. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 345.

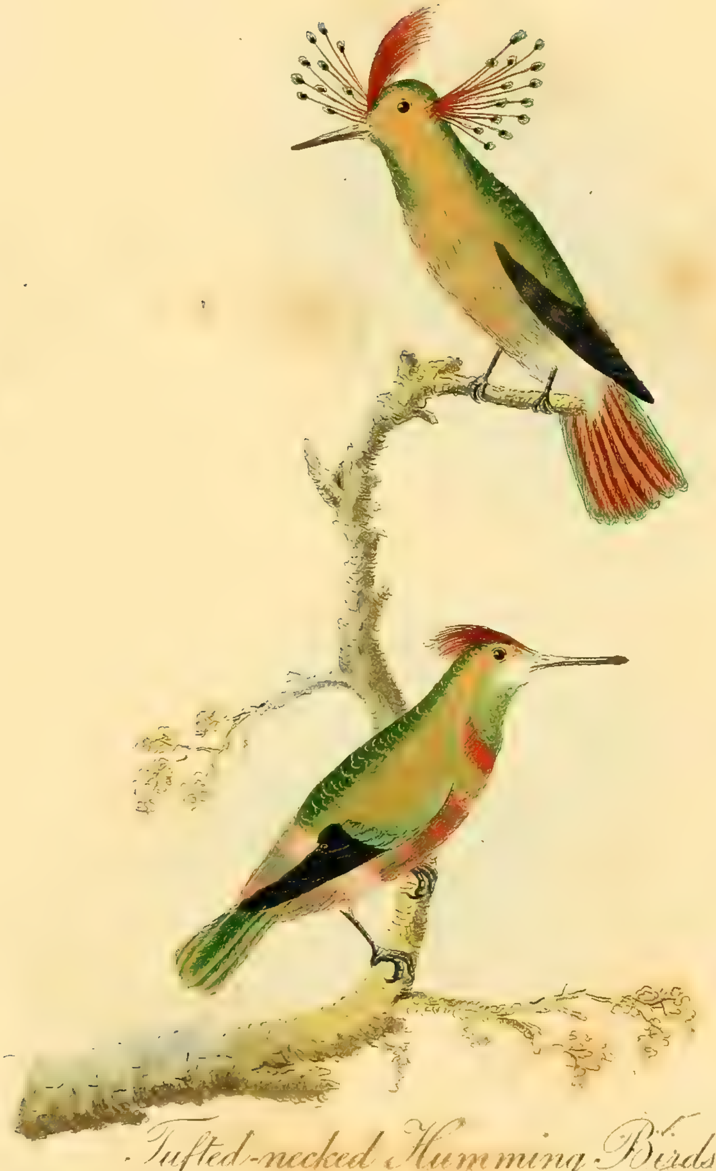
THIS elegant and singular species is scarcely so big as the Red-throated. The bill is pale; the head, and all the upper parts of the body are green gold; across the rump a rufous white band; beyond this, to the end of the tail, brown, with a bronzed appearance, but the inner webs of the feathers are rufous; the under parts of the body gilded, greenish brown, and the lower belly white; on the top of the head is a rufous crest, pretty long; but what characterises the bird is a tuft of feathers of different lengths, arising beneath the ears on each side, each consisting of fourteen feathers,* the longest above half an inch; they are narrow, rufous, and at the end of each a shining green spot; these feathers the bird is said to erect as a ruff, or depress them at will, and when in the latter state they fall on the neck on each side; the forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck, are of a rich and most metallic green-gold; and if looked at from beneath appear brown, and without gloss; quills steel black; legs black.

The female has neither the crest nor ruff, as the male; the band on the rump, and the throat both inclined to rufous; the rest of the under parts are also rufous, glossed with green; the upper part of the head, and the back as in the male, of a gold green; the base and tips of the tail feathers rufous, the rest green.

---

* In one Specimen we counted eighteen, and in another twenty.

Pl. LXXVII.



Tufted-necked Humming Birds.

In the young bird the whitish band across the rump is less conspicuous, and it has not the brilliant elongated feathers of the neck, so remarkable in the adult; or at least they are very short.

Inhabits Cayenne.

74.—RUFOUS-CRESTED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH three inches. Bill half an inch, strait, brownish dun-colour; feathers of the crown elongated, rufous, hanging a little way on the nape; plumage above green, with a gloss of polished copper; face round the chin and eye, rufous grey; throat splendid green; on the breast a rufous bar, or crescent; below this dull green, and from thence pale brown; but the thighs, and parts between are white; across the rump a dun-colour bar; lower part of the rump dull crimson, with a tinge of copper; tail coppery green, the ends of the feathers dun-colour; quills blue-black, and reach three-fourths on the tail; legs black.

One, supposed to be the female, is green above, with very little gloss of copper; all beneath dusky white, but the chin, throat, and breast, have a tinge of rufous; across the rump, as in the other bird, a dun-coloured bar, but more narrow; wings dusky green; quills and tail dusky.

The above were with many other birds in a collection brought from South America, and drawn for my use by General Davies, many years since. We have put this down as a distinct Species, not being able to ascertain any thing to the contrary, but from their having the bar across the rump, they seem allied to the Tufted-necked; and if so, they may both be young males; yet we are told, that the young bird wants the white across the rump, as well as the elongated neck feathers.

55.—RUFF-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.—PL. LXXVIII.

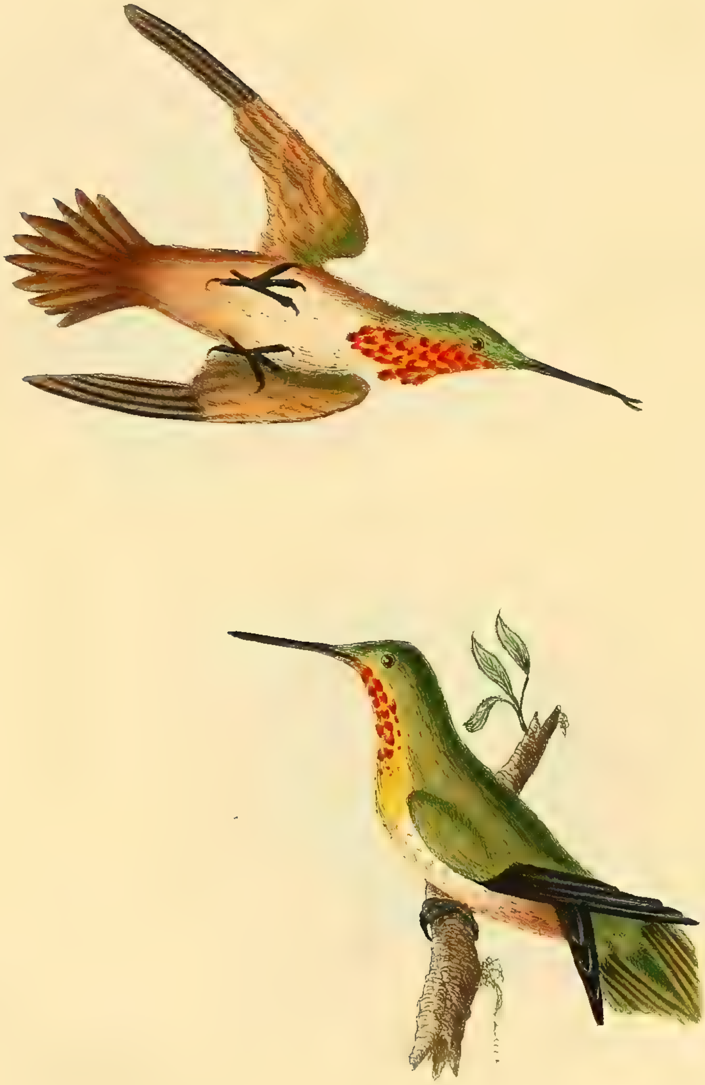
Trochilus collaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 318. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 75.
——— rufus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 497.
Sassineer Sasin, *Cook's last Voy.* ii. 297. *Ois. dor.* i. 110. pl. 61. 62.
Ruff-necked Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 785. t. 35. *Id. Snp.* 135. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 177. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 343.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter. Bill three quarters of an inch, strait, black; crown of the head glossy green gold, inclining to olive; upper parts of the body pale cinnamon; between the wings a greenish gloss; throat and breast of a most resplendent ruby colour, in different lights appearing glossed with olive-green; sides of the neck the deepest; several of the feathers of that part elongated, and appear movable, as in the Tufted-necked Species; wing coverts dusky greenish; quills purplish brown; lower part of the breast, and beginning of the belly, dirty reddish white; lower belly and vent pale cinnamon; tail cinnamon, glossy, the feathers of it remarkably broad for the length; the two middle ones half an inch long, the others lessening in proportion; all of them tend to a point at the end, and are black down the middle and tips; legs black.

The female is green-gold on the upper parts, instead of cinnamon; on the throat are only spots of the glowing ruby colour; breast and vent as in the male; tail coverts green; tail as in the other sex, the two middle feathers of one colour, the rest with a white spot at the tips: the one supposed to be a young male, had the crown, back, and rump gilded green; under the eye a green brown line, spreading on the jaws; belly brown; wings and tail brown; throat coppery yellow; the long neck feathers shorter than in the full grown subject.

This species was met with in Nootka-Sound, on the coast of America, which is nearly in the same latitude north, as the Red-throated Species is found; but how far it proceeds to the south is not yet known.

Pl. LXXVIII.



Ruff neck'd Humming-Birds.

76.—CAYENNE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus mellisugus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 313. *Lin.* i. 192. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. 23. *Gm. Lin.* i. 494. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 73.
Guainumbi nona Species, *Raii,* 83. 9. *Will.* 167. *Id. Engl.* 232. 9.
Mellisuga Cayanensis, *Bris.* iii. 704. t. 36. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 33.
Colubri, seu Florisuga, *Seba,* ii. 42. t. 41. A. B. *Nest & Eggs**
Oiseau-mouche à gorge verte, *Ois. dor.* i. 80. pl. 39.
Oiseau-mouche de Cayenne, Vert doré, *Buf.* vi. 29. *Pl. enl.* 276. 3.
Emerald-throated Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 342.
Cayenne Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 773.

LENGTH two inches. Bill near three quarters of an inch, and black; plumage in general green-gold, bronzed with copper; thighs and under tail coverts grey brown; vent white; quills violet-brown; tail steel black; legs covered to the toes with brown feathers; toes black.

Inhabits Cayenne.—Buffon observes, that his specimen had the belly waved with green.

According to Vieillot, the female is three inches long, and has the colours less brilliant.—In the young bird the head, body, throat, and breast are varied with brown, black, and green-gold; belly deep brown.

77.—BLACK HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus niger, 313. *Lin.* i. 192. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* i. p. 18. *Gm. Lin.* i. 496. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 73.
Mellisuga Dominicensis, *Bris.* iii. 702. t. 36. 8. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 32.
Oiseau-mouche à ventre gris, *Ois. dor.* i. 99. pl. 53.
Vieillot's Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 347.
Black Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 774.

LENGTH two inches and a quarter. Bill five lines and a half, and black; the head, and upper parts brownish black, with a copper gloss; sides and thighs grey brown, glossed with the same; throat, fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, whitish grey; on the throat some minute specks; under tail coverts white; quills violet brown; tail steel black; legs covered to the toes with grey brown feathers; toes and claws black.

---

* Authors inform us, that none of the Genus lay more than two eggs; but in Seba's plate there are five eggs, figured in the nest; which is placed on the fork of a Guava tree.

The female differs, in having the under parts of the body dirty grey, and the tail feathers white at the tips, except the two middle ones, which are wholly like the back. It makes the nest of cotton, forming it outwardly with lichen, and entwining it round the twig, and thorns of the citron tree, on which it mostly builds, and it is of so firm a texture, as not to be easily broken by winds. It is observed that this, as well as all others of the Genus, lays two eggs; that the hen sits twelve days, and the young are hatched on the 13th; these stay in the nest about eighteen days, after which they follow their parents. When kept in confinement, they may be fed with fine cake, made with biscuit, wine, and sugar; and it is observed, that they pass their tongue over this paste; yet we may suppose, that this alone would not long suffice for their existence, without the natural food from flowers.

The adult male has the sides of the breast and belly glossed with copper green in some lights.

Inhabits St. Domingo.

78.—BLUE-FRONTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus frontalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 318.
——— glaucopis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 497.
Mellisuga Brasiliensis caudâ bifurcâ, *Bris.* iii. 724. t. 36. 5. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 38.
Guainumbi major, *Raii*, 82. No. 2.
Oiseau-mouche à Queue fourchue du Bresil, *Ois. dor.* i. 116.
Marcgrave's 2d Humming-Bird, *Will. Engl.* p. 231. No. 2.
Blue-fronted Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 786.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill eleven lines, black; forehead blue, with a tinge of bright violet; top of the head green gold; the rest of the body bright green gold, except the thighs, which are brown; vent white; quills violet brown; tail steel black, and a little forked; legs feathered to the toes; the colour brown, with whitish tips; toes brown.

Inhabits Brasil.

A.—This variety has the general plumage green, growing darker on the back, and towards the rump; but the whole head, as far as the nape above, and the fore part of the neck, and breast, are of a very lucid purple, equalling the brightest Foil in lustre; vent white; wings brown; tail white, with a black tip; bill and legs pale brown.

From the drawings of General Davies. The tail seems almost even at the end.

B.—In this the upper mandible is black, the under white; head, neck, back, upper wing and tail coverts, deep dull green; throat, breast, and vent, bright shining green; front, from the base of the bill to the eyes, blue; wings brown; tail blue; legs black. Tail not forked.

C.—Length three inches and three quarters. Bill three quarters of an inch, black; all the upper parts of the plumage green-gold, glossed with copper; chin, throat, and whole of the under parts of the body green, with a most brilliant gloss, like polished metal; vent white; wings purplish black; tail blue black.

Described from a specimen in the Collection of Mr. Thompson.

79.—WHITE-BILLED HUMMING-BIRD.

Oiseau-mouche à bec blanc, *Ois. dor.* i. 88. pl. 45. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 346.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter. Bill nine lines, white, with a black tip; head brown, with dull reflections of gold and carmine; back brown, with some trifling reflections of gold; forehead, throat, and breast gold green, but each feather bordered with white at the tip; making it appear gilded grey; belly brown, in some lights mixed with gold; wings brown; lower belly, and under tail coverts white; quills brown, with a slight tinge of violet black; legs yellowish.

Where it inhabits is unknown: it is considered as a species not hitherto described; but is probably a young bird.

80.—LONG-BILLED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus superbus, Striped-cheeked Humming-Bird, *Nat. Misc.* Vol. 18. pl. 517.
Oiseau-mouche à long bec, *Ois. dor.* i. 107. pl. 59.
Superb Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 323. pl. 41. f. 2.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill one inch and a quarter, straight, dusky; crown and hind head blue; beneath the eye a broad black streak, and under that one of white, both growing broader as they pass backwards; chin and throat fine carmine-colour, the feathers full, appearing enlarged; from thence to the vent grey, the last nearly white; plumage in general on the upper parts gold green; quills dusky; the two middle tail feathers wholly gold green, the others only so on the outer webs; the outmost has a white spot on both webs at the tip, the next on the inner web only, and the third on the outer; legs black.

In one of these at General Davies's, there was no black streak beneath the eye, but only one of white, and a spot of the same behind the eye, with two only of the tail feathers tipped with white.

In another, the crown and hindhead were sapphire and blue; through the eyes a streak of white; chin and throat purple red, very polished, and brilliant, and the feathers projecting as in the other; throat and breast pale ash, or fine muddy grey; back, wing coverts, and tail dull green. The above seem to be Varieties of the male.

Length nearly five inches. Bill one inch and a half long, black; upper parts of the body, wing coverts, and two middle tail feathers, gilded green; beneath from chin to vent pale grey, or ash-colour; chin and throat glowing ruby-colour, in some lights appearing black, and the feathers sitting close; under tail coverts dark glossy green, with white ends; quills dusky; the two middle tail feathers glossy green, the others green from the base half way, then steely purplish black, and the three outmost marked with a white spot at the tip, deepest on the exterior feather; over the thighs and vent white; legs black.

In the collection of Lord Stanley. It is probably a female to the two others above mentioned.

A.—I observe one, somewhat similar, with as long a bill, in Mr. Bullock's Museum; in this the tail is very cuneiform, blackish at the end, with white tips; and besides this, the two middle feathers extend beyond the others one inch and a quarter, and for this length wholly white. Whether this strictly belongs to the above, or any other species, we are unable to determine.

81.—BRONZE-CROWNED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH of the last. Bill one inch and a half, strait, black; crown of the head and throat gilded red bronze; plumage in general green gold; inner part of the two outer tail feathers marked with a round white spot; vent white; under tail coverts grey and white mixed.

The female is green gold, without any red on the head and throat, beneath ash-colour; tips of all the tail feathers white; throat mixed dusky and white, and a whitish streak on each side of it.

One, in the collection of Mr. Leadbeater, supposed to be a young male, was without the gilded crown.

82.—EMERALD HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH three inches. Bill half an inch, strait, dusky; plumage in general fine gilded green ; tail the same, but darker in colour, and even at the end; over the thighs a patch of white; legs dusky.—In Mr. Bullock's Museum.

83.—ALL-GREEN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus viridissimus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 319. *Gm. Lin.* i. 496.
L'Or-vert, *Buf.* vi. 17.
Oiseau-mouche tout vert, *Ois. dor.* i. 84. pl. 42.
All-green Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 786.

THIS is a small species, being not more than two inches in length; the general colour of the plumage green gold, appearing as pure gold in some lights; the tail of a polished steely brown; vent white.

A.—Edwards's bird is very small, and the lustre brilliant; but he observes, that the belly is bluish beneath, and mentions no white.

This last in my own collection, and was received from Tobago. Such an one, among the drawings of General Davies, was near three inches long, the bill five-eighths of an inch, and black; head and back green gold ; to the middle of the belly emerald colour, with a bright metalline gloss; from the middle of the belly, the thighs, and vent white; wings brown black; tail blue black.

B.—Length two inches; the upper parts green gold ; the under from chin to vent white; quills and tail blue black; the last a trifle forked.

C.—Trochilus cristatellus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxxix.
Gilt-crested Humming-bird, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 171. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 315.

Length two inches and a half. Bill straight, black; general colour of the plumage green; the top of the head furnished with a glossy, gilded, green crest; quills and tail black.

The female is greenish brown above, and dusky white beneath, with dusky spots on the breast. The nest is round, somewhat flat, composed of pappose down, as in the greater part of the Genus.

Inhabits South America, and appears to be a further Variety of the All-green Species.

84.—AMETHYSTINE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Amethystinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 319. *Gm. Lin.* i. 496. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 74.
Oiseau-mouche Amethyste, *Buf.* vi. 16. *Ois. dor.* i. 115.
Petit Oiseau-mouche à Queue fourchue, *Pl. enl.* 672. f. 1.
Amethystine Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 787. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 328.

SIZE of the Red-throated Species. Upper parts of the body green gold; the under marbled with greyish white and brown; throat, and fore part of the neck, bright amethyst; but if viewed from below appearing of a purplish brown; wings rather short; tail forked.

Inhabits Cayenne: it seems related to the Blue-fronted Species.

85.—BLUE-HEADED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cyanocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 319. *Molin. Chil.* 218. *Id. Fr. Ed.* 227. *Gm. Lin.* i. 496.
Oiseau-mouche cyanocephale, *Ois. dor.* i. 115.
Blue-headed Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 172.

THIS is said to be of the size of a Hazel-nut, but the tail is three times the length of the body. The bill strait, pointed, and whitish;

the head gilded blue; back glossy green; belly yellowish red; the feathers of the wings blue, varied with purple.

Inhabits Chili.

86.—GILT-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Bill straight; plumage above green, throat and fore part of the neck more brilliant; vent and over the thighs white; quills and tail above dusky, with a copper tinge; but the under parts of the feathers of the latter of a fiery, gilded copper colour.—In Mr. Bullock's Museum.

87.—CURVE-BILLED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Recurvirostra, *Swainson,* No. 21.

SIZE of the last. Bill black, straight, near the tip both mandibles recurved, the inferior one most so; plumage in general green gold, paler beneath; chin, throat, and breast fine glossy emerald green; down the middle of the belly a stripe of black, sides over the thighs white; tail even, the two middle feathers dull greenish blue, the rest copper brown, but beneath glowing topaz-colour. This was in the collection of Mr. Bullock, and seems to coincide greatly with the last, or Gilt-tailed; probably it may differ only in sex; but how far the formation of the bill may be a distinguishing character seems to be uncertain.

88.—BLUE-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

SIZE minute; length two inches and a half. Bill scarcely one inch, strait, black; head, neck, and breast emerald green; hind part of the neck lilac blue; back brown; belly brownish white; wings brown black; tail rufous.

89.—YELLOW-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

SIZE and length same as the last. Bill five-eighths of an inch, dusky, strait; plumage in general pale cinnamon, beneath paler; chin and throat fine gilded yellow; quills dusky brown.

The two last from the drawings of General Davies.

90.—LEAST HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus minimus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 320. *Lin.* i. 193. *Gm. Lin.* i. 500. *Molin. Chil.* 218. *Id. Fr. Ed.* 226. *Borowsk.* ii. 159. *Klein, Stem.* 23. t. 24. f. 1. 2. *Spalowsk.* ii. t. 21. *Gerin.* iv. t. 402. 1.

Trochilus minutulus, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 73.

Mellisuga, *Bris.* iii. 695. t. 36. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 29.

Le plus petit Oiseau-mouche, *Buf.* vi. 11. pl. 1. *Pl. enl.* 276. 1. *Ois. dor.* i. 113. pl. 64.

Guainumbi minor corpore toto cinereo, *Raii,* 83. 7. *Id.* 7ma. *Species,* p. 87. 44. *Will.* p. 167.

Der kleinste Kolibri, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 61. t. 44.

Least Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 788. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 307. t. 264. 1. *Brown. Jam.* 475. *Will. (Engl.)* 132. 7. *Edw.* pl. 105. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 489. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 355.

HOWEVER small some of the foregoing may appear, they will be far surpassed by the present, in respect to diminutiveness; small indeed, since it gives way, both in weight and dimensions, to more than one species of bees! Sir Hans Sloane observes, that it weighs no more than 20 grains when fresh killed, and the total length only one inch and a quarter. The bill is black, three lines and a half in length; the upper parts of the head and body of a greenish gilded brown, in some lights appearing reddish; the under parts greyish white; wings violet brown; tail bluish black, with a gloss of polished metal, but the outer feather but one, on each side, is grey from the middle to the tip; the outmost wholly grey; legs brown.

The female is less than the male; the whole upper side dirty brown, with a slight gloss of green; the under dirty white.

These birds are found in various parts of South America, and the Islands adjacent. I have received one from Jamaica, where they are not uncommon.

91.—BANDED HUMMING-BIRD.

Bec-fleur à bande noir long de Corps, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii.
Banded Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 303.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill a trifle curved; the plumage above edged with rufous; behind each eye a small white spot, and a velvet black stripe, bounded on each side by a white one, from the corners of the bill to the tail, which is reddish violet; all but the two middle feathers tipped with white, and above the white a deep blue spot.

Inhabits Paraguay. Some birds are smaller, and have no rufous edges, or mixture on the feathers.

92.—SCALLOPED HUMMING-BIRD.

Le Colibri à ventre piqueté, *Ois. dor.* i. pl. 8.
Scalloped Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 304.

LENGTH four inches. Plumage above green-gold, beneath brown, scalloped with white; throat grey, the feathers edged with brown; quills violet brown; two middle tail feathers green-gold; the others black, with white tips, and base white.

Inhabits South America. Supposed, by M. Vieillot, to be allied to the Mango Humming-Bird; possibly the young, in the last year's plumage.

93.—WHITE-TEMPLED HUMMING-BIRD.

Oiseau-mouche au temps blanches, *Voy. d'Azara,* iii.
White-templed Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 349.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Bill red for half the length, the rest black; from the eyes to sides of the hindhead a white stripe, and beneath a second of black; the two outer tail feathers tipped with a whitish spot, nearly vanishing on the third feather.

Inhabits Paraguay. Both sexes alike.

94.—WHITE-COLLARED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH three inches. Bill half an inch, strait, black; the plumage above gilded green; chin and throat pale rufous, with mottlings of darker, and here and there a glowing carbuncle-like feather; above the breast white, passing round the neck as a collar, but not quite surrounding it; breast and beneath green; the quills dusky; tail feathers narrow, dusky, rufous half way from the base on the inner webs; legs black; shape of the tail uncertain, as only the two exterior feathers were attached to the bird.

A specimen of the above in the collection of Mr. Bullock, and may probably be a young bird, which, in its adult state, will have the whole of the throat of a glowing carbuncle-colour.

95.—WHITE-VENTED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Bill one inch, a trifle bent; plumage above fine green-gold; from chin to vent white; under tail coverts white; sides of the neck and body mixed and spotted with fine green gold; quills brown; tail a trifle hollowed out at the end; the middle feathers dull green, with a gilded coppery gloss; the others brownish steel black; legs black.

END OF VOL. IV.

JACOB AND JOHNSON, PRINTERS,
WINCHESTER.